



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

The Southland queen. Vol. II, No. 7 November 1896

Beeville, Texas: The Jennie Atchley Company, November 1896

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/QHDNKPNV4EFVY9A>

<http://rightsstatements.org/vocab/NKC/1.0/>


For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>


The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

015
221

The 
SOUTHLAND
QUEEN.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS,

November, 1896. 

Established 1884.

J. M. JENKINS, Wetumpka, Ala.

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

Root's Comb Foundation!

New Product.

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**.

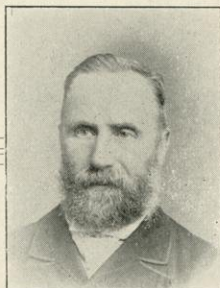
The A. I. Root Co., Medina, O.

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

2.



W. Z. Hutchinson,
Of Bee-Keepers' Review.



E. Tipper,
Of Australian Bee Bulletin.



Ernest R. Root, of Gleanings.

The Southland Queen.

Monthly. Devoted to the Exchange of Thoughts on Apiculture.

\$1.00

Vol. II. BEEVILLE, TEXAS, NOV., 1896.

No. 7.

We are striving to make the QUEEN interesting and instructive to you, and think ere another season closes, you will decide that we have succeeded.

Our catalogue for 1897 will be ready about December first. It will be almost a complete book on Southern Bee-keeping, and can be had for the asking.

We begin the description of J. W. Tefft's non-swarming hive, and his plans for managing bees that there is no need of them swarming, nor for clipping queens' wings, etc., etc.

We are now having carried on, in the upper part of this county, experiments on the cause and cure of bee paralysis, and if any thing good is arrived at, we will let the readers of the QUEEN know it.

The election is over, but fall swarming seems to continue just the same. Willie had four big rousing swarms to pull out for parts unknown, the first of this month, while no one was there to look after them.

California seems to be getting some fall honey, and it is to be hoped that the bee-keepers will have occasion to rejoice, that their bees will gather abundant stores for winter, saving the trouble and expense of feeding.

We call the attention of our readers to the fact that we have secured the services of that old time, and one of the best bee-keepers of the South, L. Stachelhausen, for the purpose of giving us the benefit of his many years experience of bee-keeping in the South.

The Carniolans must have credit for excellent work this fall. Our Italians are far behind at this season of the year. We have had the best flow of honey this fall for many years, but the Italians had almost stopped breeding, while the Holylands and Carniolans kept right on as though the season was beginning, and when the flow began this fall, they were in just the right shape to catch it; the Italians had put up for the winter. Some of our Holylands will store fifty pounds of surplus this fall, while the Italians will not store a pound.

Contributors' Column.

HOLYLAND BEES.

**Are they worse Fertile Workers than
Other Bees?**

BY PH. J. BALDENSPERGER.

Written for The Southland Queen.

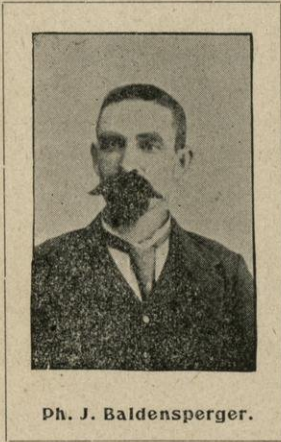
IN A RECENT answer given by Mr. G. M. Doolittle, about Holylands, the eminent bee-master, I am sorry to say, differs on some points with my opinion. July 1st, in *Gleanings*, the question is put:

“Do you keep the Holyland bees? and if so, how do you like them? Please give us something in *Gleanings* regarding their qualities.”

When I read the answer, I began to write for *Gleanings*, to say I was not altogether on Doolittle's side, and after having written several pages, I tore up the whole, and thought I would better not say any thing at all, as there are many bee-keepers who could just as well give their opinion if they chose to, and I held back. Since, I have come across some picked out sayings by Mr. Chas. Dadant, and though I have not got them now before my eyes, one of them reads something like this: “Give your opinions to bee-keepers by writing them for *bee-journals*.” I will now try to give my opinion, based on twelve years work amongst the

Palestine bees, in their native country. The Holyland bee is spread all about the Holyland, and it is difficult to say where they abound more. Jerusalem, Hebron and Nazareth are cities situated on the highest points of the mountains of Judea and Galilee, and big apiaries are found in and about them. There are two plains, or low lands, one being north of the Carmel, near Acca, St. Jean d'Acre, Ptolemais (one and the same town bearing these different names), and extending east into the very fertile and beautiful plains of Jezreel and Esdraelon, reaching to the Jordan, below the sea of Galilee, and continues all along the Jordan, down to the Dead Sea. Bees abound also round about the many villages with which the plains of Esdraelon and Jezreel are adorned, but none are to be found in the lower Jordan valley, or plain of Dead Sea. The second plain south of the Carmel, between the mountains of Ephraim and the sea, known as the plain of Sharon, and continued by the plain of the Philistines, where several cities, as Joppa, Lydda, Ramleh, Gaza, etc., have bigger apiaries than the mountain cities and villages. I have worked with many hundreds of hives in their native country, and averaged always between 100 and 120 pounds of honey from two principal honey harvests, and a very small one during each season. It

is possible that, transported very far to the North, they are a very poor race, as Mr. G. M. Doolittle says. Yet, I have correspondents in Belgium, who have Palestinized their whole apiaries, because they were the best bees. Belgium is farther north than France. Here in the south of France, they breed as early as any race, and are ready for the harvest as soon as the others. As for breeding late, I think



Dr. J. Baldensperger.

Mr. Doolittle has some reason, though never to alarming extent, and they do consume more food than their more northern fellow-insects, probably because their natural warmth is not sufficient in colder climates, and they keep up the heat by consuming more food than the others. Another point in which I am sorry to say I widely differ from Mr. Doolittle, is the fertile worker question. Mr. Doolittle says "the workers begin to

lay eggs as soon as the queen has been from the hive two or three days, whether by swarming or otherwise." This is true to a certain extent, but not when the hive has been queenless for a day or two. It is possible that the hives which Mr. Doolittle tested, were such as had to rear queens, and were the fertile workers ever ready to continue their interrupted work. But, although Palestine bees when dequeened, are very quick in replacing the lost queen, (eleven days later and their queen is hatched) yet the virgins are very slow to become fertilized. Though I have raised hundreds of queens in nuclei as well as in full hives, and the average of queenlessness may be always nearer 25 days than less (cell and virgin), very often fully forty days elapse from the last laying of the old queen to the new laying of the daughter, yet, fertile workers are the exception, and not the rule. I may even say, with me, in Palestine and here in the south of France, the fertile workers are the great exception, and they do not appear but when the virgin has failed to be mated or was lost on her mating trip. When they have been abandoned for any length of time, then they may become infested with fertile workers. I have had occasion to see some ten hives infested by fertile workers, which came about as follows: I have been

very bad with malarial fever, which I had taken about the marshes in the plain of Philistia, sometime about the spring of 1890; the doctor forbade me to go to my bees for several weeks (I never stayed away more than a day—this behind the doctor's back), necessarily, during this time I could not look into the interior of the hives, and as the season was a remarkably good one, the bees were thriving, roaring and swarming; I could not prevent them. Birds of all kinds were also feasting on the bees, and many queens were snatched away, on their wedding flight. When I had strength enough to look through the hives, the fertile workers were "working" very fast, and I had to build them up; some were very difficult indeed, as they had become too much accustomed to this kind of business. Still, when another three weeks were passed, these accidental fertile worker hives were wholly healed, and no more false brood laying business to be seen. Queens are fertilized in Palestine between 5 and 35 days after birth; indeed this is the longest record beaten. All other races are fertilized sooner. The simple fact of this long waiting before being fertilized, ought at least, in my opinion, do away with the faculty of development of fertile workers. Nature has done very few unuseful things, and if fertile workers develop for the want of a queen, it

should be thought Palestine bees are fully aware of the presence of the virgin, awaiting the favorable moment for her wedding flight, and the workers, during one long month of waiting, ought to develop fearfully into layers, if the general course was followed. These are hypotheses, but the facts are these, that a colony in normal condition, that is to say, one which has been headed by a laying mother for the past few months, and, having been deprived of the mother, either accidentally or naturally, i. e. by swarming, will not develop fertile workers, as a rule, during the normal time of queenlessness; but if a queen has been fertilized or flown out to be mated and never came back, from some cause or other has been hindered of coming back, then the Palestine as well as any other bee, will develop fertile workers.

Nice, France.

[Our experience is in line with Mr. Baldensperger's, and we find that the Holyland bees are more easy to make accept a queen, when infested with laying workers, than any other race of bees we have handled. We have had some other races of bees that were as quick to have laying workers as the Holylands. We also find that the Holylands and Cyprians are better honey gatherers, in this latitude, than any other race we have. Our Italians were not in shape to gather any fall surplus, but Holylands and Cyps. are getting a lot.—E.D.]

Bee-Keeping in the South.

BY L. STACHELHAUSEN.

INTRODUCTION.

Many circumstances, important in bee-keeping, are very different in the south from those in the north and east, consequently, some manipulations recommended by prominent northern bee-keepers may be used with advantage in their locality, but may be out of place entirely in a southern locality. The beginner in bee-keeping follows, rightly, the teaching of authorities in bee culture, and has to find out by experience of many years, that he managed his bees in a wrong way. If we take this into consideration, it is the duty of every advanced bee-keeper of the southern states to support a bee-journal devoted to his locality, and to give his experience, free, to the bee-keeping fraternity; he surely will receive some valuable information in exchange, by the experience of some other bee-keeper.

In a series of articles, I am willing to give my way of managing an apiary, which way, I adopted after an experience of many years. Before I proceed, I will introduce myself to the readers of THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

My first handling of bees dates as far back as 1858, when I, in Germany, helped my uncle—who

was keeping bees in movable frame hives, as a hobby—managing his bees, and reading bee-books and bee-journals during the vacation of my college time. In 1866 I started the first apiary of my own, and have kept bees since that time, with only a few intervals. In 1879 I emigrated to West Texas, at my present home, with the purpose to make bee-keeping my main occupation, so I believe I am one of the first who, in Texas, chose bee-keeping as a main pursuit. Some of the readers may remember my name, having written articles for *Gleanings*, some years ago, which were perceived by such prominent men as Prof. Cook, Chas. Dadant and others. With many prominent German bee-keepers, I am exchanging correspondence. For many years I wrote for the *American Apiculturist*, but I must say I am no writer by occupation, but write down some of my experiences, if inclined to do so in my leisure time, and I am more used to practical work in the apiary, and in the shops. During the many years of practical bee-keeping, I have read bee-journals of different languages, and tried to keep pace in science and practical bee-keeping, in the progress of the world. The reader may trustfully expect that what I write and recommend, is the result of experience of many years, so I hope the following articles

may be valuable, more or less, to some of my bee-keeping friends at least.

Cutoff, Texas.

[CONTINUED NEXT MONTH.]

QUEENS TO JAMAICA.

Written for The Southland Queen.

In reply to a letter from the Editor, asking a few questions about our beautiful Jamaica, I will begin by retracting what I said in my last letter about the Post Office officials at Boston. The Superintendent of Foreign Mails, at Washington, wrote us, saying that the P. M. at Boston did right in returning the queens to friend Alley, as arrangements had not been made with the P. O. Department of Jamaica to admit queen bees through that department. However, friend Alley promptly acted, sending us the Boston Post Master's notice, which was forwarded to our Governor, who at once requested the Post Master of Jamaica to arrange with the P. O. Department at Washington for the free admission through the Post Office, of queen bees, which has been done, and all queen breeders are hereby notified accordingly.

Jamaica was given up to the English in 1655; General D'Oyley was the first Governor. In 1692 Port Royal was destroyed by an earth quake. Coffee planting was introduced in 1718. In 1833 slaves were freed, the British Govern-

ment paying for their freedom, the sum, £5,853,975, sterling, or say \$29,169,875. Jamaica was discovered on the 3rd of May, 1494, by Columbus, on his second voyage. The Episcopal Church has 102 Churches, Church of Scotland 7, Roman Catholics 20, Baptist 177, and Methodist 140. There are schools in every village; High schools and Colleges in all the large towns.

As to bees; our honey flow begins here in November and lasts till about the 15th of April; queen rearing can be carried on all the year round. During October I raised 21 Adel queens, and they are all laying; as to whether they will sting or not, I do not know—and don't care much—but, here is the rub, ARE THEY GOING TO SWARM? Friend Alley does not guarantee that they will not. During January and February we have from 40 to 50 different kinds of honey plants in bloom, in great profusion; will the Adels get along without swarming? I will report results later on.

There is a weekly Mail Steamer from N. Y. city, several from Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, and a few from New Orleans to Jamaica.

MANCHESTER.

Williamsfield, Jamaica.

[We are inclined to think you will find that Adels, like all other bees, will swarm if conditions are right; no good if they won't.—ED.]

Acme Hive and Its Management.

BY J. W. TRFFT.

Written for The Southland Queen.

Lives of great bee masters all remind me that I will make no mistake if I leave, to thrive behind me, an Acme Bee Hive. The true scientific bee master is modest; he is well aware how little is known, positively. I see I must blow my own horn; give it a blast, and let modesty blush if she will. The critics will say, "the bee-keeper who 'knows it all' wouldn't be such a bad fellow if he only knew enough to keep it to himself."

Happily, the impression is slowly gaining ground among the honey producers, that the Bee Hive is of more importance than the Bee-trade Journals, and should be the first improved. During the past thirty-six years I have found the bee-keeping world full of "unconnected facts;" all portions of a vast system; parts of a great bee hive. I discovered the connecting links which bear to all. I have put them together, with a few of my ideas, and have demonstrated, beyond contradiction, that bees can be governed so as to produce comb honey without swarming. Bees are governed by their laws; knowledge of it consists in ascertaining their laws, their habits and requirements.

Mme. Atchley, you have requested me to give to the bee-keeping

world, my method of producing comb honey, keeping the bees from swarming, and how to make increase after the harvest. As I can pass this way but once, let me see all the beauty in Nature, of our honey bees; let me do all the good I can; cheer some bee-keeper's heart; give the critics an opportunity; raise, if I cannot remove, some burdens. What I can do, I will do cheerfully, for I will not pass this way again.

It is easy to look on the dark side of bee-keeping, but hard to find a bright one—but there is one. Things are improving; every thing moves so rapidly here, that we are often a great deal better off than we think, because we are unable to keep pace with developments of bees. Take, for instance, the Acme hive, in which no better or greater benefit can be found. It is being rooted so firmly, (North) and expanding itself so rapidly, that it is difficult to appreciate how great a hold it has upon the honey producers.

To write so as not to create the impression that I am a manufacturer of bee hives, and not to ask a fancier to buy one, is a delicate act. I do not manufacture a hive to sell.

The Acme bee hive is a summer and winter, non-swarming, ventilated bee hive. It is the combination of the finest thoughts of the most scientific, practical, and logical bee masters of the nineteenth

Century. It is the same in principle as the Langstroth, Quinby, Gallup, Grimm, and all movable-comb hives, but eclectic in its construction, which makes it a sanitary and effective honey producer. Any thing can be done with it that is now being done, and a great many more things can be done. I claim I can control the swarming of the bees, which obviates clipping queens' wings, or swarming them back on starters, or so much drawn comb in brood nest, etc. I claim two-to-one pounds of honey can be obtained by preventing swarming. I claim that after the honey harvest is the time to make increase of colonies, then you will know where your old and young queens are. I claim that foul brood and bee paralysis can be prevented, if not cured, by using the ventilated Acme bee hive. I claim that perfect health in honey bees cannot exist in single walled, toy, non-ventilated bee hives. I claim that the Acme hive will expel the carbonic acid gass, and keep the honey pure, and the bees healthy. Ventilation is a preventive of bad air in hives, in winter as well as summer. I claim a host of more good things, wick I will explain if you wish. I have a complete set of drawings of the Acme hive, Acme frames, Acme seperators, Acme surplus trays, etc., etc., which, if you would like to see, I will forward, and then tell how to manip-

ulate, so as to prevent swarming, and a complete description thereof.

South Wales, N. Y.

[CONTINUED NEXT MONTH.]

'TIS MARVELOUS—FAIL NOT.

BY T. S. FORD.

Written for The Southland Queen.

By one interested in impressing others with his own views, and especially by a contributor prone to have hobbies, the waste basket is occasionally anathematized. It is possibly lucky for the reading world that there is some body to protect them against crude effusions that would interest nobody.

Though an irregular contributor to several periodicals, the writer has been trying to get a bit of practical experience of his own published, which is of singular value to the heads of families all over the country, but it seems to have gone to the waste basket every time. I have sent it, if I am not mistaken, to Gleanings, to the A. B. J., and to Mrs. Atchley, and if it was published by either I missed it. Now it seems to me hard that benevolent intentions should be frustrated in this way, and one more effort at least shall be made to get before the bee-keeping world a bit of practical knowledge of value. In substance my rejected contribution was as follows:

In our village there is an old lady who is barely able to write

her name, and who is to the last degree an unpromising disciple of the Bacterian method. Yet from her I have picked up an invaluable piece of information. It so happened that my well water had begun to have a bad taste. It did no good to pump it out, for the bad taste would persist. This old lady advised me that if I would throw a cup-full of salt in the well the next wash day, the trouble would disappear. Her advice was followed, and the effect was astonishing. The well was thoroughly emptied by night by the washer-woman, and the salty water all drawn out. The bad taste was wholly gone, and the water has tasted sweeter and better than at any time since the well was first dug.

Now there are good scientific reasons to explain this phenomenon. Salt destroys all low forms of organic life, both animal and vegetable, and in this instance the bad taste was doubtless due to some unhealthy organisms in the water, which were wholly destroyed by the salt. My brother is a practicing physician, and whenever a case of typhoid fever occurs in his practice, he goes immediately to the well, and in a great majority of instances he found a hole in the curb at the surface of the ground, or perhaps no packing around the curb, so that the well has been contaminated by surface

water loaded with bacteria from the horse lot, yard, or cess pool. But even where more intelligent precaution is used, more or less trash, such as fibres from the well rope, splinters from the curb, and other organic matter accumulate at the bottom of the well, forming a hot bed for the development of bacteria, which create a bad taste in the water, and often disease. Now salt will entirely neutralize this tendency, and purify the water perfectly, and, as good water is one of the greatest luxuries of life, I hope that the Editorial department will give to the readers of *THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN* an opportunity of verifying my statements and experience. The Prophet, in the Old Testament, it will be remembered, cast in salt to heal the water, and it affords a practical line of vast importance.

Salt also is invaluable to the bee-keeper. Every close observer has noticed bees resorting to very unsavory localities for salt. Last spring my bees outstripped those of all my acquaintances, both in gathering honey and swarming. They nearly doubled in number, while my brother, having nearly an equal number of colonies, had only one swarm last spring. The only difference in the management of the two apiaries, which are a quarter of a mile apart, was, that in mine the bees had access to a large number of Simplicity feeders

placed side by side, and filled up every other day with salty water. It was astonishing to see the quantity they consumed. A bucket-full lasted them only two days. They never have appeared as healthy, or built up so rapidly as they did last spring, and it is my purpose never to omit this precaution hereafter.

Columbia, Miss.

[We have no recollection of having received such a communication, but, if we are not mistaken, Gleanings published one, and gave a lengthy comment, in which was stated the result of some experiments which your letter prompted them to make. The results were very favorable, and the readers were urgently requested to try it. It was our desire to "clip" it, but the QUEEN had so much original matter that we had to let it pass at the time.—ED.]

WHITFIELD WHITTLINGS.

—
 BY R. A. WHITFIELD.
 —

Written for The Southland Queen.

The October QUEEN and "her" Supplement came to hand a little after time. Though late, her beauty, and excellent reading matter, together with her "Sup." companion, amply repaid for the short delay. I appreciate the little monthly the more each succeeding issue. All southern bee-keepers—in fact, all the would-be's—ought to take it, pay for it, and study it. I trust "receipts" for it are being bought

freely.

[Not so freely as they might; in fact our subscribers are not taking pains to see that the "stores" are kept up, still, the little "colony" is steadily getting stronger.—ED.]

It makes me envious of my Texas neighbors' fine times, in that they do meet in conventions, and tell to each other what they have learned of the delightful pursuit in its various lines, and have such pleasant greetings and encouraging words for one another. Mississippi will some day—not far off I hope—be doing likewise.

It would be very profitable to all the QUEEN'S readers if Mrs. Jennie Atchley would give bee-keeping sketches, out of her twenty years of experience with bees, hives, and honey, publishing a column or two in each issue of the QUEEN. In giving her experiences in this way, many a doubt and burden would be lifted off the minds of many beginners, and will help some old ones too. Will Mrs. Atchley take the suggestion under advisement?

[Our catalogue for 1897 will be just what you are asking for; a full treatise on Southern bee-keeping, by "ye Editor."—ED.]

Thanks to you, Willie Atchley, for your suggestion of a way to find black queens, as mentioned in October QUEEN. But I believe I like best, the way I did; that is, open the hive in a closed room,

etc., and find her on the wall. I feel certain about her then.

[When you give the plan suggested by Willie a thorough and impartial trial, I think you will prefer it.—ED.]

As to the Golden hives, discussed in the Central Texas Association, I wish to say that an agent sold in this (Simpson) county, during the years 1888 and 1889, several nicely painted hives, styled the "Golden Bee Hive." This hive was almost square as to brood chamber, and the frames, 9 to 11, hung across from side to side, in both brood chamber and super, the super being of one-half depth of the brood. Several of my friends and neighbors bought one to three each. The general complaint was, the bees built across the frames—square or obliquely. The spacing of the frames was faulty. Several have decided to send their's to my shop to be remodded, and fixed to take a dovetailed super on top. I have already succeeded well in this direction, with two for a neighbor, by putting in new frames with foundation starters, and the frames spaced $\frac{3}{8}$. My wife has used the Golden supers for flower boxes and hen nests.

Marketing honey was discussed in your Association. My plan is, sell at home. I sell to individuals in 50 pound lots, at 10 cents per pound; 12½ cents per pound for less than 50 pounds. Three stores

in our little town take a lot in each one, and sell for me on 5 per cent commission, and at the price I fix. A "block" (section) weighing some less than one pound goes for 10 cents; one-pound sections go for 12½ cents. If I had three times as much to sell as I had and still hold, I could sell it all within twelve miles of my apiary before next April.

[Your plan is a good one; there is no danger then on account of honey sharks.—ED.]

To show the interest aroused in my "frame-hive" system of keeping bees, in my county, I will say that twenty complete dovetailed hives—ready for the bees—have been spoken for, together with 1⅓ dozen hives' furnishings, to be delivered next spring. Had I canvassed the county, I could have received orders for 50 or 75 hives. Many will make their own hives, and buy inside furnishings from me.

Westville, Miss.

More Back Numbers Wanted.

Before we were thinking of such a thing, we were about out of the October number, and we must now look to our subscribers for a new supply. For each copy of the October (1896) number that is returned to us in good condition, we will give credit for one month's subscription. And don't forget to renew when your time is up.

The Southland Queen.

Monthly.

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

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, - \$1.00
 Three months, trial trip, - .25
 Three back numbers, all different, .10

Postage extra, (24 cents) on all foreign subscriptions except Canada and Mexico.

All subscriptions will be stopped at the expiration of the time to which they are paid. An X opposite this, is a notice that your subscription has expired.

Advertising Rates.

One inch, one time, - - - \$ 1.00
 " " " year, - - - 10.00

General Instructions.

Send money by Registered Mail, P. O. Money Order, Express Money Order, or Bank Draft. Do not send a private check under any circumstances. One and two cent postage stamps accepted for amounts under \$1.00; must be in good order. Our International Money Order office is Victoria, Texas, and all remittances from foreign countries must be made through that office.

Address all communications to

The Jennie Atchley Company,
Beeville, Bee Co., Texas.

Entered at the Post Office at Beeville, Texas, for transmission through the mails at second class rates.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, NOV., 1896.

The Texas State, Central Texas, and South Texas Associations have each adopted the QUEEN as its organ. Comme il faut.

"The Young Reporter," a weekly, for young folks, is one of the neatest exchanges we receive. It shows a spirit of enterprise, and Beeville should rally to its support.

The advertisement of the Highland Nursery Co. appears in this number. Our Mr. Grimsley says they are all right. He represented them in some of the Northern states for quite a while, and ought to know.

In the last QUEEN, appeared the advertisement of George T. Wheadon & Co., who, according to the statement of W. Z. Hutchinson, are frauds. At the time their advertisement appeared, they had been charged as a fraudulent concern, yet, their commercial rating, etc., lead us to conclude that there was nothing to justify us in refusing their advertisement. Still, we made editorial mention in such a way as to put our readers on their guard. We can't afford to be too hasty in refusing advertisements, as a paper is liable to lose the right to mail at second class rates, if it refuses the advertisement of a reliable concern, yet that is no valid excuse on our part. They simply "slipped" upon us, the same as they did on Bro. Hutchinson. A similar thing may never present itself again; we hope not. Most of our readers are careful enough not to go into a trap, even if we get caught off of guard.

We have on hands, a lot of good articles, some from regular correspondents, that we must hold over for want of space. We have a poem, "The Warfare of the Soul," by J. L. Cruikshank, that is just splendid. It is not about bee-keeping, but it is by a good bee-keeper, and will be appreciated.

We are requested by some of our readers to call for all the evidence obtainable, as to whether or not bees gather poisonous honey in some instances. Will our readers send in what they know in regard to this matter? The Agricultural Department, Washington, through Mr. V. K. Chesnut, an assistant in the Department, has taken the matter in hand, and wants all the proof, for and against.

We well remember at one time during our school days, that one day at noon, some of the boys went out to a farm house near the College, and bought some honey that was just taken from the hive, and made it into what is called metheglin, and the school, including the teachers, drank of it, and all were made sick, more or less, according to the amount taken, and none of them drank enough to have made them sick, if the honey had been wholesome. This honey was likely gathered from Ivy (Mountain Laurel), as the banks of the creek near where the bees were, are covered with that shrub.

AMONG OUR PORTRAITS.

W. Z. Hutchinson.

This is the man that walked 19 miles to see his sweetheart, and when we come across a fellow that will walk that distance to see his best girl, it is good evidence that he will be successful in his undertakings. Bro. Hutchinson started his paper, the Review, some ten years ago, and with the perseverance of a boy that will walk 19 miles to see his sweetheart, he has not hesitated to walk, when it was necessary, to push his paper to the front, and today the Review stands as one of our best bee-papers; is well printed, and as neat a paper as will be found any where. Bro. Hutchinson is free to give his opinion in any thing that comes up, and as a rule, hews to the line, and allows the chips to fall where they may. He is kind and clever, slow to get his dander up, and very considerate, but when he makes up his mind he is usually right, and not afraid to say so. We have had dealings with him for many years, and have always found him pleasant and honorable, and a good all-round fellow to deal with. When you want to read a good bee-paper, send for a copy of "Bee-Keepers' Review," read it and subscribe for it, and we think you will not regret the day you get acquainted with the Michigan comb honey man and his paper, the Review, Flint, Mich.

E. Tipper.

Mr. Tipper is sole Editor of the Australian Bee Bulletin, and we have been acquainted with him for several years, in a business sense, and have had considerable dealings with him. It is often said, "to find a person out, have dealings with him." We have found Mr. Tipper a kind, Christian gentleman. Some have asked why we take so much interest in bee-keepers away over in Australia. To this we will say, that true merit deserves recognition, regardless of country or distance. We have not seen but few of the people that we deal with, even here in our own country, and a friend seems just as near, in one sense of the word, 9,000 miles away, as one 1,000 miles distant. We have a large trade in Australia, and Tasmania, and in one shipment this season, the amount, in queens, reached \$85.00. We are glad to be able to show our readers the pleasant face of our friend, and the only bee-paper Editor in Australia. It's very likely not many of our readers have seen a copy of the Australian Bee Bulletin. The P. O. address is West Maitland, New South Wales, Australia, and you can get a copy by writing for it.

Ernest R. Root.

While Ernest Root is now over thirty years old, he is not known,

in a general way in our family, only as "Ernest." It would seem like some one else, to call him Mr. Root, as we have seen him since a mere child, from time to time, in "A B C," Gleanings and other papers, and it seems that we are personally acquainted with him, as his name is just as familiar as if we were close neighbors. Ernest has been at the head of the apicultural department of Gleanings, as Editor, for several years, and it is needless for us to say, has made a grand success as Editor. We suppose that Ernest never knew when he learned to be an Editor, as well as a bee-keeper, as he has grown up with both. We have followed him from a child, playing about the place with his hobbies, as he called them, his term at Oberlin College, and as bee-keeper, Editor, and on up to the present, and are almost weekly in correspondence with him at this time. The Apicultural world may not have had their attention called to the fact very often, that Ernest is one of the best apiarists of today, and this is one reason that Gleanings has such an excellent Editor. In our opinion, to be a good bee-paper Editor, is first to be a good bee-keeper, and when things get to going a little wrong, and need a word to straighten matters, the Editor knows where to strike. Ernest did not only learn how to raise queens and introduce them,

but went so far as to catch the Queen Clerk of their establishment, and introduce her to his home. Yes, by the way, that signature, "Lizzie," the queen clerk, is still fresh in our minds, and would be recognized any where. We wish the Editor of Gleanings, the Queen Clerk, and the family, peace, pleasure and happiness.

Ph. J. Baldensperger.

Mr. Baldensperger is not a bee-journal Editor, but a very interesting article from him, together with his picture, appears in this issue, and we will introduce him to you all, by saying that he was born in Jerusalem, June 5, 1856, of Alsatian parents. He served five years in the French army. Married an American lady in 1884. Kept bees in Palestine, at the foot of Mount Carmel, from 1880 to 1892; since that time, in Nice, France. In a recent letter, he says, "I came with my family to escape fevers, and happily found good health, but still have lost my oldest daughter and two sons, leaving with us, two bright daughters, of five and ten years." Mr. Baldensperger is a practical apiarist, and is a firm believer in the Palestine (Holyland) bees, as will be seen from his article. It was from him that we procured our stock, which has proved such extraordinary honey gatherers.



LESSON NUMBER 16.

(46.) Let us know your opinion on bees wintering on solid sealed honey, in hives containing 8 or 10 frames.

FRANK L. GILBERT.

Watertown, Conn.

(46.) We think that such bees would winter all right in this latitude, but for Connecticut, we are afraid that the sealed honey would be too cold for them. If the bees had only a small place on which to form their winter cluster, which contained no honey, and they had solid sealed honey all around them, we think they would be just in the right condition to go through the winter in any country, if other winter protection was used in very cold countries. We have placed swarms of bees on frames of solid sealed honey, about Christmas, in this state, and they came through all right.

I would like to ask a few questions if the rest of school is willing.

(47.) Do the Cyprian bees gather much propolis?

(48.) Are the Cyprian bees excessive swarmers?

(49.) Do they readily enter sections?

(50.) Does their stinging proclivities make them sting on sight?

L. L. ESENHOWER.

Reading, Pa.

(47.) The Cyprian bees do not gather but little propolis in this section, neither does any other bees, as there is little to be found here.

(48.) My experience is, that they are no worse for swarming, in this southern country, than any other bees.

(49.) Yes, that is one point in their favor. They will enter the sections readily, as soon as the flow begins, if they are full in the brood nest.

(50.) No, the Cyprians do not volunteer to sting, nor are they bad to sting unless roughly handled. When they get thoroughly stirred up, and their dander raised, it is best to leave them alone till they get quiet, for then they will not yield to smoke or kindness. For a Southern climate, the Cyprian is a very fine bee.

(51.) How is best to keep bees from swarming, aside from cutting out the cells, after they have swarmed once?

(52.) How many frames should be in the brood chamber to hive swarms on?

JACOB MOORE.

Iona, Mich.

(51.) There is no way that I can now think of, to prevent "after swarms," unless it would be to make the colony into small nuclei, or in some way reduce the strength by taking away brood, and introduce a young queen to each colony. The best plan I have tried, is to take out all cells but one, and

then they sometimes swarm, and leave the parent hive queenless, but not often. I presume that you meant to have some plan that would be less work than to move the cells. If so, I do not know.

(52.) I would hive the bees on as many frames as they could use, and that would depend on the size of the swarms. The common run of after swarms, in this section, will occupy four to five Langstroth frames, filled with foundation, or empty combs. If the frames are empty, they will not use quite so many at the start, but it is no disadvantage to have the hive full of frames at swarming time, as then you are sure your bees have plenty of room.

Again we have to leave out the queen rearing department, and are required to cut the school short, on account of other valuable matter. We have one valuable question from Bro. Graham, pertaining to the production of comb honey. This question will be touched upon next month, and then we want the whole school to be ready to have its say. Shall we turn our attention to comb honey? If so, what course do you, as a southern bee-keeper, propose to pursue, in order to get a good crop? It takes a bee-master to make a success of comb honey production, and each one has a system of manipulation peculiar to himself.

Convention Report.

Southwest Texas Bee-keepers' Association.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 153.]

An original poem, by Mrs. C. W. Webb.

THE ATCHLEYS IN RHYME.

Ladies and gentlemen, I will endeavor today,
To tell plain truths in my own simple way.
If you'll only be patient, and hear me throughout,
I'll tell of the Atchelys, you all read about.

Pick up your paper, and the first thing you see,
Is some of the Atchleys telling of the bee.
I've known them for years; our friendship's ne'er ceased;
I'll commence with the oldest, and go down to the least.

I'll introduce you to Mr. Atchley,
a Christian, but poor,
Helps every poor beggar that calls at his door;
He works all the day and half of the night,
Never goes back on a friend that he finds in a tight.

Next comes Mrs. Jennie, the Queen of the throne,
The best of little women I ever have known;
She is always on hand, in sickness and health,
Doing all she can for you, never thinking of self.

Then next comes Amanda, the best of good girls,
Not a fool o'er fine clothing, or diamonds and pearls;
She looks after the kitchen, the children and clothes,
And seldom has time to entertain beaux.

The next one is Willie, most honest and bright,
With the bees he is busy from morning till night;
He is rearing queens, or extracting all day,
But at night he is cheerful; all smiling and gay.

The next one is Charlie, the carpenter, you see;
Works in the factory, as well as with the bee.
His mind runs on music; you'll find him no quack,
What he has to say of you is not said to your back.

Then, there is Nickie, quite full of his fun,
Is always most joyful when out with his gun;
Strange it is to say, he's not so fond of the bees;
Wants every pretty chicken his honest eye sees.

The next is little Leah, most handy and wise,
Does more in a day than any child of her size;
'Tends her bees, and the engine, does errands as well,
Extracts her own honey, then it's ready to sell.

And then there's little Rosa, most beautiful of all,
Quite willing and ready to come at your call;

In the kitchen and nursery she
well does her part;
Look out in years to come, boys
she may steal your heart.

The next one is Ivey, not bashful
a bit,

One day he will be a lawyer, and
live by his wit.

Here, also is Tommy; will be a
Preacher, if he can,
But now he declares he is papa's
little man.

The last on the list, now, is little
Jennie Bee,

The sweetest of babies you ever
did see;

Rules ev'ry thing abroad, as well
as at home;

Couldn't do without her—young
Queen of the throne.

Oh, there's Mr. Grimsley, I had
almost forgot;

Been with them so long he seems
one of the flock.

Kind and industrious—ev'ry month
prints THE QUEEN;

Is one to be proud of in our Lone
Star's sheen.

Query number five was taken up
and discussed at length.

(5.) How do you prevent the Hoff-
man frame from being only half spaced
from side of hive?

O. H. Stevens—Take out the
division board, and space by slip-
ping the frame from the wall of the
hive, enough to give the space.

J. O. Grimsley—Better dispense
with Hoffman frames, unless they
allow rapid manipulation, and if
we have to take the pains to adjust
the frames there is nothing gained
by their use. The best way that I

have tried, is to tack a strip, the
same length and width of shoulder
on end bar, and a half space thick,
onto the walls of the hive, right
where the shoulder of frame rests
against the hive.

G. F. Davidson—Drive a small
nail in side of hive, at each end, for
the top bar to rest against. By
using a gauge, you can drive the
nails just deep enough every time.

(6.) What is the relative value of
honey and sugar as a food?

G. W. Hufstедler—Have fed,
but used mostly sugar; think honey
would be better.

E. J. Atchley—Have fed honey
and sugar; would like to feed about
half honey and half sugar; prefer-
ance would be for more honey;
have had bees to starve when fed
on sugar alone. Would feed hon-
ey at 5 cents rather than sugar at
4 cents.

S. G. Davison—Would take hon-
ey; never have to feed any.

(7.) What are the different kinds of
frames used by the members for extract-
ed honey?

J. L. Cruikshank—I use the old
time Simplicity frames, putting 9
in a ten-frame extracting super.

E. J. Atchley—I use same frame
as Mr. Cruikshank.

G. F. Davidson—I use a frame
of same dimensions (about $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
wide), but have a bar across the
center, perpendicularly. I use 8
frames instead of 9.

(8.) By using deep combs in super,

will it prevent the queen occupying it?

G. F. Davidson—No, the bees will trim the combs down, and the queens will sometimes occupy them.

(9.) How do you get all the honey out of cappings?

G. F. Davidson—Make vinnegar out of cappings.

J. L. Cruikshank—I use an uncapping can—Dadants, and find that the honey will all drip out if left long enough.

G. F. Davidson—Don't the honey remain on account of it being so packed, in a mass?

J. L. Cruikshank—I find that about $\frac{1}{8}$ of the honey is left in the cappings.

E. J. Atchley—Best way is to use a solar wax extractor.

J. O. Grimsley—Why not use a steam extractor; say the Ferris?

(10.) When shall we cease to take honey from our bees?

G. F. Davidson—We have three or four honey flows, and when the flows stop we cease taking honey. Our first flow begins about the 10th of April, and then in May we have Horse-mint, and on top of that we have the Mesquite, and that is about the last. Can take honey at any time when they have it to spare.

(11.) Will it pay me to sow 12 acres in alfalfa better than to put it in cotton? The land will make one-half to one bale per acre.

W. J. Davis—Have seen alfalfa

tried, but have never seen it worth any thing.

G. W. Hufstedler—At my place alfalfa makes three or four tons of hay per acre, but have never seen bees at work on it.

J. L. Cruikshank—There is an alfalfa field between my two apiaries, but I never saw a bee on it.

O. H. Stevens—Raised alfalfa in Dakota, and never saw a bee on it.

(12.) What will keep the ants out of bees?

G. F. Davidson—Have been successful in disposing of ants around my honey house, by the use of London Purple. I sprinkle it all around the sill of my honey house, and on any little spills of honey. I do this at night, and see that it is not left for the bees next morning; it gets the ants.

The committee on awards reported as follows:

We, your committee on awards, have carefully examined the honey on exhibition, and award the following premiums:

Comb honey, first premium,	G. F. Davidson.
Comb honey, second premium,	O. H. Stevens.
Extracted honey, first premium,	J. L. Cruikshank.
Extracted honey, second premium,	Willie Atchley.

We find all the honey to be of a very fine quality, and good color.

G. W. Hufstedler,	} Comtee.
J. O. Grimsley,	
Mrs. Z. H. Osborne.	

The convention adjourned till 10:30 a. m. the next day.

Morning Session, Second Day.

The Convention was called to order at 10:30 a. m., September 17, and after the usual opening ceremonies, the committee on program submitted their report, which was adopted.

[In order to be brief, the report is omitted, as the convention carried it out to a letter.]

The first thing on the program was "Rearing Queens,"—G. W. Hufstedler. In the course of Mr. Hufstedler's talk, he said he used the Doolittle plan. Then, the first thing in the spring is to rear good drones, then proceed to rear your queens. [The mode of procedure is rather lengthy, and unless given in detail, it is best to omit it entirely.] Mr Hufstedler builds his nuclei up to full colonies in the fall, and in the spring divides ten-frame colonies into five nuclei. He has virgins ready to introduce to nuclei when the laying queens are taken out. It then takes about fifteen days to get them ready for market; he lets them lay about five days. In mailing queens, we use the best sugar and honey for their candy. The greatest trouble is in getting queens to California; the climatic changes between here and there must be the cause. The candy may be all right when they

start, but before they reach their destination it will be either too soft or too dry and hard.

G. F. Davidson—Have no experience in raising queens for the market, but in raising queens for my own use I prefer the Alley plan. [See "Thirty years among the bees."—SECV.]

E. J. Atchley—We use the Doolittle plan, as modified by Willie Atchley. [See "Profitable Bee-Keeping," by Mrs. Jennie Atchley.—SECV.]

J. O. Grimsley called attention to the Pridgen "Transfer Stick," in connection with Willie Atchley's plan. Thinks there is less danger of a novice transferring a larva that is too old, as the stick will destroy all larvæ that are too old to make good queens.

Communications were then called for.

The Secretary read a letter from S. T. Fish & Co., of Chicago, soliciting consignments of honey.

Also letters from the Governor of Tennessee; the Mayor of Nashville; the Commissioner General of the Tennessee Centennial; and from several others, asking that our next meeting be held there.

On motion and second, three delegates were to be appointed to the Nashville meeting; G. F. Davidson to be one of the delegates. J. O. Grimsley was chosen as another, but the appointment of a third

delegate was postponed till it could be ascertained who would attend.

"The use of honey boards and division boards" was then taken up by G. F. Davidson, who gave a very interesting talk. He had, at one time, used queen excluding honey boards for one season, and found that they hindered bees in going above. The bees would also stop the perforations with propolis, if left on the hive too long. The division board is useful when properly used, but without a spacing, to hold them off from the Hoffman frames, would throw them away. Division boards are good for contracting the brood chamber for nuclei. Like them of heavier material.

G. W. Hufstedler—My experience is about like Mr. Davidson's, only I make my division boards heavier than ordinary, and put a spacer at each end. I like my hives a little wider than they are usually made.

E. J. Atchley—I don't like to use honey boards in this country; don't want to place any obstruction in the way when the bees are bringing in honey so fast. The perforations are so small that the workers, when filled with honey, can barely pass. In localities where we have just a stimulating flow, I would use honey boards to keep the queens down in the brood department. In queen rearing, I like something to cut off the cold,

and a division board comes handy. We once used small, nuclei hives, but now we use full sized hives, and want a division board in the spring. I would rather use empty combs than division boards, if I have them, then if they need more room they can use the comb.

Marketing honey—E. J. Atchley. In the course of Mr. Atchley's talk, he said: It is a business to raise a crop of honey, and another to sell it. I used to send to commission men, but the returns were very slow. The best way, if you haven't a home market for all your honey, is to take it to the nearest city, and there sell it direct to the grocers and retailers, and if not all disposed of to them at a fair price, then sell it to the consumers. The commission men usually quote high prices, in order to get you to send to them, then, when the honey goes in, it is sold for what it will bring, which is generally away down below the quotations. Commission men do business on the capital of their patrons, as a rule, and you are virtually at their mercy. We have long since given up selling on commission. There are many honey dealers who are all right, and will buy and pay cash. Would advise the shipping to grocerymen, and men you can rely upon.

The convention adjourned till 1:30 p. m.

[CONTINUED NEXT MONTH.]

DEW DROPS.

LIKES THE QUEEN.

I like THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN very much.

Put down three failures for Iowa; 1894, 1895 and 1896, with 1893 only fair.

DOUGLAS D. HAMMOND.
Malone, Iowa.

[FRIEND H.—That is enough to discourage one in the business. Hope you may have a good season in 1897.—ED.]

WELL PLEASED.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN for September arrived all right, but the number for October, I did not get yet. I am very well pleased with your bee-paper, and wish it would succeed.

L. STACHELHAUSEN.
Cutoff, Texas.

ITS FORM PLEASES.

I like THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN very much, on account of the condensed form, and no winter problems.

T. O. ANDREWS.
Rincon, Cal.

[We want to make the QUEEN valuable to our readers, and appreciate these kind expressions.—ED.]

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.

Dovetail Hives,

Bingham Smokers,

And every thing needed in the apiary. Best goods made. Freight saved to all Central Texas points. Price list free.

E. R. JONES, MILANO, TEXAS.

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.



MURDERED!

We have killed high prices. Give me a trial order and be convinced that good queens can be reared for **50 cts.** each. Untested, 50 cents; Tested, 75 cts. Golden Italians, 3-banded Italians, and Silver-Gray Carniolans, all the same price.

Best of references given.

C. B. Bankston, Chriesman, Tex.
Burlison Co.

Atchley

Queens may be had at the Crescent Apiary, corner Depot and Rose streets, Seattle, Wash., at the Atchley prices.

C. M. RIVERS & SONS.

Bargains!

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

The A. I. Root Co's

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

Italian Queens.

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

36 Page Catalog

free. Japanese Buckwheat seed for sale.

JOHN NEBEL & SON,

High Hill, Mo.

IF

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

T. J. Skaggs Real Estate Co.,

BEEVILLE, TEXAS.

Recommends Itself.

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

CHAS. DADANT & SON, Hamilton, Ill.

Promptly Mailed.

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

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

Mississippi Hive Factory.

Your orders solicited on hives and supplies; 5 per cent discount till Dec. 1st. Root's Dovetailed hives at Root's prices. Frames with slatted comb guides and thick top bars. Dixie hives at 10 per cent less than Root's prices on Dovetailed hives.

Patronize home enterprise. Money Order office, Byhalia.

W. T. Lewis, - - - Miller, Miss.

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.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

R·I·P·A·N·S

The modern standard Family Medicine: **Cures** the common, every-day ills of humanity.



Graham

Wishes to call the attention of the readers of THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN to the fact that they have purchased the

Bee-Hive Factory

they sold to Boyd & Creasy, and are better prepared than ever before to fill your orders. They mean to not be excelled in workmanship in the United States.

Write for free catalogue, get our prices, give us a trial order and be convinced.

W. R. Graham & Son,
GREENVILLE, TEXAS.

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.

For Sale at a Bargain!

35 COLONIES

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

T. H. MULLIN, Oakland, Tex.

Holylands!

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

WILLIE ATCHLEY, BEEVILLE, TEX.

J. C. Crisp,

Attorney At Law.

Abstracts, Loans, Real Estate.

Notary in Office.

Office over First National Bank, BEEVILLE, TEXAS.

My Golden Italian Queens.

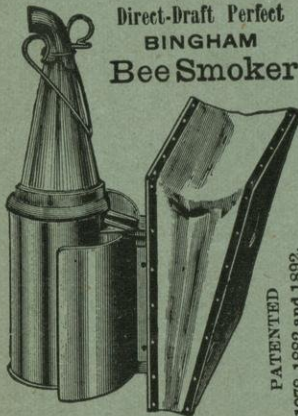
BRED for BUSINESS and BEAUTY.

Before June 1st, untested,	- -	\$1.00
After " " " "	- -	.75
Before " " tested,	- -	1.50
After " " " "	- -	1.00
Select tested, for breeder,	- -	3.00
The very best for breeders,	-	5.00

Price List Free. Remit by Post Office or Express Money Order.

W. H. WHITE, Blossom, Lamar Co., Texas.

Original Bingham Smokers.



Direct-Draft Perfect
BINGHAM
Bee Smoker

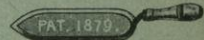
WONDERFUL RECORD.

The Standard in Europe and America.

Have Lasted 17 Years.

BEST ON EARTH.

ALWAYS gives perfect satisfaction. My cool wire handle and bent nose were patented in 1892, and are the original,—my best Smoker invention since my Open or Direct Draft patent in 1878. That invention revolutionized bee smokers. My bent nose and wire handle patent, bent all other smokers' noses. None but Bingham smokers have all the best improvements. If you buy genuine patent Bingham smokers and honey knives you will never regret it. The Doctor is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch larger than any other smoker made, burns



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

Doctor, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch stove, by mail,	\$1.50
Conqueror, 3 in. " " "	1.10
Large, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " "	1.00
Plain, 2 " " " "	.70
Little Wonder, 2 in., weight 10 oz.	.60
Bingham & H. Honey knives,	.80

T. F. BINGHAM,

Farwell, Mich.

ROOTS' GOODS.
DADANT'S FOUNDATION.
BINGHAM SMOKERS.
HIVES and SUPPLIES.

Kept in Stock by

The Jennie 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.

Our 1897 catalogue is now being printed, and will give full instructions in bee-keeping. The fact is, it is a complete book on bee-keeping. Free.

