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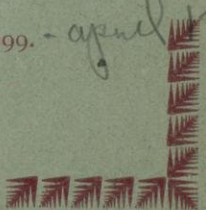
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THE JENNIE ATCHLEY COMPANY,

v. 5-6

BREVILLE, TEXAS, : : : May, 1899.

- April 1901



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Edited, printed and published by E. TIPPER, West Maitland, New South Wales.

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THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

Published Monthly. Devoted to the Exchange of Thoughts on Apiculture. \$1.00 Yearly.

Vol. V.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, MAY, 1899.

No. 1.

Proceedings of The Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association.

(By W. H. White, Secretary.)

On April 5th the bee-keepers began to gather at the factory of W. R. Graham & Son and by 10 o'clock A. M. there were a goodly number collected and in the absence of both president and vice president the convention was called to order by Rev. J. N. Hunter, of Cooper.

Brother Hunter addressed the convention in substance as follows: Brethren, as has been the custom in former meetings of this order, and I think very appropriate, I shall ask you to join me in a word of prayer. It was then announced that President W. R. Graham could not be in attendance on account of ill health.

J. N. Hunter was then elected chairman.

The reading of report of last meeting was called for and was read by the secretary, after which a committee on program was appointed. Members present, 33, representing 1421 colonies and the average amount of honey for last

year was about 43 lbs. per colony.

The convention then adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M.

HOUSE CALLED TO ORDER BY J. N. HUNTER ON APRIL 5TH, '99.

COL. LBS. HON.

W. D. Duncan, Madras,	20	60.
C. J. Lambert, Frankford,	9	100.
W. H. Johnson, Alliance,	100	10.
G. B. Eades, Luella,	5	35.
P. Lambert, Renner,	16	96.
W. H. White, Blossom,	72	50.
Lee McCowen, Alliance.		
Jacob Majors, Mt. Vernon,	10	10.
J. W. Robertson, Greenville.		
J. H. Roderick, Dood City,	42	25.
W. R. Graham, Greenville,	60	35.
J. J. Truett, Rockwall,	14	30.
J. M. Hagood, Enloe,	80	30.
W. T. Moore, Broadway,	17	45.
B. F. Jenkins, Powderly,	26	30.
Mattie Jenkins, Powderly.		
G. T. Osburn, Celeste,	4	50.
J. N. Hunter, Cooper,	15	20.
A. B. Miller, Celeste.		
J. W. Traylor, Lake Creek,	9.	
Joel Simmons, Wolf City,	100	40.
W. A. Evans, Gober,	200	15.
T. A. Adkinson, Sodom,	6	50.
O. P. Hyde & Son, Hutto,	400	84.
A. M. Tuttle, Gainsville,	35.	
Wm. Loving, Wyley,	18	10.
G. T. Smith, Dan,	50	40.
O. W. Armstrong, Crowley,	30	45.
W. M. Graham, Greenville.		
W. R. Graham, Greenville.		
Geo. C. Embry, Waxahachie,	25	50.
D. H. Payne, Josephine,	48	60.
Mrs. C. E. Graham, Greenville.		

AFTERNOON SESSION.

J. M. Hagood, of Enloe, J. H. Roderick, of Dood City and Jacob Majors, of Mt. Vernon, committee on program, brought in program, which was as follows:

Transferring bees. Introducing queens; the best plan. Foul brood; are there any present who has any? Bee fever, or paralysis; are there any present who has any experience with it? Best method of increase. Moth worm; how to keep it out. How to get the most comb honey. The best plan to produce extracted honey. The best plan to build up a home market. How can we hold up the market? How can we prove that our honey is pure when it is granulated? What are the main honey plants of each member present? The best plan for clipping queens' wings. How much foundation is best to use in brood frames and in sections. Can we dispense with the use of foundation.

1st. There was but little attention given to transferring except the time. Several expressed themselves very decidedly in favor of transferring during a honey flow to avoid a great loss by robbing and starvation.

2nd. Most present thought it most convenient and successful to use the Benton cage for introducing, which is the best candy plan.

W. H. White uses a surface cage in yard work.

3rd. There was no one present who had foul brood or any experience with it.

4th. W. H. White thought bee fever to be hereditary and the best plan to get rid of it to introduce a healthy queen. Mr. Hyde thought a temporary remedy to be to feed syrup or new honey, but it would again make its appearance in the same hive.

5th. J. M. Hagood thought dividing the best plan for increase. Mr. Evans thought it best to increase by dividing. Mr. Hyde practices dividing. W. H. White thought for a moderate increase natural swarming best, but where the owner could not be present during swarming time or in the case of out apiaries that dividing was best.

6th. Mr. Tuttle—Keep your colonies strong and in good condition and you need no better remedy for moth worms.

7th. Mr. H. H. Hyde—To begin I will take an apiary of fifty colonies. Each colony is to have two stories of combs with plenty of honey; this gives the queen unlimited room to lay in. Just before the fast flow (which begins about May 1st to 10th with me) I go through every colony I expect to run for comb honey, place the

combs containing the most sealed brood and no honey in the bottom story, place the other body on my extracted honey hives and place section supers with full sheets of foundation on the hives which gives plenty of room for surplus honey. The queen has plenty of room as there is no honey below. All capped brood is continually hatching which gives the queen plenty of room. I give plenty of ventilation. This all combined discourages swarming, but as a final move I cut out the queen cells. I don't believe in swarming and practice division for increase.

Mr. Roderick uses the 10 frame L. hive and uses bate sections to get the bees started in the sections. You must have a good swarm before undertaking to start them in the supers.

W. H. White—Get a plenty of bees at the right time is the secret of comb honey production.

8th. Mr. Roderick—The best plan to secure a home market is to sell by sample and back your honey by a guarantee.

W. H. White—Grade your honey, be honest, give good weight and by no means face your honey. Let your customers know what they are getting and you will have no trouble in building up a trade.

9th. W. H. White—Glucose will not granulate, consequently

the less glucose your honey contains the quicker it will granulate.

10th. Mr. Hyde—Horse mint, cotton and mesquite.

Mr. Tuttle—Horse mint and cotton.

Mr. Roderick has sweet clover and speaks very highly of it as a pasture plant as well as a honey producer. He has planted 20 to 30 acres at a time and secured a good crop of fine honey before cotton came in. Cotton is good with him.

Convention adjourned, to meet next morning at 9 o'clock.

MORNING SESSION; APRIL 6TH.

11th. There were but few present who practiced clipping queens to any great extent. W. H. White favored the practice where the apiarist could not be present all the time.

12th. Mr. Hyde—I use full sheets of foundation in both brood frames and sections.

Mr. Tuttle—I use full sheets at times and I find there are times when half sheets are just as good.

W. H. White—I use full sheets in brood frames during a heavy honey flow and during a moderate flow only starters. I use nothing but starters in sections.

Mr. Hyde—I desire full sheets most when there is only a moderate honey flow.

13th. Mr. Hyde—No, we can't

succeed without foundation.

W. H. White—Yes, men once succeeded and it could be again.

A. M. Tuttle—Yes; I used to run melted wax along the under side of the top bar and succeeded in getting good straight combs.

W. H. White—Foundation makes bee-keeping more successful.

The program now being exhausted it was moved and seconded that we go into the election of officers for the ensuing year.

W. R. Graham was chosen president by acclamation.

A. M. Tuttle was elected vice president.

W. H. White was elected secretary.

A motion and second prevailed that we tender our most sincere sympathies to Bro. W. R. Graham in his afflictions and regrets that he could not be with us in our meeting.

A motion and second prevailed that we tender our most hearty thanks to W. R. Graham & Son and the people of Greenville for their great hospitality shown us while in their midst.

Greenville was chosen for the next place of meeting, the time, as usual, the first Wednesday and Thursday in April, 1900.

After adjournment quite a number of the bee-keepers met at the factory in the afternoon and had a

very enthusiastic session in which many valuable ideas were gained, but no notes of the proceedings were kept.

Blossom, Lamar Co., Texas.

A Second Plan for Ventilating Bees.

(By W. T. Crawford.)

Dear Editor:—

I have not been able to write sooner on account of my having a severe attack of la grippe, of which I have not fully recovered as yet, but thank God I am much better than I have been for some time. But Mrs. Crawford is yet suffering severely from the effects of la grippe, which she had some time before I had it.

Well, as I promised to give a second plan for ventilating bees provided my last letter appeared in print and as it did I am honor bound to do so. It will probably require more space than before for me to fully describe this plan, but if the kind editor can spare the space in the columns of his valuable journal I will try to make it plain enough for all who are interested to understand.

To commence with, all up-to-date bee-keepers, hold your breath, for I am going to make a change in the standard hive. Now you can

let it go when I tell you that you can use the same fixtures that are used in the dovetailed hives. The change is only in the second story. The dovetailed hives measure $13\frac{7}{8}$ x 20 inches in width and length, outside measurement. This is all right. The second story measures the same and is made of material of the same thickness and used for a super. This is not all right for me. I make my second story as follows: The outside wall of $\frac{5}{8}$ x 8 inch stuff, measuring inside $20\frac{1}{4}$ x $14\frac{1}{8}$ inches. I nail it together well (but if it was dovetailed it would be better) and then firmly nail a top, or cover, of one width, or so put together that it can not leak, on this, allowing it to project $\frac{1}{2}$ inch over the wall all around. For an illustration, this cover, as I will call it, may be termed a box with a bottom well nailed on it; it should be tight enough to hold water. This is a cover, and the inside measurements of it are $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch greater each way than the outside measurements of the brood chamber. I nail a little strip, or mould, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick by $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch wide around the first story down $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch from the top edge to support this top, and it is better for it to form a good joint with the top so it will exclude the air when you want it excluded. I use $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 inch lumber to make the surplus

case of and make it to measure outside $19\frac{7}{8}$ x $13\frac{1}{8}$ inches (all the above measurements are for 8 frame hives) which will make the inside measure in width the same as the inside of the brood chamber, $12\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and will leave a space between this case and the cover of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on the sides, as the inside measurements of the top in width are $14\frac{1}{8}$ inches, but there is only three-sixteenth of an inch space at the ends.

The inside bottom edges of the ends of this case are beveled to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch on the bottom by $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch up on the inside. This is done to clear the ends of the brood frames so the bees will not stick them to the case. Now, as the case measures $19\frac{7}{8}$ inches outside in length, it must necessarily measure $18\frac{7}{8}$ inches inside, as it is made of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch lumber. Now I nail a strip nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch thick by about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide on the inside at each end just $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch up from the bottom, or just where the bevel commences. This will reduce the inside measurement where these strips are to a little over $18\frac{1}{8}$ inches, which will receive the section holders, fences, &c., loosely. I then take a strip of tin $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide by 12 inches long, double it in the center in width, making it nine-sixteenths of an inch wide by 12 inches long,

and nail it firmly to the bottom edge of each of these strips with the smooth edge out and the other edge firmly against the surplus case just where the bevel meets the strip. This smooth edge will now project a trifle over three-sixteenths of an inch inside, and forms a support for the section holders. Under these strips of tin I drive seven staples, equally divided, for an additional support. This case is 5 inches deep, which is utilized as follows: $\frac{3}{8}$ inch bee space between section holders and brood frames, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch section holder slats and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches inside measurement of section holders, i. e., where $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ sections are used, but the depth of the case can be changed to suit any other style of sections. As you see the sections are on a level with the top of the case, I now take a board $14\frac{1}{8} \times 19\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{1}{4}$ and on one side near each end I nail a piece across the board that is about $\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 14$. I nail them well to prevent the board cupping and on the reverse side I run a band flush with the edges all around the board, using $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ inch pieces on the ends and $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inch pieces on the sides. By using strips only $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ on the ends they do not extend inward far enough for the bees to stick them to the ends of the brood frames. When using the surplus case I place this

cover on the top of the case and when I am not using the case, or during the winter season, I use it for a cover over the brood chamber and it gives a space of $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch between the board and the sections when in use over the surplus case and also $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch between the board and the brood frames when in use on the brood chamber. I bore two $\frac{3}{4}$ inch holes nearly through each end of this case from the outside, say about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the center toward the sides and down from the top about 2 inches. I catch my fingers in these holes when handling the case, and I will say right here that the strips that are nailed around near the top of the brood chamber are also used in handling it.

THE WAY I USE THIS HIVE AND ITS ADVANTAGES.

1st. The cover and the surplus case together give a double wall with a space between and if the hive stands in the broiling hot sun I raise this cover and put a little block, say $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, under each of the four corners and this gives a circulation of air all around the surplus case and the honey will not melt down if the ventilating holes in front of the brood chamber are open.

2nd. I use this cover for a storé room to store the surplus case, section holders, &c. in during the

winter. I take the board cover off the case, place it on the brood chamber, put the case with its contents on top of this board, put the cover over all and they have a good store room for the winter, and the bees have a good warm chamber after the ventilating holes in front are closed.

This is original and suits me to a T, but if some other hive suits some other persons better I have no objections to their using it, as I am only giving my own experience, but as we are living in a progressive world if I can give the bee-keepers something better than they have I have done that much.

I don't want to bother any one too much, but I would be pleased to have our teacher and editor make one hive after my plan and give it a fair test.

Am I asking too much of you?

I will take the opportunity right here to say that all beginners in bee culture or those who have less experience than I have (mine being very limited) are at liberty to ask any practical question where an explanation or solution would benefit them, but don't forget to inclose a self-addressed stamped envelope for a prompt reply. I would also say that it is better for beginners to look after practice and experience than to look after theory, for theory without practice

is worth but a trifle, while practice without theory is good; it holds good in bee culture the same as in all other professions.

May we all ever be blessed with health and prosperity and a determined will to serve our Father in heaven is my daily prayer.

Hineston, La., April 11, '99.

Friend C.:—We will make a hive or two after your plan as soon as we have time and try it and report. No, no, you are not asking too much, and we will be pleased if all of our readers will recognize THE QUEEN as a medium whereby you may all exchange ideas and discuss all matters pertaining to bee culture. When any of you have any thing new to offer let us have it and we will let the bee-keepers know about it. ED.

A Cheap Way to Keep Screw Cap Cans From Leaking.

(By L. L. Skaggs.)

TO THE QUEEN:—

I see the editor wants to know a cheap way to keep screw cap cans from leaking.

Just pour a teaspoonful of beeswax in the cover and turn it so the wax will run around where the tin will sink in it when the cover is screwed on tight. If you make a good job of it the can will burst before it will leak. Don't get any wax on the threads, for it makes it sticky and hard to turn.

We are having some rain now, the first since November, and very little then. Times have been looking very gloomy, lots of people having nothing planted. It has been too dry to even break land. We have had the hardest winter here ever known. Very poor prospects for bees, as there are no weeds to bloom and there is no chance for honey except from timber. I haven't had any swarms yet and hope there will be none.

Here is a good way for beginners to get lots of good queen cells:

When a colony swarms cage the queen and shake all the bees off the combs in with the new colony and give them one or more combs of brood from your best queen and you will get lots of cells, and good ones too, for the bees are in the best shape for cell building. Hive them on the old stand so there will be no bees lost. The more bees the more cells and the better the cells will be. Bees that have a young prolific mother will build more cells than bees that have an old mother. The best time to separate cells is when they are first sealed. Graft them in different combs. Then you will not do the young queen any harm unless you mash the cell, but be sure not to dent the cell in the least, as the bees will tear it open. The worst time is when they have been sealed

three or four days. Then they will shake about in the cell and if turned about it is almost sure to injure or kill her in the cell and you will wait in vain for the cell to hatch, and if she does hatch she is worse than no queen at all. If you find one with a defective wing kill her at once.

Llano, Texas, April 17, 1899.

Discovery of *Bacillus Alvei*.

(By L. Stachelhausen.)

It is generally believed in our country that Cheshire and Watson Cheyne, in England, were the first ones who found the true cause of foul brood to be a bacillus and named them *bacillus alvei*. Even in Dr. Howard's book we find this mistake.

Dr. Preuss investigated the dry, coffee-colored mass found in the cells of foul broody colonies under the microscope. He found a large number of very small round bodies, which he thought to be micrococci. This was, if I am correct, in 1871. His opinion that these bodies were the cause of foul brood was not accepted by some prominent beekeepers in Germany. V. Berlepsch spoke against it, but Schoenfeld defended Dr. Preuss without having occasion to see any foul brood at that time.

In 1874 Schoenfeld found that



FRANK L. ATEN, Round Rock, Tex.



FRANK L. ATEN'S GILES APIARY OF 34 HIVES ON HARRIS BRANCH, TRAVIS CO., TEXAS.

these round bodies were not micrococci, but the spores of a bacillus. These spores developed to bacilli in proper nutritive matter and the bacilli formed spores again. Prof. Cohn and Dr. Koch, the renowned discoverer of the cholera bacillus, verified Schoenfeld's discovery and the bacillus was named bacillus alveolaris. Schoenfeld proved that these bacilli were the cause of foul brood. In the following years Schoenfeld published in the German "Bienenzeitung" different articles concerning his researches on foul brood.

Fully ten years afterwards (1884) Cheshire published his book "The cause and cure of foul brood." Nevertheless he claimed to be the first discoverer of the bacillus, which he called bacillus alvei. In his book "Bees and bee-keeping" (1888) Cheshire mentions repeatedly Schoenfeld's opinion and is very eager to render prominent the great mistake of Schoenfeld, that he should have confounded the spores of the bacillus with micrococci. In fact, Schoenfeld knew and published from 1874 to 1878 every thing that Cheshire, in 1884, claimed as his discoveries. Where Cheshire differs from Schoenfeld Cheshire's opinion proved to be a mistake afterwards.

We see Cheshire was about ten years too late to be the discoverer

of the true cause of foul brood. Even his cure by phenol was published ten years before (1874) by Butleroff, in Russia, from whom Cheshire copied even the degree of the solution.

Since Schoenfeld's researches, I think the book of Dr. W. R. Howard, of Fort Worth, Texas, is the most important publication. If the opinion of Dr. Howard is correct that the spores of bacillus alvei are not spread into the air and are not floating in the air it will be a very important discovery. Schoenfeld was of the contrary opinion, but only for the reason that the spores of other bacteria are floating in the air. Dr. Howard's discovery that the spores of bacillus alvei are destroyed when exposed to atmospheric air for 24 to 36 hours is just as new as important.

Concerning the cure of foul brood different antiseptics were used in Germany and the inventors claimed that their cure methods were certain. In 1878 Schoenfeld proved that a solution of salicylic acid killed the bacilli and that the spores did not develop to bacilli in the presence of salicylic acid. This caused him to recommend Hilbert's treatment with salicylic acid. For some time no treatment seemed to be scientific except using some antiseptic. Schoenfeld found aft-

erwards that these antiseptics did not always destroy the vitality of the spores and he had not so much confidence any more in antiseptics as a certain cure for foul brood. He recommended the destruction of a foul broody colony, bees, combs, hive and all.

Death of Two Bee-keepers.

(By Dr. Daniel Cook.)

To-day here with us is a very unpleasant day. The wind howls over the snow-capped hills and the rain and storm beat dismally against the windows. It does not look as if a honey bee could ever live out of doors, much less get a surplus for the bee-master. Bees have not wintered here this winter as well as they usually do. I have lost in my home apiary, one colony out of forty, while within two miles of me one bee-keeper reports a loss of eight colonies out of twenty-four hives. His hives stand on their summer stands and nothing has been done for them, while my bees have been wintered in a nice dry cellar. As a rule it is not as difficult to get bees to live through the winter as it is to prevent spring dwindling, but these are troubles and vexations which I suppose you of the southland know but little except what you have learned by reading during the past years.

We have been called to mourn the departure of two dear friends. One of them, Mr. William Slosson, of Chenango Bridge, N. Y., transferred all his apiarian fixtures to me and then went to bed and calmly and fearlessly died. Think of it, southland friends. How many of you will reach that old age? Almost a century—over ninety-nine years old—for sixty years a member of the Presbyterian church and seventy-eight years a bee-keeper. The other friend who heard the call and flitted away into the silent land, never more to return, was Mr. Miles Morton, so well known to all readers of bee journals as the inventor of the fenced or cleated separators. They were both very popular here with all up-to-date bee-keepers. Mr. Morton's invention is left to us to profit by. His life was a *full* life in every sense of the word. Binghamton, N. Y., March 29, '99.

We are very sorry to learn of the death of Mr. Slosson and Miles Morton. The Lord's will be done. We must all pay the debt, and cross over the river sooner or later. Mr. Slosson was the oldest bee-keeper living in America, so far as we know. Miles Morton will be greatly missed by the readers of the bee papers. His invention of the fence separators will be a remembrance for him for many years to come, and he has left behind an invention that will prove a blessing to bee-keepers of the present and future generations. Peace be to the ashes of Mr. William Slosson and Miles Morton. Ed.

Frank L. Aten.

Frank L. Aten was born in Peoria Co., Ills., August 26, 1860. His father, A. C. Aten, was in the bee business at and before that time, using the Langstroth hive at that time.

His parents moved to Abingdon, Ills., when he was seven years old. There he received a graded school education. His parents moved to Round Rock, Texas, when he was fifteen years old, and have lived near Round Rock ever since.

The first bees his father bought after coming to Texas was in the year of 1883, buying ten colonies in old boxes and transferring them into the Langstroth hives.

A few years later they bought thirty more stands, and by 1892 there were 150 stands. Frank sold out his interest in the bee business to his father in March, 1892, and intended to put in all his time at farming and dairying, but, oh! how fascinating the bee business! He could not stay out for one short year. In July, same year, he commenced buying bees, and by the first of the next year he had fifty stands ready for work. Most of these were to be transferred, so you see he was in the bee business again with plenty to do. In 1893 he bought 60 more stands in good 10 frame Langstroth

hives. He does not run his bees for increase, but for honey, so he uses only the ten frame Langstroth hives, from two to four stories high. This will almost keep down swarming. When he wants to increase he divides up a strong colony or takes a few frames of brood from several colonies.

In the spring of 1897 he bought all of his father's bees, 160 stands, making, in all, 300 stands, which are kept in seven apiaries.

He has 330 stands at the present time. In the year 1897 he extracted 42,500 pounds of honey, and in 1898, 24,000 pounds.

He was married on the 7th of October, 1886, to Miss Josie McCormick, in Austin, Texas. They have four children—two girls and two boys.

A Five Years' Report.

The figures below give, in round numbers, the amount of honey taken from my apiary at Garden City, Kansas, within the last five years.

From 13 colonies. 1894.	From 18 colonies. 1895.
June, 23 lbs.	July, 451 lbs.
July, 330 "	Aug., 352 "
Aug., 336 "	Oct., 150 "
Sep., Oct., 226 "	Ave. 52 lbs. comb.
Ave. 70 lbs. comb.	

From 38 colonies. 1896.	From 42 colonies. 1897.
June,.....69 lbs.	June,....255 lbs.
July,.... 256 "	July,.... 787 "
Aug.,....190 "	Aug.,....976 "
Sept.,... 365 "	Sep. Oct., 911 "
Ave. 23 lbs. comb.	Ave. 70 lbs. comb.

From 72 colonies.
1898.

June,.....	607 lbs.
July,.....	1006 "
August,.....	917 "
September and October...	277 "
Average 39 pounds; about one-half comb and one-half extracted.	

E. J. JOHNSON,
Garden City, Kans., Feb., 7, 1899.

Friend J.:—You have done well for a fisherman and you had better raise honey to feed the fish. Ed.

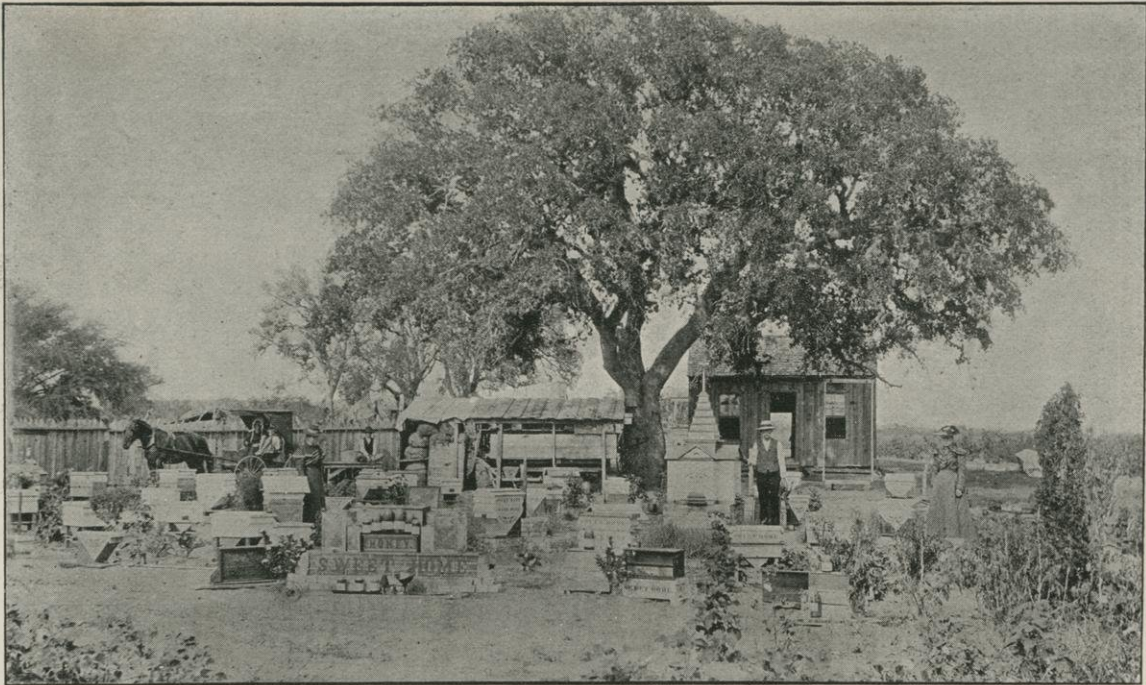
The Effect of a Wheel and the Invention of the H.—S. Separator on H. H. Hyde.

(By Miss Lena V. Hyde.)

I suppose all of the readers of THE QUEEN have heard something of the invention of the H.—S. Separator, but for the benefit of those who have not I will make a feverish effort to describe it. Well, it is a sort of a complicated outfit, anyway. The first samples Homer received from the factory had a terrible effect on him. He was so wild that no one could get an

answer from him about any thing but his separator. As the neighbours would pass by and say, "How do you do, Homer?" "Where is the old gentleman?" Homer's reply would be, "This is the H.—S. separator." Neighbour—How are you to-day? Homer—It is the best thing ever invented. Neighbour—Is it not a fine day, to-day? Homer—I invented it in 1898.

When the bees began storing honey in the supers that contained the H.—S. separators he could not get the fixtures to them fast enough so he decided to get him a wheel so that he might travel faster to the out apiaries. Now comes the funny part. I was at school when he received the bicycle and when I returned he showed it to me. I then asked him to show me how he could ride it, and his wild reply was: "Ride it! Why, I can't so much as sit on it!" Then, you know, I had to laugh. He then went to the supply-house to practice in the house where no one could see him. Now, the next thing was to get on it, and by arranging the goods and supplies on each side of the house as a wall to hold to he managed to get mounted. He put his foot on the pedal and made a brave push and the wheel started and came near turning from under him. He then gave another push and said: "Why



RAY ROYAL'S "SWEET HOME" APIARY, FLORESVILLE, TEXAS.



G. F. DAVIDSON & SONS' APIARY, Fairview, TEXAS.

there certainly must be something wrong with the wheel. After he had made several attempts to ride it across the house he said if he had any thing to catch to he believed he could ride it all right, so I told him I would order him a car load of posts and have them set up a few feet apart all along the roads to the apiaries so he would have something to hold to, as I feared If I didn't do something of the kind he would never get back home from the apiaries. But after several days of hard labor he learned to ride the wheel all O. K., so he said I could have the order for the car load of posts cancelled, as he didn't need them now. He then fixed up a bundle of his separators and started to his nearest apiary. He went bravely by our gate, but just as he got even with our neighbour's gate, which is in the next block from us, zip! The wheel gave a sudden turn and he went one way and the wheel and separators another. He jumped up quick to see if any one was looking at him, and to his surprise his best girl was looking through the window at him. This excited him, you know, and his heart failed him, so he gave up the idea of making the apiary a visit that evening, but started down town, and when he got on the main street he thought he would ride straight

and look nice, but on making an effort to do so he found himself 12 feet in front of his wheel. Some one asked him if he was running a race with the wheel, and his reply was: "No, it just simply got from under me." Hutto, Texas.

Sweet Home Apiary.

(By Ray Royal.)

My first colony of bees in Wilson County was taken from a live-oak tree in the last week in February, 1896. In the spring of '97 I commenced with three colonies to establish Sweet Home Apiary, near Floresville, Texas. During that year I increased to 17 colonies and built my palace hive with four compartments in the ground plan, three of which are occupied by good colonies of bees. Every chamber holds 35 half depth frames, 7 inches each tier, 5 tiers high, also numbered A, B, C, respectively. The back wing is a kind of closet, in which to store empty frames, smokers, queen cages, &c. The dome is built up of supers, the first one of which is 16 inches square; second, 1½ inch less with a moulding on the bottom which projects over the under super, making a kind of shed, and so on to the top, 6 tiers or stories high, with a little pediment and weather vane with butterfly on top.

On the sides of the dome is inscribed in plain letters that can easily be read from the public road "God bless our apiary." This palace stands in the center of the apiary which is in the form of a circle. My hives are the Atchley hopper. The brood chamber consists of the hopper and one super, making practically a divisible brood chamber. All are lettered "Sweet Home" and each hive is numbered with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch figures on zinc plate. We try to keep account with each individual hive. Last year's results were very satisfactory. "Sweet Home" is not an imaginary apiary. Any one passing along the Floresville and San Antonio road can see it just as you see it in the picture, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west from Floresville. The sign on the front is within 60 feet of the road, that all who pass may read.

Floresville, Tex.

G. F. Davidson.

My father and mother came from Tennessee, Davidson Co., I think, and settled in Cass Co., Texas, in 1828. I was the eighth child of the nine they had, all born on Black Cypress Creek, Cass Co., Tex. I was born in 1854. Father died when I was four years of age and my mother died when I was nine years old. The family was

broken up and scattered. There were four boys and five girls, and some of the oldest ones had families and I lived around with one and then another, and finally, at the age of 13, I drifted among strangers. I went to north Texas in 1869 and lived there until 1872, when I came to San Antonio, and went out to Medina Co., on stock ranches, for my health. The doctors had told me that I had the consumption and could not live, but I got well, and in 1876, was married to Miss Candis A. Wright, at Pleasanton, Atascosa Co., Tex. While living in that county I had occasion to haul some sweet potatoes to old Frio Town, then the county seat of Frio Co., a distance of 50 miles from home, and on the road I saw what I thought to be the prettiest sight I had ever seen in life. It was a yard of, I think, 100 colonies of bees, and a man and woman and some little folks extracting honey. I had never seen nor heard of the honey extracting, being illiterate, never having went to school more than 5 or 6 months in life, but this man had came from the north (his name was Conover) and his hives were perfectly square, being 14 inches each way, all 14 inches in depth and two stories high. I have never seen any like them since, except a few I made that same year and

bought some bees and put in them. It was not long, you may know, after I saw that apiary, but, not knowing any thing about bees and the honey flows, I lost all in less than two months, as the transferring was done at the close of the honey flow, but I still had not lost hope of having a few bees in box gums, but would not try that any more, as I thought it took a Yankee, or somebody smart, to handle bees that way. After several years I bought two colonies in boxes, and they swarmed three or four times and we had plenty of nice white honey, but all of them died out in winter. This was in 1882. In 1884 I bought ten colonies in box hives and instead of making my hives 14 inches square I patterned after the simplicity hive. A man by the name of Houston kept the hives for sale, but I was too poor to buy, as they cost \$3.00, in the flat, at that time. I bought some lumber and proceeded to make 10 hives, but instead of getting the right measure I made them just as large inside as the simplicity was on the outside, and they held 12 frames, and such crops of honey as I did get from those old hives! You can see some of them with flat tops on them at the right of the picture; but I must go back a little, and tell you how I got the frames. I

am a poor carpenter and thought the frames hard to make, so I proposed to buy frames from Mr. Houston and he sent me to San Antonio to get them out of a supply he had there. A man by the name of Flornoy was in charge, and there was not enough to fill my order, so he sent me 6 miles, out to his apiary, to finish out the bill, and when I got there I saw an apiary that had gone to rack. I saw about 100 empty hives that had had bees in them, but they had died out, and a few that still had bees in them. I was sent up in a loft to get the frames and there it was that I got my first sight of bee literature. There were a number of old copies of "Gleanings" and "The American Bee Journal" there which I asked the man for, and you may be sure I had a feast when I got home. From the ten colonies transferred in 1885 I increased till in 1895, when this picture was taken, I had 220 colonies. We now have something over 400 colonies in flat topped 8 and 10 frame dove-tailed hives. You can see my first 50 8 frame dove-tailed hives. I bought them from The Jennie Atchley Co., in 1895. The old 12 frame hives are at the extreme right of the picture.

We have six children, but the oldest boy was gone from home when this photo. was taken. The

second is on my right, the wife and baby on my left and our third boy on my left. Our fourth child, a little girl, had passed over the river from where none return. On May 7, 1891, she was bitten by a large rattle-snake and died in a few hours. Our fifth was another little girl six years old when this was taken. She can be seen at the left. The wind was blowing and ruffled her hair. I was busy taking off section honey and did not fix up to have the picture taken. I seldom hire help, but my family all help me. The baby has a "doctor" smoker in his hands, as he was kind of shy of the bees.

Fairview, Texas.

Rain in California.

Mrs. Jennie Atchley:—As THE QUEEN comes regularly each month I thought I would send you a few lines in return. It has been raining here for more than a week and is still raining. I do not know how much and how far in the southern honey producing counties it is, but some of the California honey plants can get ready to yield nectar on short notice.

MOVING BEES.

Has any one tried the "Live Poultry Transportation Co's." cars in moving bees? There are, in

some cars, 128 coops, and if I measure right each coop would hold 3 10 frame hives and 1 8 frame hive, which would make 512 hives to the car, and I think there could be 60 or 80 more placed in the gangway. From Omaha to San Francisco is about 1860 miles, and cost, as I understand, poultry shippers \$410.00 per car. Has any one tried to send comb honey in five or ten gallon tin cans without any wooden box or cover? In a large furniture car, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 60 feet, put one row of cans, then nail a cleat $\frac{7}{8}$ x $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, then another row of cans and so on until the car is filled. This would save the expense of the cost of the cases and also the freight charges on them.

Some time ago I noticed in THE QUEEN something about a honey sale that a party had reported in "The American Bee Journal." I think Mr. York & Co. sometimes make mistakes. On page 340 of '98 "Journal," Mr. Wm. Stolley makes a report that some bee-keepers can not believe, which is his selling extracted honey at 15 cents per lb. while on page 347 York & Co. advertise the very best basswood honey at 6 cents per pound. Also I noticed that Mr. Stolley had sold 68 colonies of bees for \$690.00, which would be more than \$10.00 per colony; then on page 350, in the same number of the "A. B. J.,"



APIARY OF J. W. LOCKLAND, AMPHION, TEXAS.



W. R. GRAHAM & SON'S FACTORY.

York & Co. advertise Italian bees at \$3.50 to \$4.25 per colony. Now I think such mistakes should be corrected or fully explained, as bee-keepers can not believe them to be true. Mr. Stolley's honey was likely all right, but if he can get 15 cts. per lb. for extracted honey I would like to be a commission man and buy York & Co's. honey at 6 cts. and sell it to Mr. Stolley's customers at 15 cts.

Moral: I think such statements very misleading for beginners and would lead them to disappointment; it would be better for them if like statements were never printed.

H. V.,

New Castle, Cal., March 24, '99.

Program of The Central Texas Bee-Keepers' Association.

The fifth annual meeting of the Central Texas Bee-keepers' Association is to be held at Milano, Texas, on July 20th and 21st, '99. The program is as follows:

10 A. M. Call to order; by president. Welcome address; by J. B. Newton. Response; by F. L. Aten. Reading the minutes of last meeting. Calling the roll, receiving of new members and collection of dues. Adjourn for dinner.

2 P. M. Call to order. Secretary Hyde's report. President's address. Election of officers.

Time and place of next meeting. The honey resources of Texas; by E. J. Atchley. The best section honey super; by O. P. Hyde. Short discussion and criticism of above. The production of comb and extracted honey in the same hive to take advantage of short and fast flows; by H. H. Hyde. Criticism of the above. Adjourn for supper.

Night session. Best race of bees for each and every bee keeper to use for all purposes. Shall we use foundation in brood frames? How much? Why? Shall the frames be wired? How and Why? By O. P. Hyde. Criticism; by all. Shall we use starters or full sheets of foundation in sections; by all. Best method of fastening foundation in sections; by E. R. Jones. Criticisms. How to get section honey well filled all around; by all. Paralysis; can it be cured? If so, how? Has the locality any thing to do with the size of hives and general system of management in an apiary; by all.

Second day; 9 A. M. Call to order. Working up a home market for honey; by O. P. Hyde. Best way to dispose of a large crop of honey; by F. L. Aten. What to do and what not to do when starting in the bee business; by J. B. Salyer. Uniting and dividing bees; by H. H. Hyde.

Second day; afternoon. The best way to rear the best of queens; by G. F. Davidson, followed by C. B. Bankston, Willie Atchley and E. R. Jones. Can the honey producer afford to buy good queens rather than use ordinary or poor ones he may have; by J. B. Salyer, F. L. Aten and E. Y. Terrell. Question box.

There will be an apiarian exhibit in connection with the convention. Bring any thing that you may have in the way of an apicultural tool, fixture or product that is new, odd, beautiful or useful and let us see it. E. R. JONES, Com. on program.

F. L. ATEN, Pres.

H. H. HYDE, Sec. and Treas.

A Special Invitation.

To the bee-keepers of Texas:— I, as Ass't secretary and Treas. of The Central Texas Bee-keepers' Association, wish to call attention to the announcement and program of the above association's convention to be held at Milano. I hope every bee-keeper who possibly can will be present. Let us have a large attendance. I guarantee that the people of Milano will give us a royal welcome, the time will pass pleasantly and enjoyably and last, but not least, you can not go without coming away wiser on the subject of bee-keeping than when

you went. Mr. Jones has prepared an excellent program, the best part of which will be the question box. All bee-keepers, both amateurs and veterans will ask questions to be answered by discussion by the convention. A question box will be prepared, but I am going to start the ball rolling, so if at present or in the future you have a question you would like answered, no matter whether you expect to be there or not, just simply drop me a letter, or a postal card will be O. K., giving the question. I will make a list of such and they will be answered, so come along, brother bee-keepers, with your questions; also please favor us with your attendance at Milano. One of the hardest questions already on file is, Does the mating of the queen affect her drone progeny? I hope all will have a bounteous harvest of honey.

H. H. HYDE,
Ass't. Sec. and Treas. of the Central
Texas Bee-keepers' Association,
Hutto, Texas, April 24, 1899.

Every bee-keeper of Texas ought to be using their best efforts to attend the Milano and Beeville meetings. The meeting at Milano will be held July 20 and 21, and the one at Beeville on Aug. 16 and 17. Let all bee-keepers try to attend. These meetings are very helpful.

J. W. Lockland.

The picture only shows a part of our bees, as we have them scattered around under the trees to shade them. The sun is so very hard on the bees in this country and draws the hives to pieces too. Well, I guess I can be told from the others who are in the picture. I sit in front on a hive and look rather time-worn, the good woman stands on my right, just to her right is our only son, Robert, and his wife and near them to the right are two of our renters' wives and away back stands the hired man watering the mules. On my left stands our baby, Maggie, and her husband, W. A. Kerr, and in his arms is their baby girl, 18 months old. Back next to the house are Roby's team and sulky plow where he left them and came to be in the group.

Well, I am getting close up to 59 years old and am not much of a bee-keeper. There are men and women too that have forgotten more than I know. I bought 6 or 8 colonies of bees in the old-fashioned box hives in '87 just to get honey for our own use. We got along all right for a while, saved all the swarms and put them in box hives. Finally, one year, they got to swarming and I thought I would have to tear down the house

to get planks to make boxes. Seven swarms were out at one time and the good woman couldn't stand to see them go off and finally we got Mr. Selby to take them. He is a natural bee man if there ever was one, I think. He kept them four or five years and got him a start of bees and then quit us and went to himself, but he comes around once in a while and gives us some advice which is very acceptable. We have one hundred and thirteen colonies. I forgot to say that Mr. Selby transferred them into frame hives which he makes himself. They have shorter frames than the standard hives and the combs don't break out of the frames so bad in extracting. The good woman and our son's wife work with the bees more than I do. They think the bees are doing very well. The bees are working strong on the post oaks now, I think.

We like THE QUEEN much better than the journals from the north for this country. If they will come down south here they will learn tricks about bees that they never heard of.

Amphion, Texas, March 17, 1899.

We have been having quite a lot of cloudy weather lately. May came in cloudy, and is yet so, and this is the ninth of the month.

OUR SCHOOL.

Mrs. JENNIE ATCHLEY,
INSTRUCTOR.



Mrs. Atchley:—Can you successfully introduce queens to colonies that have been infested with laying workers for some time? Will such colonies care for and hatch a queen cell?

T. B. FORD,
Columbia, Miss., April 24, 1899.

Queens can be introduced to laying worker colonies all right if honey is coming in. I usually cure such colonies of laying workers by giving them some old worn out queen at first, as such queens are easier introduced because they do not get excited when turned among strange bees like younger queens would. Later the old queen can be removed and younger ones introduced. Bees that have been long infested with laying workers are harder to make keep and hatch cells than they are to accept laying queens, but except in extreme cases I am successful in getting such colonies to accept either cells or queens.

Mrs. Atchley:—When is the best time to transfer—before or after swarming? How are corn tassels for honey?

C. C. BELL,
Kerens, Tex., April 17, '99.

Friend B.:—It is best to trans-

fer about fruit bloom or as soon as the bees get the first honey and before brood rearing begins much. If not done at that time it is best to wait until swarming is over. Twenty-two days after each colony has swarmed there will be no brood to bother or be injured. I always try to avoid transferring at times when colonies are heavy with brood and honey, but it can be done at any time. Corn does not furnish any honey to speak of that I can tell, but it yields pollen in abundance.

The past winter was very hard on bees in this section, a great many having died out entirely and many colonies left very weak. What do you think about queens being injured in transit through the mails? I have been reading "Doolittle on queen rearing" and I note that he thinks most queens are injured in transit. Please answer through THE QUEEN.

HENRY KILE,
Mason City, Ills., April 16, 1899.

Friend K.:—I think all laying queens are injured, more or less, when taken out of their colonies while they are in full laying condition, but the damage is usually slight, and my opinion is that the mailing, or traveling of queens through the mails does not injure them in the least, as a rule. We receive queens from Jerusalem and Italy, by mail, and have had them lay for three years after reaching

us and kept in full colonies. This, together with other convincing proof, leads me to conclude that queens are not often injured in transit through the mails.

Mrs. Atchley:—Will you please give me the best mode of rendering combs and clarifying bees-wax, and how to make foundation, as I have a Root mill without any directions. Please answer through our school, as I am a reader of THE QUEEN, and you will oblige one that don't know much.

A. S. KIGHTLINGER,
Salem, Oregon, April 8, '99.

Friend K.:—One of the best plans for rendering old combs is to just place them in boiling water and stir till all is thoroughly melted, skim off with a dipper and pour into a vessel containing cold water. Skim a few dipper-fuls, then with your hands squeeze the wax into balls, washing as you squeeze. Throw the balls of wax into a box, and when done melt the wax and pour into moulding pans. If the wax is rather dirty drop two or three teaspoonfuls of sulphuric acid into the wax after pouring into the moulding pans. Put in more or less acid according to the size of moulding pans. This will give you beautiful yellow wax, even from old black combs. Do not use iron vessels in making wax, as such vessels always discolor it. Use tin, copper or brass vessels and wax will be better. To make foundation you can melt your wax

and pour it into your dipping tank, and then add a little more sulphuric acid. Keep the wax just at the melting point, dip sheets, stack them up in a pile, and when done dipping prepare your mill by first pouring boiling water on the rollers until they are quite warm. Lay your sheets of wax in a pan of warm soap suds and keep rollers of mill wet with warm thick soap water. While running sheets through watch that they do not stick to the rollers and when you get things properly adjusted and working right you will have no more trouble. The Roots ought to have furnished directions with the machine, and I think they usually do. I have often thought that Root ought to make the price of mill to include an A B C book. Then all would have directions.

Mrs. Atchley:—I have 30 colonies of bees which I wish to move home, about 1½ miles, and I wish to get your advice about how and when to move them.

J. R. RANDOLPH,
Victoria, Texas.

Friend R.:—You can move your bees at night any time you desire. Just take your spring wagon over to the bees on some moonshiny night, gently smoke the bees at the entrances, load up, and spread your wagon-sheet over the load and you will have no trouble. We move bees day or night, but we

have a regular bee wagon, made especially for that business, and we can load up and shut the door and no bees can get out. We are hauling bees now every day during the week days.

Mrs. Atchley:—I am desirous of starting into the bee business and wish all the information you can give me. What would one dozen combs of bees, weighing one pound each, cost me? I want Italian bees, and wish to know what kind of lumber makes the best hives.

C. H. COLDWATER,
Velasco, Texas, April 8, 1899.

Friend C.:—I mail you our catalogue, which gives a great deal more information than I could give here, and I think you will find it interesting to you. We think that native pine makes the most durable hives. White pine is lighter, but does not last so long. If you will see Mr. John Ross, 8 miles northwest of Velasco, we think he can supply you with bees at moderate figures.

Mrs. Atchley:—Inclosed please find P. O. order for one dollar for my subscription to THE QUEEN from last October or November, I don't remember which. My bees came through the winter all right and are working splendidly to-day. If you will allow me in your school please answer the following for the benefit of a new beginner—a regular bee crank:

1st. I have one colony of bees with two queens, one black and one hybrid. I gave them the Italian last summer, having de-queenened them. They raised another, I

removed her, and they have another. The hive is an 8 frame L. hive three stories high. On every warm day there is a large amount of dead bees in front of the hive. I feared paralysis, but think, after watching them to-day, it is a row. I can't tell from A B C Bee Culture. How can I tell? How will I divide them. 2nd. I have several pounds of brood foundation left over from last year. Is it good just as it is? Also all my surplus of thin surplus for sections. How will I use it? 3rd. I failed to paint my hives and now see my mistake. Can I paint them yet? If so, how? Will the new paint hurt the bees if I paint the hives on the stands, or will I have to transfer the frames to painted hive bodies? Thanks for the sunny

QUEEN.

J. T. TUCKER, M. D.,
Ben Wheeler, Texas, March 28, '99.

P. S. When I get too old to practice medicine I am going to give my entire time to bees.

J. T. T.

1st. I do not think your bees have paralysis, as the past winter has been severe and a great many old bees will naturally drop out in the early spring. To divide your colony take half the bees and half the brood, as near as you can, and place them in a new hive on a new stand and they will be O. K. I would not advise you to depend much on one of the queens that is in your hive, as it is likely that one or the other is old, crippled, or otherwise deficient. 2nd. Your foundation, either brood or surplus, is just as good now as last year if it has been kept away from mice, &c. I mean age does not hurt it.

I wish I had a car load five years old. 3rd. You can paint your hives with the bees in them all right, or we do. Keep a lighted smoker, puff a little smoke in at the entrance and then paint the front end, but do not paint the alighting board. You can paint one hive, transfer into it, then paint the one you took the bees out of and transfer again into it, and so on until all are painted. Either way will be all right.

Pub. SOUTHLAND QUEEN,
Beeville, Tex.

Dear Friends:—I write to ask you to say in THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN that I am no longer connected with the "Modern Farmer and Busy Bee." It passed out of my hands simply because I objected to a class of advertising which was finding its way into its columns. I will appreciate it if you will drop the ad from your paper and notify the publishers of the Modern Farmer that you do not care to exchange any more. The parties who control the paper know nothing about bees, and but little about anything else on the farm, so that I think the character of the paper will be such that you will not be interested in it.

Fraternally yours,

EMERSON T. ABBOTT,
St. Joseph, Mo., April 15, 1899.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

E. J. ATCHLEY, - - Editor and Business M'gr.

...ASSISTED BY..

WILLIE, CHARLIE AND AMANDA ATCHLEY.

MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY, Editress and Manager
of School for Beginners.

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General Instructions.

Send money by registered mail, P. O. order, express money order or by bank draft. Do not send private check under any circumstances. One and two cent stamps will be accepted for amounts under one dollar—must be in good order. Our international money order office is Beeville, Texas, and all remittances from foreign countries must be made through that office.

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, MAY, 1899.

May 11.—We have just had a big three inch rain. It will insure us a good yield from horse-mint which has just began to yield nectar rapidly. Bee-keepers will have plenty of work on hands now.

None of you know how long this little short pencil is that I am writing with, away out here at our Dinero yard, 20 miles from Beeville.

We have 32 pages this month, with piles of good matter left out, but we are going to try to accommodate you all by giving your good pieces in THE QUEEN, even if we have to make her twice herself in size.

This is half past nine o'clock, P. M., May 10, and the writer is so sleepy and tired that the pencil seems to nod. The millers, flies, bugs and bees are so thick around my camp light that I can hardly see to write, so I will bid you all a good-night.

From late reports from different parts of the country we note that bees are generally starting out well. Although our bees are nearly two months behind our ordinary seasons we began harvesting a lot of nice bulk comb a few days ago, or about May 1.

It looks as though our little factory was not going to get a rest at all, as we have been spinning out hives and fixtures every day and part of the nights since the early part of the year, and we are yet a little behind notwithstanding we

have begged some of our customers to order of others.

Well, how do you like the old QUEEN'S new gown, and her 'picter' gallery? We have just added about \$70.00 worth of new type and other fixtures to THE QUEEN'S office. Among our new type are found some of the most fancy designs that we could select from the large list we had before us, which will enable us to get out splendid job work. When in need of printing give us a chance to please you.

The queen trade to date has been the best for some time, and at this writing, May 11, we are about 100 behind, but with good weather for the next ten days we will be square up and ahead, as we have nearly doubled our number of nuclei in the last two weeks and have had the good luck to stock the greater part of them from cells taken from fine pure colonies that had swarmed. This, according to the arguments of some, would give us better queens, but we do not find it so.

Our friend and neighbor, Mr. G. W. Hufstedler had the misfortune to lose about 50 colonies of bees last month by being washed away into the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Hufstedler thought his bees above high water mark, but a regular

cloud burst came splashing down and flooded the apiary. Besides losing about 50 colonies outright he lost a portion of nearly that many more. Friend Hufstedler, we know how to sympathize with you, as we once had an apiary almost flooded out of existence. We hope that Mr. Hufstedler may get his bees re-established this year.

We have just had a pleasant fortnight's visit from Mr. William S. Pender, of the firm of Pender Bros., West Maitland, Australia. Mr. Pender had time to visit three of our out yards, and he was seemingly at home among the bees, and soon showed that he was an expert at handling bees. He is an admirer of the golden bees, and loaded himself up pretty well while here, making his own selections. Mr. Pender thinks he will make America another visit in the near future to complete a full set of working machinery for their bee hive factory. Mr. Pender states that his firm have a growing trade in bee supplies and that it will be necessary to add to their factory, in two or three years, more machinery to accommodate their custom. Mr. Pender bought nearly \$1000.00 worth of machinery this trip. We wish this enterprising firm success. The same bed and board are at your service, Mr. Pender, whenever you wish to visit us.

Notes By The Way.

(By Willie Atchley.)

(CONTINUED.)

I left Greenville on February 2, for Dallas, where I remained several weeks on business, and during my stay there I made my headquarters at the home of C. J. Cutler and family. This is one of the best families I ever met and it seemed almost like home to me while there. I am sorry to state that Mr. Cutler lost all of his bees except four colonies this last season from foul-brood, and may lose the remaining four, as foul-brood seldom lets up until it destroys the entire apiary. See May, '96 QUEEN for picture of the Cutler family. My visit to the Cutlers will be long remembered.

On my way home I visited several of the Williamson Co., bee-keepers, the first of whom were O. P. Hyde & Son, of Hutto. Here I had a pleasant time, as the Hydes are old friends of ours and were neighbours to us when we lived in north Texas. The next day after I arrived at Hutto, Homer secured me a wheel, (he had already purchased a new one for himself) and we were off at once to make Mr. C. B. Salyer a visit. Mr. Salyer lives at Jonah, which is about ten miles from Hutto.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

New York Quotations.

Our market has never been in better shape for both honey and bees-wax, so far as stock in hand are concerned.

We would suggest to southern shippers of extracted honey letting it come forward. We have en route several shipments of new Southern Extracted at this writing.

Our market has dropped off slightly on bees-wax, though there is a steady demand.

We do not expect much more trade in comb honey until the new goods begin to arrive in early fall. We quote our market as follows:—

Comb Honey:

Fancy White,	per lb.	.....	12½	to	13½	cts.
No. 1	“	“	.....	11½	to	12
Fair	“	“	.....	9½	to	10½
Fancy Buckwheat,			.....	8	to	9
No. 1	“	“	.....	7	to	8
Fair	“	“	.....	6½	to	7

Extracted Honey:

Florida White,	per lb.	.....	7¼	to	7¾	cts.
“	Light Amber,	.....	6¼	to	7	“
“	Amber,	per lb.	.....	6	to	6½

Other Southern Fancy,	.....	65	to	70	cts.	
“	“	“	.....	60	to	65
“	“	“	.....	52½	to	58

Bees-wax, per lb.,.....27 to 28 cts.

Write us before shipping.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & Co.,

Franklin, West Broadway & Varick Sts.,
April 25, 1899. New York.

H. E. WOOD, Honey Department.

NOTICE OF TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING OF TEXAS BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Central Texas:—July 20 & 21, '99, at Milano, Texas. 5th annual meeting. S. W. McClure, Round Rock, Texas, Secretary.

South Texas:—August 16 & 17, '99, at the home of the Atchleys, Beeville, Texas, which will be the 5th annual meeting. E. J. Atchley, Beeville, Texas, Secretary.

Job Printing for Bee-Keepers.

Did you know that we are well fixed to do printing for bee keepers? White wove envelopes, good and strong, also neat, printed \$2.00 for 500, or \$3.50 for 1000. Letter heads, same price. You pay express or postage, or they can be sent along with other goods. We get out cards, circulars and catalogues as cheap as the cheapest. Prices quoted on application, as we would have to know the size before we could make a true estimate. Give us some of your printing.

The Jennie Atchley Co.,

Beeville, Texas.

Hydes' Specialties.

The Golden Italians—From best Breeders. **The Holy Lands**—From best Imported Stock.

Our queens are the best that knowledge and years of experience can produce. Untested, either race, before June 1, \$1.00; after June 1, 75 cts. Tested, \$1.50. Discounts for quantities.

Root's goods at bed rock prices to reduce stock. The Hyde-Scholl Separators. Best out. 36-page catalogue free. Motto, Quick Shipments. Address and make orders payable to.

O. P. Hyde & Son,
Hutto, Texas.

Queens. ❁ QUEENS! ❁ QUEENS!!

FRIENDS:—I am now better prepared to supply you with queens and bees than ever before, as I have more bees now, and double my regular number of queen rearing yards. I can supply you with queens and bees of almost any kind, the different kinds of which I breed in separate yards, from six to twenty miles apart. Three banded Italians, five banded goldens, Holylands, Cyprians, Albinos and Carniolans. Untested queens of either race from now until further notice, 75 cts. each, \$4.25 for six, or \$8.00 per dozen. Tested queens, \$1.50 each. Fine breeders, from previous season's rearing, \$5.00 each.

WILLIE ATCHLEY, Beeville, Texas.

DROPSY CURED with vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases called hopeless. In ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms removed. Testimonials and **TEN DAYS** treatment free. **DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box K, Atlanta, Ga.**

OPIUM and Whiskey habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. **DR. F. M. WOOLLEY CO., Audubon, Va. Office, 104 North Pryor St.**



Iroquois Bicycles \$16.75

400 of the famous Iroquois Model 3 will be sold at \$16.75 each, just one-third their real value. **IROQUOIS CYCLE WORKS FAILED** because their wheels were too expensively built, and we have bought the entire plant at a forced sale at 20 cents on the dollar. With it we got 400 Model 3 Iroquois Bicycles, finished and complete, **Made to sell at \$60.** To advertise our business we have concluded to sell these 400 at just what they stand us, and make the **marvelous offer of a Model 3 IROQUOIS BICYCLE at \$16.75 while they last.** The wheels are strictly up-to-date, famous every where for beauty and good quality. The Iroquois Model 3 is too well known to need a detailed description. Shelby 1 3/4 in. seamless tubing, improved two-piece crank, detachable sprockets, arch crown, barrel hubs and hanger, 2 3/8 in. drop, finest nickel and enamel; colors, black, maroon and coach green; Gents' frames, 22, 24 and 26 in.; Ladies' 22 in.; best "Record," guaranteed tires and high-grade equipment throughout. **Our Written Guarantee** with every bicycle (for your express agent's guarantee for charges one way) state whether ladies' or gents', color and height of frame wanted, and we will ship C. O. D. for the balance (\$15.75 and express charges), subject to examination and approval. If you don't find it the most wonderful Bicycle Offer ever made, send it back at our expense. **ORDER TODAY** if you don't want to be disappointed. 50 cents discount for cash in full with order.

DESCRIPTION A complete line of '99 Models at \$11.50 and up. Second-hand wheels \$2 to \$10. We want our **RIDER AGENTS** in every town to represent us. Hundreds earned their bicycle last year. This year we offer wheels and cash for work done for us; also **Free Use** of sample wheel to agents. Write for our **liberal proposition.** We are known everywhere as the greatest **Exclusive Bicycle House** in the world and are perfectly reliable; we refer to any bank or business house in Chicago, to any express company and to our customers everywhere.

SEND ONE DOLLAR height of frame wanted, and we will ship C. O. D. for the balance (\$15.75 and express charges), subject to examination and approval. If you don't find it the most wonderful Bicycle Offer ever made, send it back at our expense. **ORDER TODAY** if you don't want to be disappointed. 50 cents discount for cash in full with order.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE CO., Chicago, Ill.

The Mead Cycle Co. are absolutely reliable and Iroquois Bicycles at \$16.75 are wonderful bargains.—Editor.

Poland China Pigs, Big
Bole Bohemian Cotton Seed and
Golden Italian Queens. Circulars
free. Prices to suit hard times.

W. F. Whiteaker & Co.,
MARAK, MILAM CO., TEXAS.
if Please mention THE QUEEN.

Any One desiring to go in-
to business or farming in Mexico
can obtain valuable information by
sending \$1.00, stamps or postal
money order, to the address below.
Fifteen years' experience in the
country. **Theo. Rivers,**
Garza Valdez, Tamaulipas, Mex.
if Please mention The Queen.

 **10c.** { **Ten**
Cents } **10c.** 

Only **TEN CENTS** will get **TEXAS FARMER** three months—from January,
1899. This will cover Legislative Session. A correspondent will give a red-hot
weekly letter from the Legislature. **TEXAS FARMER** is an Agricultural, Family,
News, Commercial, Literary, and Political Paper. Sample free. Address,

Texas Farmer Pub. Co.,
Dallas, Texas.

The Best Reading for the Family.

We have made arrangements whereby we can offer

Texas Farm and Ranch and **The Southland Queen**

BOTH PAPERS FOR ONE YEAR FOR \$1.25.

Texas Farm and Ranch is the cleanest and best Agricultural, Stock and Family Paper in the South-
west. It is printed on super-calendered paper, is handsomely printed, beautifully illustrated, ably edited,
and costs only \$1 per year of 52 issues, each of which is full of delight, inspiration and practical value to
each member of every family.

You need the news which we give, and you need the best family paper, which is **Texas Farm and
Ranch.** Only \$1.25 for both papers for one year.

Address,
The Southland Queen,
Beville, Texas.

Duncan's Self Hiver and * Non Swarmer. *

For the next six months we will sell a farm right, with hive complete ready for frames, \$7.50. Farm right and colony of Italian bees, \$10.00. With instructions. **Satisfaction guaranteed.**

DUNCAN & SON, Homerville, Ga.

QUEENS—either 3 or 5 banded. The very best tested queens \$1.25; untested, 1.00. 1 frame with queen 2.25. Dovetailed bee hives and all kinds of bee-keepers' supplies. Send for catalogue.

Deanes & Miner,
Ronda, N. C.

Promptly Mailed

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

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

J. W. BAILEY,
PUBLISHER.

F. L. THOMPSON,
EDITOR.

—THE— Western Bee-Keeper

Is exclusively devoted to Apiculture in the

ALFALFA REGIONS
AND TO
ASSOCIATION WORK

of all kinds among bee-keepers; and also gives the main points of what the other bee-papers are saying.

MONTHLY, 50 c. A YEAR

No supply-house connections.

Seeks to present BOTH SIDES of issues
2341 FIFTEENTH ST., Denver, Colorado.

tf Please mention The Queen.

ITALIAN QUEENS.

Untested, \$1.00 each; after July 1, 70 cts. each, or 3 for \$2 00. Tested, \$1.25 each. Full colony with tested queen, \$6.50. 2 and 3 frame nuclei a specialty. Address, **Theodore Bender, Canton, O.**

5-4

Please mention The Queen.

1899.

Begin early by placing your orders now.

Free to
Bee-keepers.

Our 36 page catalog,
it tells you about
bees, hives, bee fix-

tures, etc., as well as

How to manage bees

And produce honey

We get

THE A. I. Root Company's GOODS by the car load, thereby saving freight charges to nearby patrons. Are prepared to furnish most anything in the bee line on short notice at Root's prices.

IF YOU ARE

Looking for a good stock of Italian queens don't fail to give us a trial.

1, 2 and 3 frame nuclei a specialty.

John Nebel & Son HIGH HILL, Mo.

* TEXAS CACTUS! *

We can supply Texas cactus of different varieties at the following prices: Small ones, by mail, 15 cts. Large ones, by express, 25 cts. Big reduction on large quantities. Address,

Atchley & Salazar,
Beeville, Texas.

Concluded Not To Rise.

We have concluded not to advance the prices of supplies and queens for the present. Lumber has gone up some, but we will maintain old prices as long as we can. See our 1899 catalogue for prices on anything you want in the bee-supply line.

Our '99 Prices for Queens and bees.

CHEAP QUEENS AND COMPETITION.

We are often asked why we do not sell queens as cheap as Mr. so-and-so. To this we will say that we do not enter into competition with any one in the queen business. We think we have been in this business long enough to learn what is a "live and let live" price, and we think you will agree with us when you note our prices given below. We must place a guarantee upon all queens sent out, and we try to send nothing but good ones, and after all dead queens are replaced, cost of food, cage and mailing comes off there is only a small portion left for our work, and if we should sell queens at less than cost we fear we would not hold out another 22 years in the business. We try to send you value received when you order anything of us. Untested queens, either from imported Italian stock, Carniolan, Cyprian, Holyland, or our best 5 band strains, February, March, April and May, 1 dollar each, 5 dollars for 6 or 9 dollars per dozen. June to Nov. first, 75 cents each, \$4.25 for 6 or 8 dollars per dozen. Tested queens of either race, \$1.50 each, at all seasons of the year. Fine breeders, from previous season's rearing, 5 dollars each. We will select you a queen from any race or strain for 50 cents extra to prices given. Bees by the pound, 1 dollar; 10 or more pounds, 90 cents for each pound, and untested queens to go with them, 75 cents each. If you wish a large lot of bees and queen write for wholesale prices.

The Jennie Atchley Co.,
Beville, Texas.

The Midland Farmer

—SEMI-MONTHLY.—

The representative modern Farm Paper of the Central and Southern Mississippi Valley.

Send us a list of your Neighbors (for free samples) and 25 cents in one cent stamps, and we will send the paper to you for

A Whole Year!

(The Biggest Measure of Real Value Ever Given for the Money.)

This is the last time this advertisement will appear, so send in your name at once.

The Midland Farmer.

Wainwright Building,

ST. LOUIS.

W. M. BARNUM, Editor.

THE RURAL HOME,

S. H. PILE, Pub.,

810 Oliver St., - - St. Louis, Mo.

A Semi-Monthly, devoted to

BETTER FARMING and



MORE MONEY for


the PRODUCER.

Subscription price, 50 cents a year. Cut price for awhile, 30 cents a year, or FOUR MONTHS FOR A DIME.

A Liberal Offer.

We will give as a premium for every new subscriber with \$1.00 this year, one nice untested Italian queen, and to all old ones that will pay up and one year in advance.

Holy Land -YOUR- Golden Italian
CHOICE.

 Reared by the best methods known.

UNTESTED	ONE	SIX	DOZ.
March, April and May,	\$.90	\$5.00	\$9.00.
June to November,	.75	4.00	7.50.
TESTED QUEENS,	1.50	8.00	15.00.

Breeders, from \$2.50 to \$5.00. Circular free.

5-2 E. R. Jones, Milano, Texas.

Nuclei and Queens.

G. F. Davidson & Sons have concluded to sell untested queens for 50 cts. each; Nuclei, 1.25 and 1.50 each, untested queens included. Write them at once. Address,

Lone Star Apiaries, Fairview, Tex.

tf Please mention THE QUEEN.

LARGE Apicultural Establishment

(Established in 1860)

for the Rearing and Export of queen bees

PURE SELECTED ITALIAN KIND

Cav. Prof. PIETRO PILATI,

Via Mazzini No. 70,

Bologna, (Italy.)

PRICE LIST

	March April May	June July August	September October November
1 tested Queen	Doll. 1.75	Doll. 1.25	Doll. 1.00
6 " Queens	" 9.25	" 7.00	" 5.75
12 " "	" 18.00	" 14.00	" 10.00

The ordination must be united with the payment which shall be effected by means of post-money-orders.

The addresses and the rail-way stations are desired exact, and in a clear hand writing.

If by chance a queen-bee dies upon the journey, it must be returned accompanied with a Post-Certificate and another queen-bee will be sent immediately in its stead.

We have been pleased with all the queens purchased from Prof. Pilati. Ed.

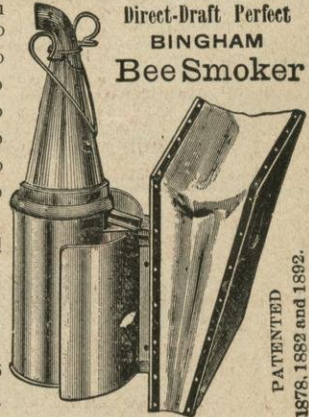
tf

Please mention THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN in answering this advertisement

PRICES OF **Bingham** Perfect BEE Smokers and
Honey Knives Patented 1878, 1882 and 1892.

Smoke enjin { largest smok- } Per Doz.	each
4-inch stove { er made } \$13 00.	Mail, \$1 50
Doctor, 3½ inch stove 9 00.	" 1 10
Conqueror, 3 " 6 50.	" 1 00
Large, 2½ " 5 00.	" 90
Plain, 2 " 4 75.	" 70
Little Wonder, 2 " 4 50.	" 60
Honey Knife, 6 00.	" 80

Direct-Draft Perfect
BINGHAM
Bee Smoker



PATENTED
1878, 1882 and 1892.

All Bingham smokers are stamped on the metal



Patented { 1878 }
 { 1892 } Knives, B&H

The four larger sizes have extra wide shields and double coiled steel wire handles. These SHIELDS and HANDLES are an AMAZING COMFORT—al-

ways cool and clean. No more sooty or burnt fingers. The Plain and Little Wonder have narrow shields and wire handles. All Bingham Smokers have all the new improvements, viz: Direct Draft, Movable Bent Cap, Wire Handles, Inverted Bellows, and are in every way ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

Fiteen Years for a Dollar! One-half a Cent for a Month!!

DEAR SIR: Have used the Conqueror 15 years. I was always pleased with its workings, but thinking I would need a new one this summer, I write for a circular. I do not think the 4-inch Smoke engine too large. Yours, etc., W. H. EAGERTY, Cuba, Kansas, January 27, 1897.

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.

Are You Looking For It?

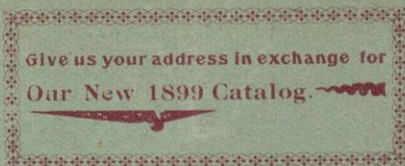
WHAT?

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

CHAS. DADANT & SON, Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ills.



INFORMATION!



We are pleased to inform the readers of THE QUEEN that we have purchased a New Process wax sheeting machine, and we will be glad to sell you your foundation for 1899. Our catalogue tells all about our new foundation, supplies and everything that bee-keepers need.

W. R. Graham & Son, Greenville, Hunt Co., Tex.

BEE-KEEPING FOR BEGINNERS.

A NEW BOOK—Price 50 cents. It is up to date—Tells you all about bees; how to manipulate and manage them in order to secure the most profit. Posts you in queen rearing. This book has been written for the South, but it can be used as a guide, where the honey bee is cultivated. Every bee-keeper should have a copy.

Bee-keepers' supplies at bottom prices.

J. P. H. BROWN, Augusta, Ga.

J. M. Jenkins,

—ESTABLISHED—

1884

Wetumpka, Ala.

Steam Bee-Hive Factory, _____

Italian Bees, Full line of bee-keepers' supplies.

Send for sixty page catalogue—Free.

NOW IS THE  TIME TO ORDER.

Don't wait until your bees are

Hanging on a Limb,

to order your hives and supplies,
but order them now, and be
ready for them when

They do Swarm.

REMEMBER



That we carry a full line of Bee-Keepers' Supplies, and everything in the Bee-Keeper's line. Such as Hives, Frames, Extractors, Smokers of all kinds, Foundation, and anything you may want, in the Bee line. Bees and Queens. Catalogue free. Read the following testimonial—such

we are receiving:

FRIENDS:—The hives to hand in good condition. I am more than pleased; the lumber is good, and the workmanship is all right too, and a few (one or two) pieces of each kind allowed for splitting. Please accept my thanks for the way you filled my order.

Yours Truly, MERRILL W. SMITH, Cuero, Texas.

The Jennie Atchley Company,

Beeville, Texas.