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## **The Southland queen. [Vol. III, No. 6] October 1897**

Beeville, Texas: The Jennie Atchley Company, October 1897

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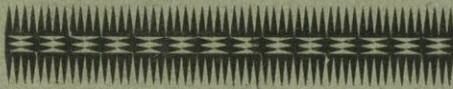
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The

SOUTHLAND

QUEEN.



BEEVILLE, TEXAS

October, 1897

## Promptly Mailed

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

W. H. LAWS . . . . . **LAVACA,**  
Sebastian Co., Ark.



## Don't Buy

Dovetailed Hives or Bee-Keepers' Supplies of any kind

## Until You Get Our Prices.

Send us list of what you will need this season and get our lowest estimate on same. Prices of Queens for May delivery—Untested Queens, 75c each; select tested, \$1.50 each.

DEANES & MINER, - Ronda, N.C.

### FOR SALE.

A small farm and Apiary in Southwest Texas.

Mrs. M M DUNNIGAN,  
sc Mathis, Texas.

### BEEES FOR SALE.

I have fifty or sixty colonies of fine Italian bees, all in nine and ten frame painted hives, wide top board, arranged for comb honey. In order to get a home I offer them cheap. G. KUNKL, Ballinger, Texas.

## Wonderful ! Inventions In Apiculture

work accomplished by Electricity  
Fully explained in the.....

### PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL

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

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

### T. J. SKAGGS, REAL ESTATE Co.

of BEEVILLE, TEXAS.

Wish to call especial attention to their cheap ranche lands in this issue of the **SOUTHLAND QUEEN**. Well improved ranches of 3,500 acres and over \$2.00 per acre.

### Just Think of It! Again

If you have \$800 to \$4,000 to invest in an improved home in town we can fit you up at 50 per cent discount. Always hunt us up if you come to South-west Texas.

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

## J. C. Crisp,

Attorney At Law.

Abstracts, Loans, Real Estate,

Notary In Office.

Office over First National Bank, BEEVILLE, TEXAS.

**Holyland** QUEENS  
AND BEES.

Willie Atchley, . . . Beeville, Tex.



NEWS NOTES.

WILLIE came in from Pearsall last week, where he had been for nearly a month caring for his bees. He makes the trip—140 miles—in about sixteen hours on his wheel.

THE cool north winds have cut off our honey flows entirely for this season. Taking it all in all, this has been the poorest honey year since we came to this part, four years ago.

MR. Frank Graves paid us a visit a few days ago. This is the young man who served an apprenticeship at our apiaries two years ago. Frank now has twenty colonies of bees. He is the son of Hon. F. R. Graves of Karnes City, Texas. Come again Frank.

WE start a list of honey dealers that do business in Texas, with this issue. We will also mention, free of charge for our subscribers, those who have honey for sale. Tell us how much you have, how put up, whether comb or extracted or both, and we will help all of our readers sell their honey.

MR. F. L. Aten of Pflugerville, Texas, shipped a carload of honey to New York on September 25,—20,280 pounds net. He has also made some local shipments, of some five or six thousand pounds.

He has yet on hand 9,000 pounds, with 15,000 pounds more to extract. His full report will appear when he is through extracting.

WE have just enjoyed a pleasant visit by that honey man of Nash, Texas, who left his dollar for the QUEEN and asked us to send it to Mr. F. J. R. Davenport. This Bee-keeper is as jovial a man as a Beeman could well be. He gave a report of a very neat scrape of himself and a newspaper man in Dallas, not long since. When Mr. Nash exhibited a fine section of honey in the newsman's office, said newsman gave Mr. Nash a lecture as follows: "Mr. Nash, why don't you manipulate your bees in a way so as to have them close up those small holes in the corners of these boxes, by turning them upside down?" The holes were small passageways the bees had left. Mr. Nash replied that he would likely learn something from that suggestion, and turn his fattening hogs on their backs, so that the fat would grow clear out to the end of their toe nails. This raised the paperman's dander and Mr. Nash left.

LAST Saturday (October 2,) we all en masse, went out and cut a bee tree, and established an out yard the same day of fifty-two colonies, just hauled in from Victoria county. We placed the hives out



on their stands, went out and cut the bee tree and had a grand time, printer, devil and all. After dinner we mounted our horses, mules, buggies and our foot-backs, and took a stroll over the mountains and through the brush, all shouting gaily as we went—little, big, old and young—and what a joyous time we had! At night we were all more worn out than if we had done two days work in one day, but we did not realize it until the trip was over. No brush grows here that is not thickly strewn with thorns, and at times we had to make passageways for our buggies with an ax, so you know it was some real fun.

**Mr. W. C. Gathright.**

Special for the QUEEN.

Last week I called on a farmer living five miles north of here in a bend of the Rio Grande river. He has about thirty stands of bees in all kinds of hives, from the latest improved dovetailed to an old soap box; the majority are of the latter class.

These bees are all pure Italians, and have been allowed to breed and swarm just as they pleased, for the last fifteen or twenty years. They are the prettiest specimen of three banded Italians I have ever seen.

But what was the most remarkable thing was their gentle disposition. We opened hive after hive

until perhaps a dozen were opened and some were raised off the bottom boards, and not a single sting did we get, though we had neither veil nor smoker.

The owner told me that he often had taken out honey without any smoke.

I have a yard full of golden beauties and I thought they were reasonably gentle but I had to admit that I could not handle mine as we handled his without getting stung.

Now, these bees, as I have said, have been allowed to breed just as they pleased and nearly all the first swarms are allowed to go to the mountains, so they change queens nearly every year. I doubt if there has been an artificially reared queen in the apiary in fifteen years. If there was ever a trace of black blood in them, it has been bred out as their color and disposition easily shows.

Well, to come to the point. I am of the opinion that many queens are sold as pure, that are hybrids. If not, where did the Italians get the name of being the gentlest race of bees?

When living in Mississippi some eight years ago, I introduced the first Italian bees in our county—so far as I could learn. Certainly there were none in my range, for people came miles to see my Italians.

The first queen I got was from

an imported mother, and I at once began raising queens from her.

These were certainly mismated for all the drones in the country were pure blacks.

Now, I expected to see hybrids produced by these queens, but you can imagine my surprise, when they all produced three banded workers, just like their mother.

Probably an expert could have noticed there was black blood in them; but I, being just a beginner, could not see any difference. It was not until the following year that I had hybrids that showed by their markings that they were such.

Now, here is a query I would like to ask those who believe the blacks or germans are a purer or more fixed race.

Taking the first cross, say a pure black drone with an Italian queen, and according to that theory the black blood should predominate; but I have proved to my entire satisfaction that it does not.

Those who doubt what I have stated in regard to this matter, can easily determine for themselves. Provided, they can get a locality such as I had; i. e. Where all bees are of the pure black or german race, and be sure your queens are pure Italians.

The mountains on the west side of the river are full of bees. One farmer has a number of bee caves which he robs regularly each fall, and says he gets more honey than if he kept them in hives,

Dona Ana, N. M.

October 4.

**Mr. A. S. Kightlinger.**

Written for the QUEEN.

I have not seen your catalogue of 1897 prices and I want a good Italian queen. Not knowing your

prices I send one dollar, and I want you to send the best queen you can for the money. I wrote to you in 1894 and was going to order some queens; but Mr. R. R. Ryan said he was going to send for four and I put my order in with his. My order was for sixteen queens making twenty in all.

All my queens were good layers but one, and she never laid an egg, so I returned it to him and he sent it back to you. The next one was good.

Now about the success I made of the bee business. I traded for some bees that were in old box hives, that had foul brood in them. I mixed my healthy bees with the diseased ones, and lost every bee I had. Now I am starting again. I bought nine stands for a starter and the man I got them from never put any foundation in the brood frames and they built crosswise, and to get them out I had to cut down between each frame. I killed one queen.

Have a little sympathy for an unlucky patron.

Salem, Ore.

July 14, 1897.

Yes, we know just how to sympathize with you. We purchased an empty hive in 1880 that had contained a foul broody colony, and we lost 100 colonies, except four before we could stop it. That is where we gathered our experience with that disease. We cannot be too careful in watching out for foul brood when buying bees. The party that sold them to you was probably innocent of the trouble and loss you would have. We were going to say that your next trouble with crosswise combs was the next worst mishap after foul brood, and we do not know yet but what it is. With your varied experience now we are most sure you will succeed. [EDITOR.]



**Dr. Mott.****Plenty Of honey in Uvalde.**

WRITTEN FOR THE QUEEN

During the summer of 1888 a hunting party in the Nueces cañon in Uvalde county, Texas, found a bees' nest in the rocks. They were not far from a ranch house, from which they obtained a garden hoe with which they soon dug out a wash-tub full of honey, and another nearly full of honey, when their hoe was caught fast at the back end of the small cave, by an immense mass of honey falling on it from above. The handle stuck out about two feet and the united efforts of the four men failed to withdraw it.

We suppose it is there to this day as it is reported having been seen only a few months ago.

Bees still occupy the cave.

Doctor, we will give you a year's subscription to the QUEEN and a ginger snap to boot, for that hoe and handle; and when you cannot extract it, telephone us, and we will go our whole length and breadth to fetch it out. [EDITOR.

\* \*

**Almost caught in Patty's trap.**

We have all heard the story of the Irishman who climbed a tree to cut down a squirrel's nest on the outer end of a long limb, and who, for convenience sake, sawed the limb between himself and the trunk of the tree.

The story was almost made a reality here, a few days since, by

a man cutting a bee tree.

The bees were in an immense Live Oak about three and one-half feet in diameter at the base; it was some twenty-five feet to the lowest branch, which was some fifteen inches in diameter. This branch pointed considerably downward and ended among the branches of an elm, which could be easily climbed, and thus the bees' nest reached. The man was so well pleased to see how easily he could reach the bees, that he did not study about the return trip. He took a small boy with him as an assistant, climbed to the nest and proceeded to amputate the limb; but unlike the Irishman he took the precaution of seeing that he chopped between himself and the outer end of the limb. When the limb fell, to his consternation, he was confronted with the problem of the descent of a tree that he could not begin to compass with his extended arms. He studied for a while about sending the boy two miles for a rope to let himself down with, but he finally concluded to come down bear fashion. He started and got half way, when seeing he must fall, he gave a hard push with his hands and fell, but fortunately landed upon his feet without injury, and got fifty pounds of honey for his adventure.

DR. GEO. MOTT.





**New Hive Ventilator and Clamps.**

By MRS. E. O. SWAFFORD.

Written for the QUEEN.

I have used this year on most of my hives a cover or ventilator that I guess is new, at least I have never heard of it before, and I find it to be the finest thing for the money I ever saw.

I get some square sheets of stove piping and have our tinner to turn it just as he does a stove pipe, except I want no lock on the side nor crimp made at the end. I just simply open these out and set them down over my hives; thus you see the ventilator stands up some five or six inches from the hive, and the ends being opened, it gives a free circulation of air, if not a draft right over the hive, and that is all that is needed. The tin or iron clamps down along the side of the hive, so that they are hard to blow off. Through the hardest winds that come there will be very few to put on, if any.

When you want to put a lot of them away for future use, they will pack one in another till they require but little room. When you want to carry a dozen or so, you can carry all just as easily as you can carry one or two.

I will say that if you go on the looks of anything, that if you will paint them all white and arrange your hives in straight rows, you will have the prettiest apairy you ever laid your eyes on.

It may be possible that some reader may be benefited by this. I think if we have gained anything by experience it is well to make it generally known.

I use a piece of oilcloth just over my bees, with the smooth side down, when winter comes, or when they quit work in the fall. I put the cloth down between the super and hive, and leave the super all on, so that if I want to feed a hive I can cut a square hole through the cloth, in the centre across one or two frames, put the feed in and I do not disturb the bees at all.

I have made two clamps of small iron, with each end bent so that one end hooks over the top and the other over the bottom. I clamp them together with one on each side. My reason for this is that the cloth keeps the bees from sealing the top on, or the super on, if the bees are cut off from the top story; then if I want to pick up a hive of bees and move them, they will all stay together, and that is a great satisfaction itself.

Rosebud, Texas.

**JUDGE TERREL'S SPEECH.**

Delivered at the Central Texas Bee-keepers' Association, Cameron, August, 6 and 7, 1897.

Special to the QUEEN.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The subject allotted to me for this occasion is "Ancient and Modern Apiculture." I find by research, that it is one too deep for

my feeble mind, and too broad for an occasion like this. With a scant library and a limited time to prepare the subject, coupled with the agitation existing in this convention at present, I feel unable to do the subject justice. I hardly think anyone present would like to hear a long speech on any subject.

Since my appointment to this subject by this convention, I have greatly felt the need of an encyclopædia in all its branches, from writers in all ages of the world. I hope in the near future that some young man will take the task in hand, and give us a history of the Bee and of Apiculture, from the creation down to the present.

#### BEES IN ANTEDILUVIAN TIMES.

We are absolutely left in the dark about bees before the flood. Not one word written and no tradition about bees, until more than five hundred years after the flood.

Jobe, the Arab, was the first writer, but he does not mention bees.

Bees are mentioned in the Bible four times, from which we learn their existence and nothing more.

The Ancients believed that bees originated in Asia.

When Saul and Jonathan were persuading the Philistines,\* they came to the woods and honey dropped on the ground. Mr. J. Roberts, commenting on the aforesaid

scripture, states that large honey combs could be seen hanging from the trees at a mile distant, and that the promise to the Jews, "A land flowing with milk and honey," was literally fulfilled. The Philistines had vast herds of cattle.

Bees were held to be almost sacred by the Ancients, and a great many authors wrote about the bee. Palladius wrote on bees two thousand years ago; Virgil, the Muse, wrote beautiful verses on the bee; Aristotle, the genius, wrote about bees; Cicero and Pliny said Aristonachas devoted sixty years to the study of bees; Philicins retired to the woods from the noise of a busy world, to study the bee; Pliny wrote of bees, and said the Romans moved them from place to place.

The ancient Egyptians sent bees up the Nile on boats, and, as the water receded, they dropped down the river to catch the honey flow.

Societies of learned men were formed to study the bee. Straw, mud and bark were used for hives before the sixteenth century, and are in general use in some parts of Russia and Syria up to the present. Their hives, made from straw and mud, are far superior to the so-called gum hives, boxes, kegs and barrels, in use by the farmers of Texas. The walls are thicker and they more effectually resist heat and cold. The mud

\* 1st Sam. XIV-25.



tubes used are about four feet long by one foot in diameter, the end so arranged that it can be removed, and robbed by a long hook to pull out the comb. The comb is pressed in order to extract the honey.

The natives of India ate young bees and pollen, and do to this day think both are delicious. It has been a custom to brimstone bees, both in ancient and modern times, and it was carried on to such an extent, that the Emperor of Austria about one hundred years ago, offered a premium on cut combs of one florin (forty cents) per colony. The brutal practice is still carried on in this country, and will continue until the people are educated to abandon it.

When we take into consideration that the Ancients had no other sweets but honey,\* the efforts that were made to know the bee, by numerous writers, the forming of societies of learned men for the purpose of studying Apiculture, it is strange that so little was known about the bee on down to the modern times, prior to the sixteenth century.

The art of boiling sugar was first carried to China from India in the first half of the seventh century. Sugar cane was not cultivated in the West Indies and South America until early in the sixteenth cen-

\* They made a syrup from palm and dates.

tury.

The first beet root factory was built in 1801 at Cunern, Silesia.

More than two and one half million tons of sugar are consumed in the world annully.

In ancient times chemists called everything that was sweet, sugar, except honey. "Sugar of lead" holds its ancient name until this day.

Jan Swamerdam was the first writer on apiculture that attracted noteriety. He was born in Amsterdam, Holland, on the twelfth of Febuary, 1637. A close student of nature with natural abilities, possessed by few men, he was the first to discover the sex of bees, and astonished the bee-keeping world by discovering that the queen was the mother and laid eggs. Prior to his time the queen was thought to be a king, as she is sometimes called by ignorant people to-day. Mr. Langstroth says Butler, an English bee-keeper, saw a queen lay eggs in 1609. For some cause Butler kept his secret from the world.

Francisco Huber, the blind apiarist, was born in Geneva, Switzerland, on July the second, 1750. He was a learned naturalist, whose equal under the same circumstances never lived in ancient or modern times, and I think I can safely say, will never live down to the end of time. To read his history would move the coldest heart, and bring tears to dry eyes. He is said to be

to apiarists what Milton was to poets, and was called the Prince of Apiarists.

Huber lost his sight when a young man, by the reflection of the sun on the snow and ice, but he had a good wife and a hired man to assist him in his observations: he devoted his life to apiculture, and edited the first bee journal.

Huber discovered that bees fed caged queens, that queens destroyed queen cells, how to introduce a queen and the use of pollen. It was believed that bees made wax from pollen, before Huber discovered its use. It was not discovered that wax grew on bees until 1768.

Huber informs us that the ancient Greeks practiced artificial swarming and were the first to use a frame hive.

Huber's hive opened and shut like a book. The frames were hung on one side, and fastened with a hook on the other.

Huber is quoted extensively in the Encyclopædia Britannica without credit.

Dzierzeon was a learned apiarist of Italy, and wrote in 1845. He discovered partheogenes in queens and was the first to see a queen and a drone mate on the wing. He commenced bee-keeping with twelve box hives in 1839, and was wonderfully prosperous. He built up to three hundred colonies in a

short time, and then lost seventy by theft, sixty by fire, thirty by flood and the remainder by foul brood; but he was not discouraged and commenced again and succeeded.

Chessier dissected bees, and informs us that bees have five eyes—three convex and two compound—and ventures to say that bees have a telescopic view.

#### SPECIES OF BEES.

*Apis Mellifica* (bees black) are found in Europe, western Asia, Africa and the United States.

*Apis Ligustica*, are found in Italy and take their names from a district or county in Italy.

*Apis Faciater*, or banded bees, are found in Egypt, Arabia, on both sides of the Red Sea, Syria, and Cyprus. *Apis Liguestic* is also a banded bee.

Holyland and Syria are the same bee.

Carnolians are a gray bee from Austria and take their name from a district by that name.

In India they have three distinct species of bees. The *Apis Dorsata* is the largest bee known, but as yet has not been domesticated.

*Apis Florrea* and *Apis Indica* are a small bee and not worth our attention.

*Meliphones* are natives of South and Central America and Mexico, and are a small stingless bee, pro-



bably worthless here.

Apis Ligustic are confined to Italy until 1843. A German in the Italian army noticed the difference in Italian and other bees and transported them to Switzerland.

Bees were first discovered in America in 1763, in western Florida, and crossed the Mississippi river in 1797—one hundred years ago.

When John Elliot translated the scriptures into the language of the aborigenes, he found no word expressing honey and wax.

The Indians called bees the whiteman's fly. It is unaccountable that bees advanced civilization but a short distance and was a sign for the Indian that the whiteman was coming.

In 1851 the immortal Langstroth—born in Philadelphia on the twenty-fifth of December, 1810, deceased October, 1895—invented the hanging movable frame, with bee space, in use now through the civilized world, and known as the "Langstroth" frame.

The Encyclopædia Britannica says the hanging movable frame was invented simultaneously by Mr. Langstroth and Mr. Dzierzoen, which is not true. I suppose the Encyclopædia Britannica was a mistake by Chessier. Mr. Langstroth's invention paved the way for the many modern improvements.

APICULTURE TAKES A LEAP.

In 1875, Mr. F. Weiss made the first comb in America.

In 1875 Mr. A. I. Root made the first roller mill for making foundation comb, generally known as artificial comb, and used by apairists in all parts of the world.

In 1865 Major De Hruschka, near Dole, Italy, gave a boy a piece of comb honey, and boy-like, he placed it in a bucket, and swung it around and around in such a manner that the honey was extracted from the cells, which gave Major De Hurschka the idea of extracting honey by centrifugal force, and he was the inventor of the first honey extractor.

In 1868 Mr. Alley imported the first queen by mail from Italy.

American queens are favorites now, and are mailed to Italy, Australia, Jamaica, Cuba and other foreign lands.

In the Judge's concluding remarks he referred to the Messrs. A. I. Root company, Dr. Miller, The Jennie Atchley company and Doolittle, etc., as being the leading apiculturists of our generation.

MR. C. B. BANKSTON,  
Secy. C. T. B-K. Asso.

#### We Want

The August 1896 and the January 1897 QUEENS. I will move up the names two months on our subscription books of those that will return us the above numbers in good condition, for a limited number.

THE PUBLISHERS. O

**Mr. L. B. Smith.**

Special to the QUEEN.

Inclosed please find a dollar to renew my subscription to the SOUTHLAND QUEEN. You see I wanted to tell you how I appreciated your efforts in trying to give us a good bee journal for the South, and I did not know of any better way of showing my appreciation than by sending the cash. I hope the rest of the friends will do the same, for the time has come when we need a good bee journal in the South; and I am sure that you will give us that if the bee-keepers of this grand country will only give you their support. I am not going to tell you that I think the QUEEN the best journal published, or the best in the world, and all such stuff as that: I only wish to say that I think it well worth the subscription price to any bee-keeper in the South. For myself I would take it if it were two dollars a year instead of one.

Bees are at a standstill now, and have been for some days past.

We had a good flow from mesquite that lasted about ten days. The sumach crop will be a failure on account of the drouth. The bees seem to be gathering their daily supplies from the cotton bloom now, but this will not last long unless we have rain soon.

This has been a great year for bees to swarm, and a great many wild bees are being found in the

woods. I have found about twenty or thirty trees myself. A good many people are taking the bee fever and I have callers most every week, wanting me to tell them how to keep bees, just as though it could all be learned in a few minutes. I tell them to get a good book on bees and subscribe for the QUEEN. This does not seem to satisfy some, for they seem to think that I know some secret about the business that I am not willing to tell; but nothing could be further from the truth.

Lometa, Texas.

Thank you, Brother Smith, for your kind and encouraging words. Yes, if the bee-keepers will all come forward, as you and many others are doing, and assist us, we shall try to make the QUEEN good enough for the Smiths and Jones, and it is said they are among the best people in the world. Hand those people a copy of the Queen, when they come around. We will mail you some extras for that purpose. We will also mail extra copies to any and all of our readers to hand out, if they will give their consent. [EDITOR.]

#### More than Satisfied

I received the queen all right but did not introduce her as per directions on cage, as I thought she had been in the cage long enough.

I like the SOUTHLAND QUEEN very much. I use my own plan for introducing, I turn cage face down over the frames 48 hours, then turn the queen loose on the combs, and watch the actions of the bees, and if they do not fight her all is well. The queen is laying well, fills one frame a day ten by twelve.

Mr. J. T. BRIMMAGE,

Tappen Siding, B. C.

Aug, 11 1897.



**Messrs. A. M. Barfield & Son.**  
**An interesting letter full of encourage-  
 ment.**

Special to the QUEEN.

Yesterday the QUEEN was once more a welcome visitor to our house and there was no sleep for me until each article was read.

Dear editor, may the time soon come when the QUEEN will visit us weekly instead of monthly, as there is no paper that comes to our household that is more welcome than the QUEEN.\*

Vanyandt is very dry now and many are howling "water" at this time, and our bees are not doing much on account of dry weather.

My friend, Mr. Jourdahl, paid me a visit last week. He says that his bees have done better this season than they have for years; that he has cultivated thirty-five acres of land in corn and cotton; attended to forty stands of bees—and he is truthful. But he has no time to spend idle. Mr. Jourdahl is a clever man and he is well up in

\* FRIEND BARFIELD.—We will likely make the QUEEN fly weekly sometime, but with the other business we have on hand just now, we will have to content ourselves with a QUEEN a month. If our friends all over the country still continue to help us as they are now, and have been, we may have the Queen swarm twice a month in the near future. We wish to extend to our many friends in this and many foreign countries, our thanks for the subscriptions they are sending us. We mention this while we think of it. [EDITOR.]

bee culture, as he has been in the business thirty-five years. He can interest you from morning till night talking bees. What little experience I have in apiculture is practical experience.

You said you would be proud to hear something more about that extractor. It is of my own make and the first one I ever saw. The box is twenty inches wide, three feet long and twelve inches deep. The glass lid is made as near airtight as possible, with a trough made of galvanized iron or zinc twenty-four inches long, leaving room in the side for a vessel to catch the wax. There are two small cleats inside for the zinc to rest on. The legs at the back end are made six inches higher than the other two, so as to let the wax run out through the strainer at the front or lower end of the trough. This is all that constitutes my extractor. This will extract all the honey that a half a dozen such bee men as myself will get in the course of a year.

Last week I made a trip down in the lower part of the county on a collecting tour and found some persons just starting in the bee business. I tried to encourage them along this line all that I could, so that they would try to make something besides cotton and corn at home. I insisted on their trying to make an over production of honey; that the cry had been for years "an over production of cotton." I said that if we could make



**The Horse Mint of Texas.**

This cut represents the Horse Mint of Texas. This plant is one of the best honey yielders in this state, especially in the black land regions. We shall try to show our readers all the principal honey plants, from time to time. If any of you have some good plants that yield nectar abundantly, kindly send us their names, and we will try to have them shown up in the *QUEEN*.





an over production of honey we could eat that and we could not eat the cotton. I also told them that if they wished to Italianize their bees, that they could send to you and get the purest bees as cheap as they could anywhere in the United States of America, and that they need not doubt your honesty.

Stone Point, Texas.

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**Messrs Smith & Downing**

Special for the QUEEN.

We have sold overtwo thousand pounds of honey this year. We have increased from fifty-eight to eighty two colonies this year. There has been good rains around but not much here at Pettus. Our bees are beginning to bring in pollen and honey now. Both of us are going to try to go to the convention in November.

Pettus, Texas.

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**Messrs J Baudat & Son**

Our bees have done very well this year. We have taken from ten hives close to eighty gallons of extracted honey. We have about forty more colonies to extract from.

Richmond, Texas.

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**Messrs Glass and Murphy brothers**

The Holyland queen arrived all O. K., and have safely introduced her. She is a beauty. Please accept our sincere thanks for her. We are looking for the Carnolian by every mail. We are well pleased with the SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

Apalachicola, Florida.

Just as we close the last form of this month's QUEEN, October 12, we learn that we are quarantined in, and no telling when we will get to mail this issue. We are however getting it out, and as soon as the mails are allowed to pass, we will mail. It is said that the yellow fever is now on two sides of us, San Antonio and Galveston. We trust that none will come to Beeville. You may get both October and November issues at one and the same time. We will get very lonesome if we cannot get to hear from anyone for a month.

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**How Bees Deposit Pollen.**

BY MR. E. R. JONES.

Written for the QUEEN.

On page 90 of the August QUEEN Mr. W. H. Pridgen offers to help me out of a difficulty that he says I seem to be in, for which I am always thankful to any one.

I do not remember of ever making any attempt to tell How Bees Deposit Pollen, except at the Temple meeting of the C. T. B-K. A., last February, when the subject came up incidentally. I do not think that I said anything there that could be construed as being contrary to Mr. Pridgen's How Bees Deposit Pollen on page 90.

Mr. Bankston stated (at the Temple convention) that after depositing the pollen in the cell she then turned and packed it down with her head, at which point I took is-



sue with him and held that such a modus operandi must be the exception and not the rule, for, in all my observations in the apiary and with an observatory hive, I had noticed that at least ninety per cent. deposited the pollen in the cell and left it for some other bee to pack down, the point at issue between us being that the bee that brought in and deposited the pollen did not pack it down, but left that for some other bee to do. As to the manner of packing it down, there was no difference between us. Possibly I did not make myself fully understood, and possibly the report of the proceedings of the convention did not make things as plain to the reader as they were made at the convention.

There is one error in the report of the Temple convention that I will digress enough to correct. As I have not the report before me, I will have to quote from memory. The question was submitted from the Question Box, I think, and was, "How do you manage swarms for comb honey that issue during a honey flow?" This may not be the words exactly, but it is the substance. The report says that Mr. Bankston answered by saying, "hive the swarms in a super of sections on the old stand, caging the queen in one of the sections, place the parent colony on top the brood chamber and release the

queen."

Now, the fact is I submitted the above question and also answered it in the above manner and claimed no originality, but credited Mr. J. A. Golden of Reinersville, Ohio, as the originator of that system of management. I do not remember the answers that Mr. Bankston and others gave.

The report of the August 1896 convention also makes me to say that "the Golden hive humbug had been exposed in the A. B. J.," when it should read "Gleanings." I do not know that the A. B. J. ever said a word about the Golden hive.

If Mr. Pridgen's conclusions were drawn from reading the report of the Temple convention, I hope this will explain things satisfactorily. If he got it from anything else, he will favor me by giving name, page and number, so I will know "where I am at."

Milano, Texas.

Mr. C. F. Bender.

The queen received some weeks ago, in place of the one smothered in the mails, is in good condition and very prolific. The queen herself is very gentle, and I have several times seen her lay a dozen eggs in succession.

She pays no attention when a frame which she is on is taken out of the hive. I saw her lay within three hours after she was introduc-

ed.

But I wish particularly to speak about the bees from her. They are bright in color and seem to be pure. But they are the most vicious bees I have ever seen, without exaggeration. They never sting unless the hive is opened, but then they pay very little attention to smoke. It makes no difference how much they are smoked, they are all over me before I can set the smoker down and take out a frame. The only way that I can handle them at all is, to fill the smoker with tobacco and make them so sick that half of them drop off the combs. I am an experienced bee-keeper and know that the crossness is not caused by robbers or scarcity. We have had a good flow from heartsease, and the colony has already stored fifty pounds of honey, but they are just as cross in times of plenty.

I do not want to complain and am very well satisfied, though of course this is unpleasant.

I suppose it is a freak of disposition, or the queen is crossed with a Cyprian drone. The bees have actions and fly like Cyprians and remind one precisely of them, when they are smoked.

They are good in repelling robbers and almost always sting them when they can.

Newman, Ill.

Friend B.—It may be possible that a

Cyprian queen was sent you by mistake. we sometimes have as many as one hundred queens of different races caged on our office table at one time to fill orders with, we will gladly give you a fine tested Italian queen for your queen making those cross or vicious bees, as we are partial to just such bees as you describe yours to be. This is the kind we wish to strike a big honey flow with.  
[EDITOR.]

Mr. R. A. Whitefield.

It is now the middle of August and I fear or feel, that I have made a flash on harvesting honey, considering that I have forty hives that should have yielded each a goodly quantity of honey this season. We had a dry spring and I attribute my failure to that drouth. If I be allowed to guess I shall say that I shall not get five hundred pounds of honey this year; while I obtained from twenty-one colonies last year one thousand one hundred and fifty pounds—eight hundred pounds salable. So far I have taken two hundred and sixty pounds of salable honey, and depend upon scattering completed sections, and lots of unfinished sections, to foot me near up to five hundred pounds. I shall extract the uncompleted sections.

This certainly must be an off year for my apiary. I made many preparations for a large yield; prepared many necessary appliances and conveniences, some of them purchased and some made by my own hands, but yet I fail.

The most section honey I obtained thus far came from the



blacks. the extracted from the Italians.

Several men in my county contend that I am over-stocked, but I cannot see it. Am I? I live on a small river with plenty of forests around my apiary; plenty of bloom in the spring; poplar, sweet gum, black gum, oaks; some wood hidiom and lots of other trees abound. Corn, cotton and peas are in abundance and are raised around me. So 'where am I at' as to honey flow or being over-stocked? Still, like all bee-keepers, I hope for better luck next year. Yes, we find comfort in the future. Many colonies on the hills back of me did better per colony than mine did on the river flat. What can you say for me?

Westerville, Miss.

Friend w.—we cannot believe that you are over-stocked with so few colonies. we suppose that it has been this season with you as with us, just an off year. We have 200 colonies or more in one yard, and in good years, we cannot see any difference in the amount gathered from yards with only half the number. In bad years they all get little or nothing alike with us, let it be one or one hundred in a place. Yes, the future is where our hope lies and we trust that all of us may get a big yield in 1898.

[EDITOR.]

### Mr. C.M. Smith.

Special to the QUEEN.

I will send in my report of this year's success in the bee and honey business.

My spring count was forty-nine hives; I saved sixteen swarms, robbed fifty-one hives and have taken

two hundred and twenty gallons of honey, and expect to get about fifty gallons more. I have not looked in my hives in three weeks. They are very strong and working well.

I have been picking out my cotton, and have been so busy lately that I could not give my bees any attention.

I have sold all of my honey save sixty gallons, at seventy-five cents a gallon where I measure, and seventy-five cents and a dollar a gallon with four quart jars. I sell lots of it in them. I will send you a sample of my basswood honey in a vial.

We are having a very fine rain now and it has got the ground wet for the first time here since the tenth of June. It has cut the cotton crops off very short. I think on an average it will make one bail to five or six acres.

We had a "mathiglem"\* pie for dinner, and oh, how good I feel! Do not tell Mr. S. D. H. of it, but just try one yourself.

Lake, Texas.

\* We are glad to note that you have done well with your bees. The sample of basswood honey is fine indeed. We'll not cheap it to Hannah about the Matheglin pie, as we know he would be excited worse than when he borrowed our comb to ruffle his hair down over his face to secure a fine queen as a premium for the ugliest man in Texas. we will try a pie as soon as we have a chance. Many thanks for kind words. [EDITOR]



DEAR TEACHER;—Taking your advice I have kept close watch over those afflicted bees. The colony that I moved away from the apiary—the first and worst afflicted—looked for a while as though they would build up. The queen kept laying and seemed so full all the combs with eggs—all the bees could attend to—but the workers seemed to die off as fast as others were hatched, and finally the queen disappeared and left very few bees.

The other two colonies I managed differently. I took all the combs containing brood from one, shaking all the bees off on the empty combs, and gave those containing the brood to the other. The one I took the brood from went to work and filled their combs nicely, and have worked some in the super. The others are still showing some signs of the disease. Everytime I go to the hive I see three or four bees which seem determined to get one bee, which they are pulling at, out of the way. Sometimes it is a slick looking bee, but as often I cannot tell that there is anything wrong with it.

Please explain: do they always try to kill the sick ones?

MRS. L. M. PHILLIPS.

My experience is that the bees do not try to kill the sick ones, but rather to get them out of the way. Your troubles are bee paralysis, and no effectual remedy has yet been discovered that we know of. Your work of cleaning out is our old direction, but will not cure every time.

Would you not make a hive queenless three days before introducing a new queen? Would you advise clipping the wings of queens before shipping them? E. F. NASH, Phoenix, Arizona, July 17, 1897.

I have the best results by simply removing the old and introducing the new queen at one and the same operation. We lose but few queens by introducing with the candy plan, and I prefer to proceed as above.

No, I would not advise clipping at all, neither before nor after shipping. I do not believe in clipping queen's wings at all. It injures them to a greater or lesser extent, and the bees usually supersede such queens earlier than if not clipped. This has been my experience. I think more is lost by clipping queens' wings than there is gained by it.

I think the purchase of nuclei a good way to build up an apiary. I admire your hives and think I will send for some nuclei in the spring. When is the best time to ship nuclei? Could I buy a three framed nucleus and have three different queens sent with it? Could the three frames be separate and a queen sent with each? Benj. F. Sweeten, Glassboro, N. J., October 5, 1897.

The best time to send bees to



your locality from here will be from April 15 to May 15. We would advise having the bees sent to arrive with the beginning of the apple bloom. Yes, we could send three caged queens with a three framed nucleus, and you could turn a queen loose on each frame upon arrival and have three framed nuclei. We could of course separate the three frames by partitions, but it would be more trouble to us than to send three different nuclei. The three one framed nuclei could be crated together and shipped as one package.

I have again started into bee-keeping. I used to have as many as one hundred colonies. Honey sells well but if people find out where you sell, they will undersell you and take your trade every time. What can be done about this? Adam Keller, San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 17, 1897.

Friend K.: That is surely a perplexing thing for a person to find out where you sell your honey and then rush in and undersell you. Surely an honest person would not knowingly do the like. we suppose that every person has the right to sell their wares where they choose, but it is too bad to run a market down in that way. Suppose we have a committee of three appointed to wait upon such persons as they turn up, either in person or by letters, and see if they cannot be schooled in this way to quit their ruinous ways of selling

honey.

Mrs Atchley, will you do me the kindness to answer the following questions in the QUEEN? C. B. Bankston, Chriesman, Texas.

1 Will two laying queens fight when caged together?

Yes, as a rule they will.

2, Did you ever see a queen raised from a three days old larvæ?

No, I have seen a sort of queen hatched from this larvæ, but certainly a good queen cannot be raised from larvæ three days old, before any attempt is made toward giving proper food to make a queen. At least that is my experience.

3. Does the mating enlarge the thorax of a queen?

It does not according to my observations.

4 Does the mating of a queen effect her drone progeny?

Yes, the drones are effected just the same as the workers, as far as I can see.

5 How long do the bees feed three day old larvæ before sealing the cells?

About three to three and one half days.

6 How long before queens hatch after cells are sealed when three days old larvæ are used?

From five to eight days, owing to amount of food given and the weather. Some bees give such larvæ very little food at all, while others give more.

I have two breeding queens in one hive. This is not the first time this has come to my notice. I would like for you

to tell me what you think about it I have lots to tell about the bees, but have not time now. L. E. Hoegguist, Roswell, N. M., July 17, 1897.

Friend H.: It is often the case that two queens are occupying the same hive. In fact we see this almost every week during summer, where we are working large apiaries. Black bees are more given to two laying queens in the same hive than Italians. It usually occurs where old queens are being superseded, and both the daughter and mother lay along together in one place, but sooner or later the old one disappears. We have yet to find more than one queen in a colony of Cyprian or Holyland bees.

I would like some information about ants. I have lost one hive of bees and the ants have started on two others. Could you say what would be good to prevent the ants from going into the hives as I would not like to lose any more if possible. F. J. Ernst, Sugarland, Texas, Aug. 22, 1897.

We have had more trouble with ants this year than usual. We have always tried to have our colonies strong in bees, which seems to be a good remedy. Our nuclei have been bothered more than common. The ants can be stopped by setting the hives on stands, and place the legs of the stands in water. Who has a good remedy for ants? Give us one.

## Information Column.

For the information and assisting our readers and patrons in finding markets for their honey, wax and other products from their apiaries, we will insert, free of charge, in this department, the names of honey dealers that we know to be reliable; also those who have honey to sell. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the failures of advertisers, but use care and caution to admit none that are not reliable. Send in your names before the 10th of the month to insure insertion that same month. Also those wishing help in their apiaries, together with those wishing positions may enter this column without charge.

### DEALERS.

N B Coates, Alvord.  
Garlington & Underwood, Dallas.  
Texas Seed & Produce Co., 519  
Center street. Galveston.

Honey for sale.

G F Davidson, Fairview.  
F L Aten, Pflugerville.  
Dr Wm Speer, Cotulla.  
W C Gathright, Dona, N. M.



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Published Monthly.

E. J. Atchley, Editor and Business Mgr.  
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BEEVILLE, TEXAS, OCTOBER, '97.

### Stopping Adulteration.

Will our readers kindly note the request of the authorities at Washington, D. C., for reports concerning adulterated foods? Read it, and then tell us what you know about

it.

The following is the request:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE,  
DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

September 17, 1897.

DEAR SIR:

By direction of Congress, the Department of Agriculture is investigating the character and extent of the adulteration of foods and drugs. It is generally believed that adulteration, sophistication, imitation, and misbranding of foods, drugs, and liquors exist to a very great extent. Many of the States have enacted laws to prevent such practices, and it is very desirable to know how these laws have been enforced, and with what results.

As the general public is largely interested in this matter, as it affects health, morals, and legitimate trade, it is thought proper to ask the co-operation of the press in securing accurate information on the subject. The publication of a simple request for information on this subject, to be furnished the paper asking it, or sent direct to the Chemical Division of the Department of Agriculture will in all probability secure a large amount of valuable data which will materially assist in properly carrying out the work. As no matter can be of more importance to the people of the United States than that of the extent and character of the adulteration of foods and drugs sold them, I take the liberty of asking your co-operation in the work as herein indicated. Please state that the Department simply desires a concise statement of facts, which can be fully substantiated if necessary, and not theories.

Respectfully,

A. J. WEDDERBURN,  
Special agent,

Approved:

JAMES WILSON,  
Secretary.

Will our readers please comply with the above request? Send your information to us or direct to the department. There are now steps being taken to prevent the adulteration of foods and drugs, and let us lend a helping hand, and stop the adulteration of honey as well. [ED.]

#### CONVENTION CALLED OFF.

AFTER due consideration on the part of the officers of the South Texas Bee-Keepers Association, together with counsel from our health officers, it has been determined to postpone the meeting indefinitely on account of the quarantine restrictions. It is thought best by all to call the meeting off for a while. The bee-keepers will be consulted later on when to hold a meeting when they can best attend. While there is no yellow fever near us as yet, it is best not to have any public gatherings till the time has passed that there is no danger of the fever. All of our readers will please take notice and no-rate it as far as possible.

THE end of the season of '97 is nearing its close. Now tell us what you have done this season, and what you contemplate doing in '98, and let us see if we cannot be benefited by the experiences of each other.

WE wish to call our readers' attention to the advertisement of Mr. G. Kunke, Ballinger, Texas, on

the inside front leaf of the cover, the last advertisement in the first column. He has a fine strain of Italian bees and will sell cheap. Write him at once if you wish to purchase. Also the word 'board' in his advertisement should read 'bar', which is his top bars.

MR. A. P. Hicks, Lamong, Ind., writes that he has had an abundant flow of white clover honey this season.

#### FOOLED AGAIN.

WHEN we picked up the August number of The Australian Bee Bulletin, we had our scissors ready, as usual, to clip, but lo! she was neatly cut, nicely trimmed and otherwise improved. Good for Brother Tipper.

As we pen these lines October 9, a gentle rain is falling, and if it is sufficient to germinate the seeds of our annual bee plants, it will brighten our prospects for a good season in 1898.

We have just made our last shipment of twenty-five queens to Australia and Tasmania for this season. We have shipped more than one hundred queens to these countries this season. The spring and bee business is just now beginning to open up in Australia. Just to the reverse of ours.



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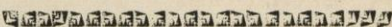
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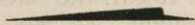
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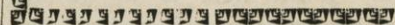
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Dear sir:-Have used the conqueror 15 years. I was always pleased with its workings, but thinking I would need a new one this summer, I write for a circular. I do not think the 4 inch smoke engine too large. Yours, W H Eagerty, Cuba, Kan., Jan. 27, 1897.

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THE writer has just had a very pleasant visit with Messrs. W J. and Frank Davis of Mathis, Texas, by special invitation to attend the marriage of Mr. Frank Davis and Mrs. Wood, and an enjoyable time was witnessed by all. They engaged a few days on the bay fishing and hunting, and with good success, which made the affair very enjoyable indeed. Last but not least, they indulged in eating big watermelons, which were delicious. These Mr. Davis has in abundance each season, and ships many carloads to northern markets every season.

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# The A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio.

## The Beekeepers' Review.

for December, 1896, contains a double page illustration of four out-apiaries located near Flint, and managed by one man for comb honey, with almost no help. A portrait of the owner, and a description of his methods are also given. There is also a fine picture of bees secreting wax and building comb made from a photograph taken by the editor. Mr. Taylor has a long article on hives. There is the review of foreign journals by F. L. Thompson; Hasty's three-page review of the American journals; the usual extracts and editorial comments, etc.

The Review is \$1.00 a year, or 1.25 for the Review and the book, "Advanced Bee Culture;" 1.75 for Review and a fine tested queen—the queen to be sent early in 1897. New subscribers get the December issue free.

**W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Mich.**

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRICES ON BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES.

The hives we make are standard or Langstroth size, taking the L. frame with a 19 inch top bar; the outside dimensions of the frame being  $9\frac{1}{8} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Our hive bodies are made of  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch lumber; all dovetailed.



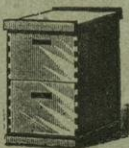
This shows the hive we call our No. 1. This hive consists of a cover, 1 bottom board, 1 brood chamber, 1 super, 6 section holders, 5 sawed separators, 8 Hoffman frames, 1 division board for brood chamber, 24  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$  sections, and a follower and wedge for tightening sections in super.

The price of our No. 1 hive, all complete, strongly nailed and nicely painted is \$1.60 each. In the flat, unpainted, \$1.15 each, \$5.40 for five and \$9.75 for ten.



No. 2 is the same as our No. 1, except it has two supers instead of one, all complete.

The price of our No. 2 complete, nailed and painted, is \$2.00 each, in the flat, unpainted, is \$1.50 each, five for \$7.00 and ten for \$13.50.



No. 5 has two brood chambers the same size, or two full sized hives like the bodies of Nos. 1 and 2, 8 frames above and below, making 16 frames in all.

The price of our No. 5, nailed

and painted, complete, is \$1.90 each. In the flat, unpainted, \$1.10 each, five for \$5.00 and ten for \$9.50.

No. 8 has a brood chamber like Nos. 1 and 2, and instead of the sections, section holders and separators, it has 8 shallow extracting frames.

The price of our No. 8, nailed and painted, complete, is \$1.50 each. In the flat, unpainted, is one for 95cts., five for \$4.50 and ten for \$8.00.

NOTICE.

Nails are not furnished with the hives at the prices mentioned. If nails are desired, add ten cents per hive. Write and get special prices on hives in large quantities.

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