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## **The Southland queen. Vol. II, No. 9 January 1897**

Beeville, Texas: The Jennie Atchley Company, January 1897

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The   
SOUTHLAND  
QUEEN.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS,

January, 1897. 

Established 1884.

# J. M. JENKINS,

## Wetumpka, Ala.

Steam Bee-hive Factory.  
 Full line of Bee-keepers' Supplies.  
 Italian Bees.  
 60-page Catalog tells you all  
 about it. Free.

## Root's Comb Foundation!

New Product.

New Process.

A Big  
 Success.

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

OUR SANDED and POLISHED SECTIONS, well, they speak for themselves, also.

OUR 1896 CATALOG now ready for distribution. Send in your name at once for catalog, samples of the new foundation, and those superb sections, and while you are about it ask for a late copy of **Gleanings in Bee-Culture**.

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

56 5th Ave., Chicago. Syracuse, N. Y.  
 1024 Mississippi St., St. Paul, Minn.

# The Southland Queen.

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Monthly. Devoted to the Exchange of Thoughts on Apiculture.

\$1.00

Vol. II.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, JAN., 1897.

No. 9.

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ICE this morning, January 5, as thick as a knife-blade. This slight freeze will be helpful, as it will hold our Spring flowers back, and we may get some new honey in February, if we have a favorable Spring.

WE have heard that California, as well as Texas has fine prospects for a good honey year this season. We would be glad to hear of a general good year, and a close count on the amount of honey secured in the United States.

NEWS has just reached us that sections have taken a rise at all the section factories. The allowance made was about \$1.00 per thousand. We believe it was mutually understood by all the factories to make the advance. A sort of combine, but likely sections were being sold too cheap, or so low that no margin was left.

WE have just received a model hive from M. M. Faust, Floresville, Texas. The hive or model was made by Ray Royal, late of Arkansas and the workmanship is tip-top. The hive is after our ash hopper

pattern, held upright by a light, strong, but neat frame, Mr. Faust wishes one hundred made like sample. These are the best queen rearing hives we ever used; then, they are so constructed, as to receive standard supers, or full stories on top. We have not as yet catalogued these hives, but will make them when wanted.

WE learn from a reliable source, that in some places, or on some large California ranches, as much as seventy-five cents per colony, rent is demanded, for every colony each year. This seems as big to us as two dollars per bushel for apples did when we came to Texas and leaving a thirty-acre apple-orchard, and apples a slow sale at ten cents a bushel. We thought it was simply awful, and we think the same way about 75 cents per hive, rent on bees just for land to keep them on. Twenty-five dollars is the highest price we know of being asked on a large ranch here, for any number of colonies and a good house and water furnished free.

## Bee-Keeping in the South.

BY L. STACHELHAUSEN.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 185.]

### Fixed vs. All-wood Frames.

Some years ago the Langstroth frame was the generally adapted frame. It was made out of  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch lumber. Self-spacing devices on the frames were condemned because they hindered the easy handling of the frames. Suddenly migratory bee-keeping and out apiaries came to discussion in the bee-papers. To move colonies from one apiary to another, the frame must be fixed some way. About the same time (1885) James Heddon made public the invention of his new hive. Now, fixed frames were wanted everywhere. A. I. Root, the prominent manufacturer of beehives, inclined at first to the closed end frames in a tight-fitting box similar to Heddon's hive, but settled afterwards (1891) to the Hoffman frame. I tried both kinds of frames in full Langstroth bodies, and the extracting cases, and abandoned them.

The rule that any projection on the frames will hinder when a frame is taken out between two others is just as right now as it was ten or more years ago. If we need a spacing device we should observe this. A frame which has to be taken out by the side of the hive,

like the German Berlepsch hive, can, and should have the spacing device on the frame, but a frame to be taken out on top of the hive, like ours, or on the end or the bottom, and I know hives of all these different styles should be without any projection, consequently, the fixing and spacing device must be fastened to the hive body and not to the frame. If we remove a frame with any kind of a spacer (for instance with wire nails, like Dr. C. C. Miller) between two others from the top of the hive, it is some danger of four of the nails cutting into one of the combs, and we have to be careful to avoid this till the entire frame is out, but if the spacing device is on the hive it is not in the way any more as soon as the frame is lifted  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch. Other sides of the frames are handled from the side of the hive. Any spacing device on the rabbet would be in the way, and if these nails are fastened to the frames, they are out of the way as soon as the frame is removed of its place and can in no way cut into any comb. These nails were first used in side-opening hives by G. Dathe's hive as early as 1866. My opinion is that they are better for side-opening hives than anything else. For hives to be operated from the top they are worse than the Hoffman frames.

I believe I am the first one who used a spacing device on the rabbet,

but I have read in Gleanings since this, a few other descriptions of similar devices, but the present editor, E. R. Root, everytime remarked that these devices were not favored by the bee-keepers.

The Hoffman frame may do very well in an apiary where comb-honey in sections is produced exclusively, (and even for this purpose Dr. C. C. Miller is looking out for something better.) These frames then are in the brood-chamber only and not very often handled, but in producing extracted honey we have to handle our frames very often and very little time lost, is a big loss, if many thousands of frames are handled in a short honey season.

Every projection on the frame and the wide top-bar are hindering in uncapping and in the extractor. The wedge and follower, or screws, or whatever we use have to be loosed or removed before we can take out a frame from the super. Sometimes they have to be separated by a chissel or some other instrument. Here in the honey-house it does not count if you can slide these frames on the rabbet or handle them by two or three, and even in the apiary, if we handle frames in the brood-chamber it is no advantage over the old fashioned Langstroth frame, because nearly everytime we can take out any frame without removing another one. Another disadvantage of the closed end frame and the Hoffman

frame is, that in our climate they swell sometimes so that no room is left for the follower, and at other times they shrink and are propolized together

I just pick up the common all-wood frames, without spacers for uncapping and if extracted, just drop them in the super and they are on the right place with my spacing device. This device is very simple. These spacers allow the same manipulation of the frames as the old fashioned Langstroth hive. It is true, these spacers do not keep the frames from swinging, but if the frames rest on the wood rabbet they are fastened enough by propolis to move any colony even over rough roads without danger, especially if shallow frames are used. For deeper frames it would be easy to place a frame-spacer of wire on the bottom of every story, like C. Dadant recommends in his book, (Langstroth revised) on page 167.

Cutoff, Texas.

[CONTINUED NEXT MONTH.]

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## Among our Correspondents.

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### How to get Early Drones.

BY C. B. BANKSTON.

Written for The Southland Queen.

If it is possible that by stimulating your bees you can get drones one month earlier than without it,

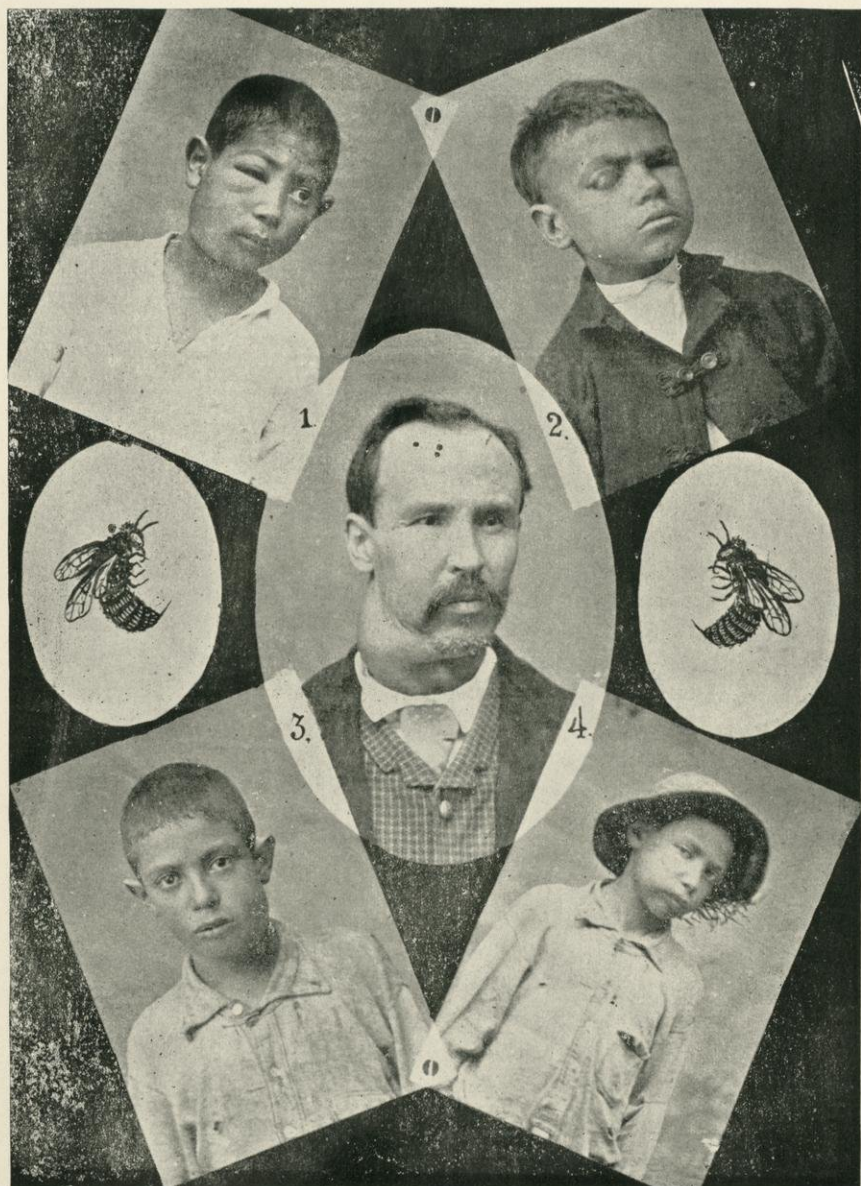
it seems to me it would pay all bee-keepers, who raise queens for the market or for home use, to stimulate, if to do so does not cost too much. Circumstances which surround me make the cost of an experiment a matter to be seriously considered. To feed sugar solely for the purpose of getting early drones is a useless expense. My plan for getting early drones as given in SOUTHLAND QUEEN in 1895 will save much work and all of your sugar. If there is comb enough in your yard, which is sealed full of honey, to fill one brood-nest, you need not feed one drop of sugar, syrup or extracted honey. We frequently have our breeding stock run down weak. If yours are in this condition, don't suppose that you can make them rear early drones by any process, because it can't be done. But if you have a strong colony in the yard, it does not matter if they be black, you cage both queens, put cage containing breeder in the strong hive, and the black one in the hive out of which you took the breeder. Be sure that every comb in the hive containing the queen from which you wish to get your drones raised is sealed full of honey; just partly sealed will not answer. It must be full. If you have everything as stated above, you can now start your brood nest near the drone comb. By uncap-

ping a small place on each side of the comb, then a still smaller place on the combs next to this one. Remember that the middle comb or frame must contain part workers and part drone cells. The worker cells are what you want to uncap. Do not uncap the drone cells at all, but the worker combs should be uncapped up to a half inch of the drone cells. You see we are now able by the use of sealed comb, to force the queen to start the brood-nest just where we want it. If the bees seem a little slow to uncap the contents of the drone cells, you may aid them by rubbing a knife-blade over the comb. As the queen enlarges her nest, she will deposit an egg in every cell in the circle; drone-cells not excepted.

If this plan is carried out as I have endeavored to give it, you will find it works much better than stimulative feeding. Feeding sugar or extracted honey to get early drones works well if the weather is just right, but the trouble is, it never is in the winter. Feeding bees in cold weather, causes them to eat too much. They are like people, or that is, they are like some people, who go to a picnic and gorge themselves on the good things they find there to eat; go home at night, roll and tumble, sweat and grunt with the colic all night. Get up in the morning feeling like they had been on a spree for a week, or attended the Central 'Texas Bee-keepers' Asso-







The Five Persons Referred to in Dr. Stell's Article.

ciation. If the bees can have warm weather every day so they can take some exercise, they will retain their health, and attend picnics every half hour during the day. The value of early drones is to have all of your early queens fertilized before the black drones in the neighborhood are hatched. This should be a very important matter with a great many honey producers, as there is always some colonies which excel in honey gathering qualities, and if the bee-keeper is up with the times, he can, by adopting this method have all of his bees bred from the very best, even in localities where there is many black bees. About the first of January is the time to prepare your bees for early drones in southern localities. I have lived the past six years in the poorest country for bees in the state. Notwithstanding there is some colonies in the yard that never fail to store some surplus honey. Why this difference, all of the hives being constructed alike, all receive same attention, all coming through the winter with equal strength, and ample winter stores, straight combs, etc., yet No. 1 will gather a surplus while No. 2 will scarcely store enough for winter. Does this not show a deficiency in our apicultural knowledge? Until we can arrive at uniformity in this, as well as in many other respects, we have not yet reached

the top round of the ladder of apicultural fame. The deficiency, as it seems, with a great many is, that they do not know where the trouble is. Mr. Atchley said in a talk before the Central Texas Bee-keepers Association, that it did not matter what kind of hive you keep your bees in, if it possessed the necessary qualities of tiering up, or in other words interchangeable. I say so too. If in connection with these you have a divisible brood-chamber for comb-honey productions. Absolute success in any branch of our pursuit depends largely on the prolificness and blood of the queen.

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#### Physiological Effects of a Bee Sting.

BY DR. W. M. STELL.

Written for The Southland Queen.

The Creator intended for the honey bee, as well as for other animals, a mode and weapon of defense that they may be able to protect their stores and treasures of the hive from all incumbrance and this tiny weapon is often the dread of beginners, and for its severe effects prevents many from entering into apiculture.

The sting of a bee is a terror to many, but is indispensable for the preservation of the whole colony. The sting is composed of a highly polished horny substance dark in color and about one eighth of an inch in length. This sharp weapon

contains several minute barbs turned back like a fish-hook which prevents from being easily withdrawn, this instrument is furnished with a poison bag which is about the size of a pin head, situated at the root of the sting higher up in the abdomen and in which a poison, liquid is stored. This liquid is formed by secretory glands peculiar for this purpose, and is largely if not all "Formic Acid" or at least its test and reaction is the same, this acid is also secreted by the glands of the stomach and is found also in the honey. Formic Acid was first obtained from the red ant (*Formica rufa*) but is remarkable from other numerable source of its production, it is taken from many species of caterpillar, from the blood fluid of the spleen, and the perspiration of human beings and the large amount of this formic acid contained in our bodies, goes to show how wise Providence has been in not providing us with the same weapon of defence that the bee has, otherwise it would be impossible to conceive the awful amount of destruction and suffering we poor mortals could inflict upon our own species, it is also found in many vegetables, plants, and particularly in the leaves of the stinging nettle.

Formic acid is produced artificially by distillation of equal parts of Oxalic acid and Glycerine, and is used in medicine as stimulant and

counter irritant, in paralyzed limbs, rheumatism, and dropsical affections, by exciting the circulatory system. For this reason many chemists are buying bee-stings for the formic acid they contain. Now, for the physiological effects of the sting. This compound instrument resembles in action a hyperdermic syringe, the spear being the needle, the poison sack, the barrel or reservoir. For a bee to use her weapon to a perfection, it is necessary that she should be irritated and have an empty stomach. Bees entering the hive laden with pollen are very quiet and peaceable can be caught and handled with impunity. Bees after depositing their burden and leaving the hive are easy to become irritated and will sting for the fun of it. To accomplish this act the bee curves under her body and drives the sting its whole length into the flesh, which often goes through the skin into the tissues, and as the sting enters the flesh the contraction of the muscles of the poison bag squirts the venomous liquid out, the moment that the sting penetrates the flesh it acts like a foreign body with a very slight pain as the prick of a pin. The great excruciating pain, which some people suffer from comes afterward and is caused first by the cautization of the acid in the tissue itself, then this fluid is taken up immediately by the capillaries and enters the general cir-

culatation, passing through the heart, poisons the victim completely and the effects will depend upon the idiosynerasias and peculiarities of each individual. It is true that alarming effects are seldom suffered by many bee-keepers, but at times we all undoubtedly suffer most intense pain for a few minutes. The sting should be removed immediately by scraping with the finger-nail or knife, never attempt to pull out a sting with the fingers, as you would receive a greater amount of poison. The moment you extract the sting apply the following solution with a piece of cotton, which will relieve the pain immediately.

Hydrochlorate Cocaine, 2 drachms.  
 Tr. Opium                                    I ounce.  
 Tr. Aconite                                    I    "  
 Spt. Chloroform                            I    "  
 Spt. Aqua Ammonia                        I    "

A solution of Cocaine alone is excellent, but I prefer the above combination, as the ingredients have different effects, and all combined seem much better. The fluid of the sting being acid diminishes the alkalinity of the blood and it would be wise to take 10 drops of spirits ammonia in water every half hour for three hours. This will neutralize the acid effect. Great many people can stand a bee-sting remarkably well, and look upon it as a very insignificant thing, while death has been caused in animals and humans by a single

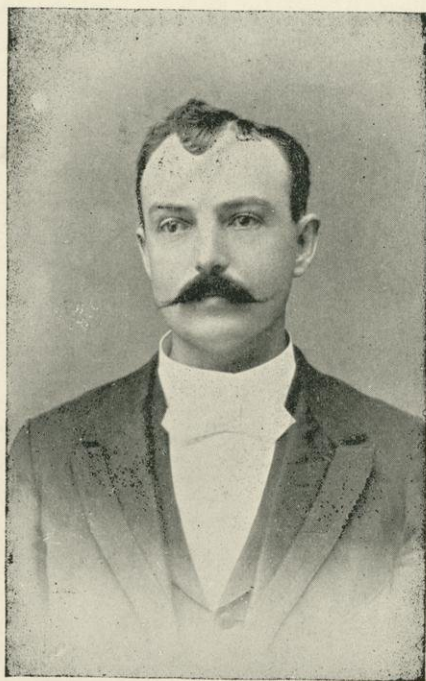
sting. The blood, as well as everything else of the living being, is controlled by the nervous system. The blood depends solely upon the nerves for its life, physiologically and chemically. Do we not remember of friends being stung by a bee which threw them into such a nervous condition that a chill and high fever follows. A chill is complete nervous failure, and the vaso-motor centre is temporally paralyzed. The fever means nervous prostration and which places the person below par. The results are that the alkalinity of the blood is diminished, because the flow is from tissue to blood, The direct part stung will be seen a slight white round elevation, caused by the cautization from the fluid of the poison sack. Directly the part will become red and heat comes from the accumulation of blood in the parts resulting in a swelling or inflammation, which is the loss of relation between blood and tissue. This swelling increases in direction of less resistance blood stasis is more certain to cause inflammation and mucous cells die, pus is atrophy of cells failing to reach normal growth, hence pus comes from them. There are many dangerous consequences that may result from this swelling, such as, erysipelas, gangreen, etc., which to get rid of, may require the knife of a skillful surgeon. The treatment if inflammation caused by a

bee-sting is various and many. Rest of the parts is the most essential thing that can be done, No inflammation, slight or severe, whether from injury or disease, can be successfully treated without the enforcement of rest. It will be of great use in promoting and hastening a satisfactory issue. If an important organ, as the eye or tongue should become stung, we should use all means possible in being quiet, and without action.

Functional rest of the inflamed parts is very important. No one should attempt to read with an inflamed eye, to talk with an inflamed tongue or throat or to write with an inflamed hand. The local applications for this swelling may be classified as, cold, heat, local narcotics, stimulants, astringent, antiseptics, cauterization, compression and operation. Cold—there is no doubt as to the efficacy of cold as a local remedy for inflammation, it may be applied to the part stung in form of ice or bathed with cold water. Heat—hot fomentations are useful in early inflammation, medicated with laudaum or sugar of lead, also a few puffs from a hot blast smoker will relieve pain and swelling to some extent. Local narcotics—Tr. opii, Tr. aconite etc., applied with lint. Stimulants and astringents by applying nitrate of silver to mucous membrane. Antiseptics—solution of bichloride of mercury or carbolic acid

is valuable in washing purulent eye lids. Cautization—may be applied to part stung in the form of caustic potash or actual cautery, following then with some good antiseptic treatment. Compression is often useful in inflammation, but would not advise it in a case of bee stings. I find that the less pressure or friction the better in this inflammation, as it seems to increase the pain and swelling. Operation—is an absolute necessity in some cases, where we have gangrene. I once amputated the finger of a man who had been stung by a bee, it happened this way, he being one of the unfortunates who suffered great pain from stings, was advised by a neighbor that when stung again to ligate the part. He was stung this time in the first joint of the little finger which he immediately tied with a cord lower down, and as it seemed to lessen the pain, allowed it to remain over night, which caused great swelling, and the inflamed part being deprived of vitality and filled with poison from the bee burst letting out a dark-green fluid. In a few days the line of demarcation of gangrene was distinct and no time was lost in taking off the finger. Some may say that the ligature caused the trouble, and not the bee, but if the bee had not stung the finger, there would have been no necessity of the ligature. Constitutional treatment of a bee-sting depends





Dr. W. M. Stell.

upon the amount of swelling and suffering one is undergoing, when severe depletion in an indirect way, is of great advantage. I believe in blood letting in inflammation medically, but not surgically. Epsom salts is my "sheet anchor" because it is an arterial sedative and increases intestinal secretion by causing the flow from blood to tissue. When a considerable quantity of this secretion is withdrawn from the intestinal vessels, the blood pressure is necessarily diminished elsewhere, and the throbbing or pulsative pain of the part swollen is naturally relieved. I do wish some one would discover a medicamentum that would prevent or relieve readily this swelling of a bee sting, as cocain does the pain.

I have little hopes of ever knowing of such a remedy that will reduce swelling spontaneously, because it is of a pathological nature, and the tissue undergoes a change, from the effects of the poison received, which will necessarily require time for normal replacement.

A sting received in my personal flesh is a very insignificant thing, with only a slight pricking sensation, and without swelling whatever. I remember when a boy at home the effects were terrible, and upon various occasions were compelled to take my bed for several hours, suffering with a severe chill and fever. I am perfectly satisfied that there is such a thing as

being stung so often that one becomes habituated to this poison, and would require many, many, stings at the same time to produce any alarming effects; the same we find in alcoholic and opium fiends. I will now give a description of the five illustrations who are all Mexicans.

No. 1. Purulent, Ophthalmia, age twelve years, stung under the right eye July 10th with little pain; inflammation increased to such an extent that closed the eye completely; after three days had passed I was called in to see him, found the lids granulated on the inner side and the ball very much inflamed, pupil contracted; the lid was badly swollen, with a muco-purulent discharge. He was immediately placed in a dark room for eight days, and after twenty days of careful treatment, became relieved, but almost lost the eye.

No. 2. Hydrophthalmia, bulging of the cornea, total blindness, age eleven years, was stung April 12th 1893, in the face by several bees, also a sting in each eye direct on the ball (Cornea) which caused swelling of the entire face, and great pain, with inflammation of the eye.

The cautization of this poison in the sclerotic membrane, causing a nebula which covered the puples, the inflammation increased to such an extent that it caused the eye to bulg out, the left eye burst January 14th 1895, letting out the velreous



humour, and is atrophied and badly shrunk, the right eye is yet bulged, and will burst soon. The poor boy has never been able to see daylight since the day of being stung.

No. 3 & 4. Are common every day stings, that causes suffering for a very few minutes with pain, and has a good fat jaw for three or four days.

No. 5. Is as we doctors often say professionally "a beautiful case," "a lovely case" "a typical case" "a perfect case" of a lymphoid tumor, caused by a bee sting on the right side of the neck. June 24th 1895. the irritation of this poison causing an inflammation of the superficial cervical glands, which continued on to an abnormal form leaving the poor man with a solid tumor, which would endanger his life by attempting an operation to remove it, as the tumor is intermingled with the large blood vessels and nerves of the neck, and if the tumor continues to grow it will eventually kill the man by asphyxia. And yet, dear friends, many assert that the sting of a honey-bee is quite an insignificant thing, and never produce bad results, it may be so with some, but remember that all people are not constituted alike nor, is any one always found in the same physical condition each day of the year. A sting to-day may be quite different from a sting to-morrow. Man is highest pro-

duct of science, and each individual has his idiosyncrosis and peculiarities, which will differentiate him from an other individual. We just as well try to find two leaves in the forest alike, as to find two patients suffering with the precise symptoms of the same disease.

Jesus Maria, Chihuahua, Mexico.

[Now, doctor, you have gone and fixed it sure enough. You went and put us old foggy, none hurt bee-sting folks down side by side with whisky and morphine fiends. Hereafter, when we find a person that bee-stings do not hurt, we will say there goes a bee-sting fiend. Hot smoke from a smoker is the best remedy we ever tried for bee-stings. The hot smoke seems to dispel the pain, and to prevent swelling. We are bee-sting fiends over here. ED.]

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### A Good Showing.

BY GUSTAV KUNKE.

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Editor SOUTHLAND QUEEN:—  
After the honey harvest is long past, I must at last hand in my report. You know that the old Dutchmen are generally very slow, but sure. Last fall we emigrated here from Antelope Valley, California, over land, which trip lasted three months. As soon as we arrived, our first attention was to get our pets in shape. We started out with ten colonies of our own, and twelve on shares. The latter were

so weak that they did not do much. My ten colonies increased to twenty-three, and counting five of these I had on shares make 28. I run 20 of mine for comb-honey, and have taken off 1,500 sections, leaving considerable on the hives unfinished. I have also taken about 500 pounds of chunk honey. Two of my swarms, gave 210 sections each. One of the swarms that gave 210 sections was a young one, but it was a buster. Some brag of different races of bees. Let me tell you my friends, I have been with bees almost before I was born. (Please pardon) My dear father had bees in the old country, and I made money keeping bees in the old straw hives when I was a boy.

I have not found much difference in blacks, or german bees, they are all brownish to me. I think there poor blacks, poor germans, poor browns, poor Italians, and poor Holylands, The honey crop as you know, depends, on the condition of the bees, and honey plants, as well as on the condition of the weather or time of honey flow.

Now, I want to say that much depends upon a good honey gathering stock of bees, call them what you may. Any bee master knows that a weak colony is no good for honey gathering. It takes bees to gather a crop of honey, and lots of them in one hive, and at the proper time to catch the flow. Why did my 20 colonies gather about 200 pounds each, while most of those I had on shares did nothing? Just because, my hives were strong in bees, while the others were weak nuclei, and it took them half the summer to build up to strong colonies, and during this time the honey flow had slipped by. Italian;

are good enough for me, and I don't need any veil or other protection either, to handle them, as I love a sting once and a while to hold my rumatizms down. It is no trick to get honey in Texas, but, where is the market? I have sold mine about all out, but, much more would have glutted the market. I would not encourage any one to go into bees here, as it is such a struggle to sell the honey. Had I not produced the very best snow white honey I would not have found a market. Black, green, brown, and all sorts of stuff is plentiful here, and called honey' but, no sale for it. Three big cheers for the QUEEN.

Ballinger, Texas.

Friend Kunke, you set forth two plain practical facts, that every bee-keeper ought to take particular notice of. One is if you wish to get honey you must have bees at just the right time, and plenty of them. The next is, if we wish to sell the honey readily we must produce the very best. We beg to differ with you, in regard to encouraging bee-keepers, to come to Texas, because there is no market for honey here. Our advice would be, in order to produce honey, go where there is honey to be produced, and if you want to sell send your honey where there is market for it. We have the world for a market. If we wish to dig gold we must go where there is gold to dig, and as we want it coined into dollars we must send it to the mints. See?—E.D.]

# The Southland Queen.

Monthly.

E. J. Atchley, Editor and Business Mgr.  
 — Assisted by —  
 Willie, Charlie and Amanda Atchley.  
 Mrs. Jennie Atchley, Ed. and Manager  
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BEEVILLE, TEXAS, JAN., 1896.

Has Spring-time come in reality? It looks like it—on the 11th of January the bees were gathering pollen nicely.

We have received a large piece of Amolle root, and some fiber from same plant. The root is splendid for cleaning the scalp, and makes ones hair feel soft and pliant. This was sent by Dr. Stell.

MR. F. H. HIXON, one of Bee county's "bee hunters," has moved his apiary to a choice location on the Nueces river, several miles West of Beeville. We learn from Mr. Hixon that he has a first-class location.

BEGINNING with the New Year, our printing force undergoes a little change. Mr. Grimsley, who was formerly in charge, is talking of opening a Job Office in Beeville, and should he not do that, he contemplates returning to his old home at Otto, Tenn.

MR. J. LAWRENCE is now "At Home" with his bees, eight miles West of Beeville. He has an excellent locality, and while he moved his bees right away from our honey market, (Dallas) the income will be so much greater that he can well afford to ship his honey. Let the good work go on.

We here, wish to thank our many friends from all over the country for the many and valuable Christmas presents, we received. We are glad to inform the good friends, that the presents all come in good time. The last arriving was from

South Dakota, and come in Christmas day, and a great big box it was, chuck full of nice presents for us all. The senders of all these nice presents find warm places in our hearts, and we hope some day to see you all.

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### A Visit to Dallas.

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BY WILLIE ATCHLEY,

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During my stay in Dallas I spent most of my time at the home of W. P. Crossman and family. And I must say that here I was at home, for Mr. Crossman is a bee keeper and has had a very large apiary, of pure Italias. But owing to the past four seasons being such poor honey years, he has been forced to move his bees to a better locality which is in the Western portion of Bee county. He has also been a very extensive queen breeder, and has reared thousands of queens, but says he expects his bees to be run mostly for honey, this season.

Mr. C. is a perfect gentleman, and member of the Christian church. And I must say that Mr. Crossman is one of the best little Christian women I ever met and is always pleasant and happy, and makes every one happy that is around her. My visit at the Crossman family, shall be long remembered, and only wish I could strike such families in all of my travels as I did in Dallas.

### CHRISTMAS DAY.

I spent Christmas day and took dinner, with the Cutler family.

After partaking of the sumptuous dinner Mrs. C. had prepared. Us children had a Christmas romp, and turned things up side down, and had a grand time.

Mr. Cutler is also a bee-keeper, but the past four or five seasons, has been such poor ones for bees that he has disposed of some of them. He has now about 20 colonies, in good condition. Mr. C. and all of the family are members of the Baptist church. I have been acquainted with them for some time. And I never met a woman that seemed more like my own mother, than Mrs. Cutler, I shall never forget the many pleasant hours I have spent with the Cutlers, in May No. SOUTHLAND QUEEN '96 you will see a photo of the Cutler family.

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Mr. Hanna the secretary of the Central Texas Bee-keepers Association. Writes that he is now at home, making ready for the big meeting, February. 5 and 6. And says he will try and grind all the little pots and put them in the big one. All bee-keepers in reach ought to be there. This association is healthy, and if the bee-keepers will attend it, will soon be too healthy to get sick. There will be a good time expected at Temple.

You bee-keepers must be there.



Master Angel Codova.

The above picture is master Angel Codova. The assistant of Dr. W. M. Stell. This is the lad who took the poison Laurel honey that produced such terrible effects.

Angel is a Mexican boy of fourteen years, was born here in Jesus Maria, can not speak a word of English, but is a smart bright boy.

His greatest delight is to be working with the bees. He makes and puts together all the frames and sections for the Doctor. Next year he will begin with a hive for himself. We think that Dr. Stell is really due this brave boy two good colonies of bees, for his volunteering his mortal being as a sacrifice upon the alter. May he grow to be a useful as well as an ornamental man. This is surely a bright Mexican boy, and with an ordinary chance, we are sure he will grow

up to be a bright business man  
Come to see us Angel.—ED.]

#### THE PRODUCTION OF EXTRACTED HONEY.

BY JUDGE E. Y. TERRAL,

Written For The Southland Queen.

The production of extracted honey is a lesson hard to learn and involves more than can be told in a news-paper article. 1st, we must have a favorable location. 2nd we must have bees, and to have bees, we must know how to raise, or produce them. 3rd, we must have comb honey, before producing extracted honey. Hence, it follows that to be an adept in the production of extracted honey, we must have long experience and take advantage of the experience of others.

Success is almost an herculean task for the novice, because the first, and most important lesson for him to learn, after many failures, vexations and disappointments, is that he knows nothing about bees and probably never will. In the first place, theory and practice go together, hand in hand. Without the theory, practical books on apiculture, the practice is nothing; without the practice the books are worthless. When the novice embarks in apiculture, he is lead into fields of grandeur, far above his expectations and ability. He at once becomes a genius in his own imagination, and wastes valuable time experimenting on theories far be-

yond his ability, I write for the center of Central Texas. I know no other locality. First locate an apiary near a large creek, or river where horse-mint is plentiful, for, in this country, when the horse-mint fails, the honey, crop is light, but do not depend altogether on horse-mint. The bottoms, or swamps, grow many plants and trees that produce honey, which come in before and after horse-mint, and are indispensable to success. Second, it takes honey to raise bees, and they must have it at the right time. In this country they must have it in March, April and first half of May. I have seen many colonies die from starvation during a cold "wet spell" from the 1st to 15th of May. About the 1st of May bees, exhaust all their stores from raising young bees. The bee-keeper, who has failed to provide for an emergency, about this time is in a bad condition. I would advise the novice, never to feed bees on the plan laid down by Northern bee-keepers: feed honey in frames, stored by bees. Greed is the greatest draw-back to successful bee culture. Do not extract all your honey in the fall. I always leave my supers full of comb-honey in the fall to supply my swarms, and weak colonies with honey to raise bees, in the spring; and to feed all colonies that have exhausted their stores raising young bees. It is well known by all apiarist in this country, that

bees consume all the honey they can gather, and more too: about the last of April, or first of May. Bees at this season are in a very critical condition, incase of prolonged cold wet weather. In the South, we cannot afford to extract all our honey, and feed sugar for winter supplies, as is frequently done in the North because our honey is a low, cheap grade, not worth as much as sugar.

In the early spring, I examine each colony, often to see that the queen is laying in proportion to strength of colony and pollen gathered if she fails to come up to the standard I remove her as early as possible. I find queens raised in the Fall, lay more eggs than older ones. I suppose it is because they are better developed before entering upon their life duties. My home apiary, where I am in daily attendance, during swarming time, I clip all queens wings as soon as they commence to lay. Bees build faster if allowed to swarm in their natural way. I dont allow but one swarm to issue from each colony.

By cutting down all surplus queen cells, I keep all colonies strong and about the same strength, by giving the weaker ones, frames of brood from the stronger. If the season is an extra good one and I find my bees, preparing to swarm, the second time, by building queen cells, before a regular honey flow, I start other

colonies by division taking from one to three frames hatching brood from each colony that is too strong.

If too late to divide, I add a second super and keep down swarming. My object is to have all colonies with from fifty to sixty thousand bees, by the 15th or 20th of May. I give each swarm one, or two frames of brood and honey, also half sheets foundation comb, or two or three empty combs, from supers. A good swarm will fill ten frames in ten or twelve days, with very little help, and I force them to build combs, to their full capacity. I would not fill the brood chamber with empty comb, nor, foundation, even if I had a surplus. For several years in succession I manipulated two large apiaries, one on the above plan, at home, the other in a wilderness eight miles away by division I never failed except once, my first year, to get a surplus. In 1887, when the grass and weeds all died and the corn in the black land died I produced a surplus of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons from sixty-five colonies and left supers full for the next spring but an apiary of a hundred colonies, four miles from the Brazos river scarcely made a living.

I dont want any stingless bees, or non swarmers, if I had either, I would brim-stone them and trade for bees that would swarm and sting. A swarm of bees in June are not worth a brass

spoon except to the experienced. Cameron. Texas.

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### Paying Debts.

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BY W. H. PRIDGEN.

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Written for The Southland Queen.

One would judge from the articles, that are taking the rounds on "the abuse of the credit system" that just at this time our country needs a religion that will make a man pay his debts. While it is claimed that a larger, per cent of bee-keepers profess to be christians, than those of any other calling, it is also well known that some do not approve of religious talk in bee journals, but the writer cannot refrain from copying an article from a religious paper on the subject above referred to, which is as follows; Shouting don't settle old notes or accounts with God or man. Cash up. We want to bounce right on a fellow and put him out of the church if he goes to a ball or theatre, or gets on a drunk, but never a word to the pious scamp who never pays his debts. Preachers and people who do not pay their debts are doing the church more harm than dancers and drunkards.

There are more of them in the church.

Reader am I getting close to you?

Then lay the paper down and go and pay up and you can read on at ease, and, dont you stop pay-

ing because the statute of limitation excuses the open account you made for your meat and bread, God's law knows no statute, you pay it in cash or God will make you pay it in fire and brimstone, God knows no such excuse from paying as homestead exemption you raise that excuse to keep from paying your debts and you can stop singing when I can read my titles clear to mansions in the skies, you've got none up there.

You may say I would pay if I could. How hard have you tried? If dying at this moment could you say I have done all in my power? Have you tried to save a little each week or month for your debts? Are you spending no money for things to eat and wear that you could do without? How much do you spend a year for cigars and tobacco?

Make the calculation. Put that to your debts. Do you eat dainties and luxuries? Plainer diet would keep you from making doctor bills that you would not pay, and leave your money to bring up back accounts. Do you strut about with a umbrella while your creditors work in the broiling sun?

Don't you cut shins in hired turnouts (maybe they are not paid for) When you might walk and use the money to make your creditors smile? A plainer suit of clothes would be more becoming until you can pay for those worn last season.

When expenses not necessary

for the feeding and clothing of the body are cut off and applied to the payments when you grow in favor with God and not until then does God excuse you. While there is a great deal of loose mortality, abroad in the land at the present, and old fashioned plodding honesty is at a discount. It is to be hoped that but few if any of the above questions could be put to a bee-keeper.

Grasping, ungodly, and covetous men might be expected to try at least, in some cases, to avoid their honest debts, and thus defraud their creditors, but for professed christians to pursue this course, not only gives such men aid and comfort, but it also brings much reproach upon the christian name and profession. As civilization advances and culture and refinement are developed among the people, their wants, real and imaginary, increase so that we now think we need money for many things of which our forefathers did not dream. This fact, however, is no excuse for recklessness in incurring debt, or attempting to live beyond our income. Many honest men suffer and even fail because they give dishonest men an opportunity to avoid their just obligations. Credit is too cheap for the welfare of all classes and the sooner it is realized the better. The failure to pay a debt is looked upon by many as not being dishonorable or disgraceful



because it is so common, but a healthy public opinion should frown down on such wickedness. Nine men out of ten will buy more on a credit than they will with the cash, which is positive proof that it is better to pay as you go and if you can't pay, don't go.

[Friend Pridgen, did you ever hear of the five dollar bill that paid \$60.00 worth of debts in one day and at night the first man that turned it loose had it again? We note the cry for money all over the land. We think if what we have was put to better uses, (paying debts) we would be better off. If the first fellow would only turn loose, it might bring better times. —E.D.]

#### Critics.

Us boys (Willie and Charlie) wish to beg of our readers to be as kind as you can in criticising this issue of the QUEEN. Our family have all been sick, eight of us down at one time. Us boys never worked more than three whole days in a printing office before this month's QUEEN was begun. We have gotten out the most of this issue without help of any kind. We have set the type, proof-read and corrected. We know we have done a sorry job, but please, dear friends, bear with us when we tell you we have done the best we could. It was a little like throwing one into the river who could not swim, when we were turned

loose in the printing office. We had to swim or drown. Father and mother are both yet unable to be up, and have been in bed three weeks. We hope to have a better health report for February number.

WILLIE & CHARLIE ATCHLEY.



#### LESSON NUMBER 18.

I am a beginner, with eight month's experience. I found in front of one of my small colonies, a few days ago, a dead queen. I think she had been dead a few days. There was lots of dead workers at the entrance and an abundance of live drones inside, among the workers. They have plenty of stores, as I fed them 15 pounds sugar syrup six weeks ago.

(65.) What could be the cause of the dead queen and the superabundance of drones? The bees are in a ten frame hive, and the colony is small, likely too much room was not good for them.

J. HUGO HEMPEL.

Lucy, La.

(65.) Friend H., I fear that robber bees have been troubling your colony. If you fed 15 pounds of sugar six weeks ago, they ought not to be suffering for food, unless, robber bees have taken all their stores. I suspect laying workers, or a weak queen to be the cause of

so many drones. I would give them a frame of brood from other hives to keep them up till you can get them a good queen. The large hive has but little to do with it in your warm locality, New Orleans.

(66.) Can you tell me how to unite two small swarms of bees successfully.

W. FREDERICKSON,

Lytle, Texas.

(66.) Cage both queens some nice morning and at about sun-down of the same day, shake both swarms off the combs into an empty hive. Shake them all right down in a pile together. Give them the best combs, of the two, or give all the combs both occupied before, but be sure they have plenty of honey. Now, give them one of the queens in a cage and let her be introduced on the candy plan, and in four or five days take out the cage, close up the hive tight everywhere except a small entrance and all will likely be well.

(67.) Find one dollar for the SOUTHLAND QUEEN. Many thanks for catalogue. I find the articles on queen rearing both interesting and instructive. If a new subscriber may be permitted to ask a question, I should like to ask Willie Atchley how to make the conditions right for queen rearing in the winter. If queens can be reared in Texas in winter, I should think it could be done in Southern California also, as bees fly here every day in the year.

MRS. LAMA BOQUIST.

Chatsworth, Calif.

(67.) Conditions are always right here, winter or summer. Just take the queen from a strong colony and in two days give them the grafted cell cups and the qualities of the cells are just the same, winter or not, and good, prolific, long lived queens are reared any season of the year. The hardest problem is to always have drones.

WILLIE A.

I am called on by the department of agriculture, at Washington, D. C. for further details regarding the case of poisoning from drinking metheglin at school. As I have no other space for this issue will briefly give all the details connected with the case, that I can remember which is as follows:

From the statement I made at first I fear that it may be understood that I meant poison-oak vine, but it was a shrub, an ever-green, growing on the creek banks, and was called poison ivy by the settlers there. I think this shrub is what is known as Laurel. Now, I do not remember a great deal more than was stated before, as it has been 20 years ago. Right close to where this poison honey was gathered, is a round mountain called the Milk Sick mountain and this mountain is kept fenced by the county or private individuals as when milk-cows are allowed to run at large over this mountain the milk they produce makes people

very sick, and if I remember correctly some deaths were caused by drinking milk, where cows had access to the Milk Sick mountain. Now, I am inclined to think that the bees gathered the honey that made the whole school sick from the Laurel that grew along the creek, and also they were in flight range of Milk Sick mountain, less than two miles away. Should the department wish to look up this Milk Sick mountain I think that solid information may be had by writing some of the county officials of Sparty, White county, Tenn. The Milk Sick mountain, as well as I remember, is about ten miles south-east of Sparty, situated in or near by what is known as Hickory Valley. It may be a spur of Cumberland mountains extending out into the Hickory Valley. Now, I have noticed that some of our prominent writers upon apicultural matters have indicated that they do not think that honey gathered from Laurel is poison. I am forced to hold to the conclusion that any plant or shrub that is every part and fibre rank poison, can not give an entirely wholesome nectar. It may be that when Laurel honey has been stored for some time, that most of the poisonous effects may evaporate and be rendered wholesome food by the poison leaving the honey. But, to put it down on my record books that such plants and shrubs as laurel, jamestown

weed and night-shade can give of a nectar perfectly wholesome, I can not do until I am thoroughly convinced to the contrary. It is believed by some that even bass wood honey is a little poison when first gathered, but with age it is perfectly wholesome. It may be that a strong solution of strychnine could be left open for quite a while and all the poison would evaporate till it would be harmless. I believe that all poison plants and shrubs that bees gather honey from, furnishes poison honey, but with sufficient age the honey will be rendered wholesome.

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**WANTED.**—A situation as apiarist, or an apiary on shares. Have experience to run a large apiary. Please address, P. care SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

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Just as we go to press we learn that T. S. Ford, formerly of Columbia, but now resident of Scranton, Miss., has lost all his bees, 65 colonies while moving them from the former to the latter place, by steamer.

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The Central Texas Bee-keepers' Association is to meet at Temple, Texas, February 5th and 6th. Mr. Hanna, the secretary, says that they wish to have a large crowd, and a grand meeting. Every body is invited to come and participate in the convention.

### LIKES THE QUEEN.

The SOUTHLAND QUEEN is one of the best bee-journals now published, it surely will do well. Last year was a perfect failure in the bee business, in all of this part of the country, I am looking and expecting a good season for our bees this year, it looks very much like winter here this morning, the 20th of January, real old Tennessee winter; all indications are good for us another year. I have happened to a very bad misfortune; have lost my dear mother, she died on the 9th inst. and was buried on the following day; she died without a pain; just went to sleep in Jesus, to live in Heaven forever. She was born Aug. 22 1810. W. R. GRAHAM.

Greenville, Texas.

[Bro Graham, we are very sorry to learn of the death of your dear mother; but oh! what a consolation to the bereaved family, to know the dear mother went to sleep in Jesus. We sympathize with you in the loss of your mother; the good Lord will one day, call for us all, and may we all be prepared to go to sleep in Jesus.—Ed.]

### Catalogues Received.

We have just received the catalogue of J. M. Jenkins, of Wetumpka, Ala. dealer in all kinds of bee-keepers supplies; bees and queens. We are also printing catalogues for C. B. Bankston, of Chriesman, Texas, and W. J. Fore-

hand, of Fort Deposit, Ala. They are also dealers in general supplies, bees and queens. We do all kinds of job printing for bee-keepers.

### Plenty of Rain.

About five inches of rain has fallen so far this season, against one and one-half inches last year, and we anticipate a prosperous season during 1897.

MRS. LAMA BOQUIST.

Chathworth, Calif.

Do you want to make your bees pay? If you do give them attention. Do you wish to get the highest price for your honey? Then have it put up in a nice, attractive shape. If you have any honey plants in your bee pasture that furnish bitter or peppery honey, better watch close and not allow any of such honey to get into your supers, as a very little bitter honey will make the whole super unsalable.

We take bees-wax in exchange for supplies, also take wax on subscriptions at 25 cents per pound laid down at Beeville. If you have any on hands, you can just ship it out without writing, but put your name and address on the package. If you have as much as 25 lbs. or more better send by freight.

There were some biographical sketches which have been left out on account of sickness.

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## DEW DROPS.

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### KIND WORDS, GOOD REPORT.

I take eastern bee-journals, but as the winters are so cold there, they do not talk bee fife as we of a warmer climate would like to have them, so comes the call of a Californian for the SOUTHLAND QUEEN. I have a bee ranch on the Calaveras river, a good location, surrounded by large fruit orchards and alfalfa fields. My bees did well the past season. I am well pleased with the QUEEN. Please count me a subscriber for 1897, and herewith find the dollar. The QUEEN has a good tone, well pitched, and a clear ring, long may its pages flutter in the Southern breeze.

SMITH T. BURTON.

Linden, California.

[Thanks for your very kind words they are only one among hundreds that report a good yield in 1896.

Hope you may have it again this season.—ED.]

I will be in Stephenville next week and will send the balance on SOUTHLAND QUEEN. We have a fine prospect for a good honey crop, this year. My bees are in fine condition. Success to the QUEEN; hope she will be very prolific.

A. J. CRAUFORD.

Hannibal, Texas.

### Mr. Payne's Report.

My bees did very bad last year. They did well to live through the season, as it was so hot and dry. At the end of swarming time I had 57 colonies, and now I have only about 40. The most of my bees are in good condition to go through the winter.

If I am able, I want to take your bee-journal this year. I hope I will have better success the coming season with my bees, than I had last. If I don't I will be very much disheartened. I think lots of my bees, although I have not taken the care of them, that I ought, and I want your bee-journal so I can know more about them. Please send me a sample and oblige.

D. H. PAYNE.

Josephine, Texas.

[Friend Payne, we are sorry your bees did so poorly last season. We do hope, that 1897 will be a prosperous year, for you and yours. —ED.]

We send this issue, it being the first of the year, to all of those that has subscribed, whether your subscription has expired or not. Please drop us a card, telling whether you wish your subscription extended or not. We are also sending out a lot of sample copies. Please look up the virtue of the QUEEN, and subscribe if you think it worthy.

## Texas Conventions for 1897.

### Central Texas Bee-keepers' Association.

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

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

### Texas State Bee-keepers' Association.

Meets at Greenville, April 7 and 8, 1897. No hotel bills to pay.

W. H. WHITE, SECY.  
Blossom, Texas.

### South Texas Bee-keepers' Association.

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

J. O. GRIMSLEY, SECY.  
Beeville, Texas.

## Advertising Columns.

When writing to any of our advertisers please say where you saw their advertisement.

We will not advertise for parties known to be irresponsible.

## T. J. SKAGGS R. E. CO.

of BEEVILLE, TEXAS.

Are now sending out their new descriptive matter of **South-west Texas**. The readers of this paper can have it for the asking by mentioning the **SOUTHLAND QUEEN**. You can also have a lovely piece of land, a home, city property, or step into a paying investment by making known to us your wants. Send 50 cents to help pay postage and have the **Beeville Picayune** sent to you for a whole year.

## T. J. Skaggs Real Estate Co.,

BEEVILLE, TEXAS.

SAY, did you know that

**Jennie Atchley** had queens for sale? If you didn't know it before, you have no reason to doubt it now.

Write to THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN for her P. O. Address.



# One Prairie Queen Free WITH EVERY ORDER.

Lovers of Bees as a rule are Lovers of Flowers, and we want every Lover of Bees, therefore, to read the following **special offer**. Until March 1st, next, we will give every reader of this Journal an opportunity to get 5 hardy rose bushes, monthly bloomers, for \$1.00, and 1 Queen of the Prairie rose free with each order. This special offer includes 1 White, 1 Pink, 1 Crimson, 1 Red and 1 Yellow rose, or customers may have their own selection; have them all white or red, whichever is most preferable. Add 10 cts. to pay postage. We can ship these roses with safety any time after Feb. 1st, as we dig them in fall, and keep them in cellars during the winter. Orders will be filled as received; first come, first served. To the first 15 parties ordering, we will add two extra rose bushes free, in addition to the Prairie Queen; to the next 10, we will add one extra rose bush. Mention The Southland Queen when sending your order for these roses.

Highland Nursery Company, Rochester, New York.

# Give us your orders for Job-work.

## Bargains!

Prices of Dovetailed Hives and Sections reduced. We keep a full line of

### The A. I. Root Co's

goods in stock, and can fill your orders promptly. We have made a specialty for the last 12 years of raising a select strain of

## Italian Queens.

Your wants in this line, we can also supply. Send for

### 36 Page Catalog

free. Japanese Buckwheat seed for sale.

**JOHN NEBEL & SON,**

High Hill, Mo.

## Promptly Mailed.

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

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

## Wonderful Inventions

### In Apiculture!

Work accomplished by Electricity, explained fully in

### The Pacific Bee Journal.

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

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## The Bee-Keepers' 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.**

# Holyland Queens and Bees.

I now have a very large stock of Holyland Queens on hands ready for your orders, at the following prices: Untested, \$1.00 each, 6 for \$5.00, or \$9.00 per dozen. Tested, \$2.00 each, \$10.50, for six, or \$20.00 per dozen. The very best breeders \$5.00 each. Bees by the pound, one pound \$1.00, 10 or more pounds 90 cents. Nuclei \$1.00 per frame or with an untested queen \$1.60, six for \$5.50, or \$10.50 per dozen. Safe arrival and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

WILLIE ATCHLEY, BEEVILLE, TEXAS.

## Recommends Itself.

Our Foundation needs no recommendation among those who have used it, and as it is given up to be superior to all makes, we only ask a trial order, which will give you a chance to become a customer. Honey, bees-wax, veils, "Langstroth on the Honey Bee," and general bee-keepers' supplies. Write for catalogue.

CHAS. DADANT & SON, Hamilton, Ill.

## J. C. Crisp,

Attorney At Law.

### Abstracts, Loans, Real Estate.

Notary in Office.

Office over First National Bank, BEEVILLE, TEXAS.

# Original Bingham Smokers



Direct-Draft Perfect  
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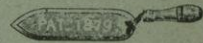
WONDERFUL RECORD.

The Standard in Europe and America.

Have Lasted 17 Years.

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**A**LWAYS gives perfect satisfaction. My cool wire handle and bent nose were patented in 1892, and are the original,—my best Smoker invention since my Open or Direct Draft patent in 1878. That invention revolutionized bee smokers. My bent nose and wire handle patent, bent all other smokers' noses. None but Bingham smokers have all the best improvements. If you buy genuine patent Bingham smokers and honey knives you will never regret it. The Doctor is  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch larger than any other smoker made, burns



any thing, easy to fill, gives two quarts of smoke at one puff. Never goes out or burns your fingers, or throws fire in the hives. The three larger sizes have double handles and extra wide shields.

Doctor, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch stove, by mail,	\$1.50
Conqueror, 3 in. " " "	1.10
Large, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " " " "	1.00
Plain, 2 " " " "	.70
Little Wonder, 2 in., weight to oz.	.60
Bingham & H. Honey knives,	.30

## T. F. BINGHAM,

Farwell, Mich.



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ROOT'S GOODS.  
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BINGHAM SMOKERS.  
HIVES and SUPPLIES.



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**The Jenie Atchley Co.,**

Beeville, Texas.



**Bingham Perfect Smokers,**  
Cheapest and Best on Earth.  
Patented 1878, 1882 and 1892.

Now is the time to begin to prepare for the next season. It is best to order early, and then you will have plenty of time to get in shape for the harvest when it comes.

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Our 1897 catalogue  
Is now ready write for  
it, it gives full in-  
structions in bee-keep-  
ing. The fact is, it  
is a complete book on  
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