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— THE —



SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

— PUBLISHED BY —

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY COMPANY,

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, : : : : : APRIL, 1900.

v. 5 # 12



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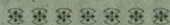
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Edited, printed and published by E. TIPPER, West Maitland, New South Wales.

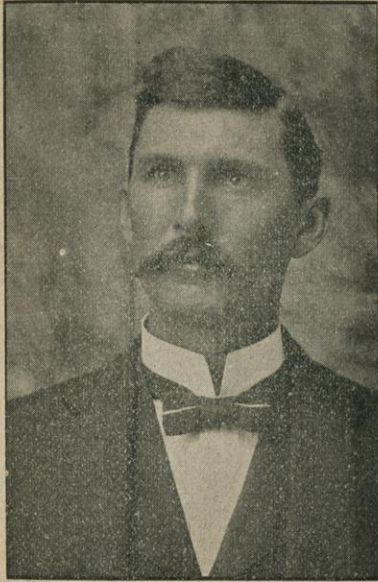
THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

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

Vol. V.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, APRIL, 1900.

No. 12.



W. H. LAWS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Fanquier County, Va., May 21, 1860. I was the oldest of ten children. The advent of this youngster into the world brought squally times in more ways than one. My first five years were spent at home with my mother, father being away serving the entire four years in the War of the Great Rebellion. Mother was a

brave woman and stayed at home taking care of the things until the enemy either stole or destroyed every thing of value. My earliest recollection of bees is of twenty-five or thirty box hives in my father's yard, in a row along the palings, and the pesky Yankees, with their blue coats and rattling sabers, as thick as gnats, strolling about the premises, some cutting the heads off the chickens with their sabers while others were bursting open those heavy hives of bees and putting the honey in pots and pails. Mother was very calmly seated on the porch, a silent witness. One of these gentlemen(?), stepping to the porch, politely raised his cap and offered my mother some honey, which she refused. He then extended a large piece to me, which I took in my hand. My mother, in derision, bade me, "Son, throw it down," which I promptly obeyed. I can see that big white luscious chunk of honey now, as it lay there, its cell walls bursted, they being too thin and brittle to hold the precious sweet now running on the floor.

The cruel war over, my father came home, and I grew to man-

hood, with him, on the farm. A love for Nature was early developed and for hours have I watched the bees, on the flowers and at their hives, but not until manhood did I begin to fathom the mysteries of the bee hive, by reading *Gleanings in Bee Culture* and other works and taking some practical lessons from an open hive. In 1882 my father sold his home in Virginia, and coming west, they settled at Ft. Smith, Arkansas, where they now reside. My career as a bee-keeper at once began by serving a season with a practical bee man, and later I bought my first colony of Italian bees, paying \$8.00 for them. Since that time my bees have steadily increased, notwithstanding I sold fully one-third of them each season until the season of 1888, when I sold my first ton of honey, which netted me over \$300.00. The next season, with 4000 pounds of bitter honey, threw a damper on my honey-producing enthusiasm. I then began the rearing and sale of Italian queens, and during the past eleven years have sold many thousand queens, mailing them to every point in the Union, to Australia, South America, Italy, The British Isles and other foreign countries. In addition to my bees I have owned and operated a small fruit-farm of 25 acres and taught

school of winters. I am a believer of the old adage that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," hence occasionally we take a day off, for recreation, with gun, or on the wheel or train to visit some friend or bee-keeper. In personal habits I am abstemious, never taking a drink of liquor, and abhorring and condemning the use of tobacco in every one. At the age of thirteen, feeling the importance of a personal salvation, I accepted the same through Christ and united with the Methodist Church. For the past eleven years I have been the honored superintendent of the Sunday School and for four years served my township as Justice of the Peace. I also served an unfinished term as P. M., under Pres. Cleveland.

Desirous of bettering my location and in order to rear earlier and, if possible, better queens, at Christmas, 1899, I moved to Round Rock, Texas, where I now have over 300 colonies of bees beside queen-rearing nuclei.

I was married, in 1885, to Miss Ella Woodruff, of Lavaca, Arkansas. Four children, Huber 13, Alice 11, Kate 8 and Benjamin 6, bless this union, and are now beginning to be of practical help in the bee-yard.

W. H. Laws,
Round Rock, Texas.



F. L. ATEN'S 'JUVENAL' APIARY, OF 50 HIVES, ON BRUSHY CREEK, WILLIAMSON CO., TEXAS.

My Experiences.

BY J. P. ROBINSON.

In the year of 1890 I started in the bee business for myself, and my communications will deal with my ups and downs since that time. We shall endeavor to make these epistles entertaining and at the same time beneficial to at least the new beginner.

In May, 1890, I suddenly became enthused with the idea of buying some bees and embarking in the bee business, so, acting on the impulse of the moment, I summoned my steed, mounted him and was away in search of bees. After finding and examining several ill-kept lots of bees, I finally made a purchase of seven colonies from Mr. W. G. W. Stone, at Belton, Texas, some twenty-one miles distant. I had no money and very little bee-sense. By the aid of friends I succeeded in getting the bees on time, at ten per cent. interest until fall. I felt very happy and my air-castles were, in magnificence, equal to the grand structures, parks, &c. constructed by Louis IV, King of France, to please the foolish fancy of his fair, vain wife.

The bees were in frame hives that were upright in structure and resembled a common old fashioned square cross stick plank hive. I

made arrangements to move the bees at once. I had a common farm wagon on which to transport them and it was the best I could do. So, after placing some hay on the floor of the wagon-bed, I loaded my bees and started for home, on a pretty, warm morning in the first part of May. I jolted along, the day growing warmer and warmer all the time. I was as careful as I could be in driving, but nevertheless when I arrived at my destination, at three o'clock in the afternoon, I made the sad discovery that five of my colonies had smothered to death, although ventilated ordinarily well with wire cloth. Actually the bees were as wet, with perspiration, as if they had been dipped in the creek. My air castles faded like snow before a blazing sun. I was very sad and disappointed. Bought on credit, at ten per cent. interest, and bees dead and gone in one short day.

I was then starting in life for myself. Father had just turned me loose, pronounced his benedictions on me and bade me God speed as a man. My reader will realize the joy and fascination of a fellow's first realization of manhood. Aroused from the slumbers of boyhood and youth to in one moment realize and feel the sensibility and responsibility of man-

hood is too fascinating for any use. It was with this kind of blissfulness that I was at this time infatuated.

I now found myself penniless and in debt, with no reputation save that which comes, by inheritance, from reputable parents and naturally belongs to a boy by birth. Fortunately I had what I consider respectable parents, for duty, honor and good repute, my father being a Presbyterian minister and the owner of the small farm on which we resided. From the farm we had a good living, &c., but that was my father's, and now I must hustle for myself, so I tried it. I felt my loss so sensibly that I felt like weeping, but that was unmanly. I felt like having prayers, but the bees were dead, so wherefore the use. I was so sick—so sick at heart! My first hopes, my first trade and my first expectations to be so suddenly cast into oblivion was just awful. I can, even now, feel the pang of my disappointment very vividly.

I was to inform Mr. Stone of my success in moving the bees, so I wrote him of my dreadful failure, as outlined above, and received the following answer: "I'm so sorry you had such bad luck. * I was afraid of that, the day was so warm." There was little consolation in such words for me. Later,

however, I saw Mr. Stone, and he, being a man of reasonable means, and being possessor of a big, generous heart, said, "I will split the difference with you, and give you, free of charge, three good stands of my Italian bees." I thought the offer very noble in him, for we were virtually strangers. I declined the offer, for my loss was none of his fault.

I fortified myself with cheerfulness, and, summoning my little remaining manhood to my aid, found consolation in what I had read—that the greatest of men had experienced reverses in fortune equal to and greater than my own. I believed that success awaited me if I applied the crowbar vigorously. Mr. Stone insisted that I accept his offer of the three stands of bees. Almost with tears in my eyes I flatly refused to accept them, thanking him for his kindness. Here a new idea occurred to me:—"I will buy more bees of Mr. Stone and move them in the winter, at which time I will have money to pay cash for my new purchase of bees and also my indebtedness for my former purchase." So, after refusing his generous offer, I related to him my idea of buying more bees from him. Three dollars per stand was his price for bees. So in the winter I bought ten colonies, paid

cash for them and also paid off the note and interest which he held against me for my former purchase of bees. Both purchases and the interest amounted to over fifty-two dollars.

The generosity of Mr. Stone here visited me again in a new attitude. He said to me: "You have bought seventeen colonies of bees from me and I desire to give you three colonies for good measure." By this attack he touched my weak point and I accepted his gift. He thereby obtained a chance to help me, with his real sympathy, to bear my loss.

I landed these bees at home safely, in February, '91. I surmised that I had been out over fifty dollars, and had only reaped a revenue of four dollars from the two stands that I saved out of the first lot of bees.

Now, new beginner, listen and see where I missed it and lost my bees. In the first place, I had only three inches of hay for a cushion, when I should have had fifteen inches. In the second place, I should have shaded my bees with a wagon-sheet or something else, to protect them from the sun. In the third place, they should have had water on such a long trip. In the fourth place, I should have provided more ventilation, as the hives were full of bees, it

being about swarming time. In the fifth place, I should have drove only about eight miles and then stopped about a couple of hours to let the bees get air and revive from their fatigue. I did not know all this then, but have learned it from a splendid teacher—*Experience*.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Selection of the Hive.

BY L. STACHELHAUSEN.

(Continued from page 264.)

In a previous number of THE QUEEN I expressed the opinion that a horizontally divisible brood-chamber has some advantages and that I prefer ten frames, 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches high, in the story. Now we will consider the advantages of such stories as extracting supers.

For the production of extracted honey the Langstroth frame, eight or ten in one story, is generally recommended and two or three such stories are used. It is said that a Langstroth frame is nearly twice as large as one of these shallow frames, consequently less frames are to be handled to get the same amount of honey. This seems reasonable, but with shallow supers we do not handle frames, but supers, and then the advantage of handling more honey

at once is on the side of the shallow super. This handling of stories instead of frames is another progress which was induced by the Heddon hive and it is quite popular now. It has not been very long since it was recommended to handle the sections by frames containing 4 or 8 of them; now they are handled exclusively by supers. The 8-frame hive, too, was said to be light enough to be handled by bodies, and this was one of the reasons it was accepted by many. Still, I think this hive, full of honey, is too heavy to be handled conveniently, and a 10-frame hive is out of the question in this respect. For handling hive-bodies we have to drive out the bees. We can do this by the aid of the bee-escape-board, but we can not use this under all circumstances, and then we depend on smoking the bees out of the supers; for this we need a shallow super. These are some reasons why all bee-keepers using full-sized Langstroth frames in the extracting supers take them out frame by frame, shake and brush the bees off, set every single frame into a car, wheel them to the honey-house, take each single frame from the car and set it in a box. He goes through the same proceeding in bringing the extracted frames back to the hives. The

shallow supers we simply take from the hive, wheel into the honey-house and pile up there as high as convenient. A great amount of time and labor is saved hereby.

To show how much time and labor is saved by shallow extracting supers I will mention what Root says in his A, B, C: "To work to the best advantage there should be at least one assistant—one to carry the combs to and from the hives and the other to extract and uncap. *Usually one man will have all he can do while the other extracts.*" We see that taking the honey from the hive is estimated to take as much time as extracting and uncapping. With my arrangement it takes about half an hour in the morning and an hour in the evening to get enough honey into the honey-house to keep two men busy during the day with uncapping and extracting.

In uncapping, both kinds of frames must be handled singly, but with the shallow frame the knife is long enough to reach over the whole frame and one cut from below will remove the cappings from one side, while with deeper frames the work is much slower; so two shallow frames are uncapped quicker than one Langstroth frame. In the extractor we handle the shallow frames in pairs all the time, consequently

the larger frame has no advantage here. As soon as the frames are out of the extractor we handle them in supers again.

I have used both kinds of frames and I estimate that with shallow supers I can extract the same amount of honey in about half the time.

The first bee-keeper who used shallow frames for extracting was Dadant. He did not use them in the same way we do now, but handled the frames singly. The main advantage he claimed for them was that he would give too much room at once if a full-sized body was given. I do not estimate this very high for our climate, nevertheless I will mention it.

If we use full-sized frames we can observe that the upper half of the combs is sealed while the lower half is not. If we want good honey, only sealed combs should be extracted. With the shallow frames, we take off the top story and set another one, with extracted frames, below the other supers, directly on the brood nest. With higher frames, we have to wait till all the honey is sealed. During this time the bees may be in need of empty cells and so a part of the crop is lost.

Sometimes we find brood in the upper stories; this could be avoid-

ed by using a queen-excluding honey-board, but for many reasons I do not like to use them if I can help it. With shallow supers, we set a super, with empty combs, between brood-chamber and honey-supers; in a few days all this brood is sealed and the honey can be extracted without damage to either honey or brood.

If we have enough empty combs, it is best to extract the honey when the honey-flow is over. At that time the bees are inclined to robbing, and taking out single frames and brushing off the bees gives them too much chance to get a taste of the honey. With the shallow supers we can take off the honey so much faster that a short time of work early in the morning and late in the evening is sufficient to get all the honey we can extract during the day, and not a single bee will get a chance to get into a strange hive, consequently we have no trouble with robbing, and no work outside in the hot sun. This is worth something, you know, in Texas.

For the production of chunk honey the shallow supers are especially handy. For this purpose it is best to use thin and extra thin foundation, which is no difficulty in shallow frames, but in deeper frames this foundation would not be strong enough.

The shallow supers have only one disadvantage, and that is that they cost more per cub. in. of capacity, but the advantages are so many and so great that I think this money is well invested. One thing I know, nobody could induce me to use full-sized frames for extracting again. Converse, Tex.

The Strange Actions of a Queen.

BY HOWARD GILMORE, M. D.

I have a queen that has a way of doing business that I don't understand.

Last spring I bought some box hives from a man. He pointed out one and said that I would have to be on the lookout for the queen if it swarmed, as it was clipped. In July, about the 20th, a swarm came out. I was not expecting one that late in the season, so it caught me without a hive ready. I picked up the queen and held her until they began clustering on the fence. I put her in the cluster and prepared my hive, but in hiving, from some unknown cause, I lost her. In a short time the bees returned to mother hive. In about ten days they came out again, with a virgin queen. I hived them and gave them a frame of brood, as is my custom. In a week or ten days I took a peep in the hive and

found that she was laying, and in due time the brood was hatching. I saw that it was worker brood, so I payed no more attention to them until November, when, in going through to see how their winter washings were, I found no brood and their stores were short, so I gave them a few heavy feeds. I soon started brood-rearing, but it was all drones. In January I examined them again and found quite a lot of small drones and some more sealed drone brood. I made up my mind to replace her, but on examining them again later on I found some worker brood mixed with the drone brood. I gave some stimulative feeding and decided to watch the outcome. I forgot to say that the drone brood was in worker comb and in regular order. Now, March 4th, all the drone brood has disappeared and brood-rearing is going on nicely.

I never knew a queen to lay all drone brood and then change and lay all worker brood again. Was she re-fertilized by some of the dwarf drones that she raised? Was it fertile workers that did the laying? It is not old age. She is a black queen of medium size. Please give us some light.

My bees are doing well. I have not lost a single hive out of 69 this winter. Peach trees are beginning to bloom and the bees are

hustling to see which can get the first sip.

I will have to take issue with Mr. Davis, in *Farm and Ranch*, in regard to increase. He says dividing is better than natural swarming. I have tried both and prefer natural swarming. When bees are preparing to swarm they load up with honey, get fat, grow an abundance of wax and come forth prepared for rapid comb-building. They leave the hive running over with brood, honey, pollen, etc. In ten or twelve days they have another queen and by the time the queen begins to lay they have an army ready to take the field. The swarm builds comb at a rapid rate, the queen is ready to put an egg in each cell as it is completed and by the time the old field bees, which went out with her, begin to drop off she has young ones to take their places. On the other hand, when you divide the bees, it comes on them unexpectedly, they are all tore up in their business, are not prepared for comb-building, and it takes them two or three days to get settled down to business. Mr. Davis puts the old queen in the new hive and moves it to a new stand. When the field bees go out from the new stand the most of them come back to the old stand and leave the old queen with a lot of

brood and but few bees, except some young nurse-bees, to take care of it. The old hive, which is queenless, has mostly old bees and by the time they can raise another queen and stock up with young bees the old veterans are nearly all dead, which leaves the hive weak. We don't get as good queens, either, as we do from natural swarms.

I don't condemn dividing, as I divide some myself, but I had much rather have natural swarms.

I will close by wishing THE QUEEN a happy and prosperous year. Hayes, Tex., March 4, 1900.

Bees and Fruit.

My stock of bees usually consisted of about twenty colonies. The first year that I kept Italian bees the season was very wet when the apple trees were in bloom. There was scarcely a ray of sunshine during the time of fecundation. The black bees scarcely left the hives, but the Italians were busy the most of the time.

When the season came for apple harvest a fair crop of apples was harvested just as far as my bees had visited the orchards. Other orchards were almost an entire failure. My bees were the only Italian bees known in the vicinity.

J. H. ANDRE, Waverly, N. Y.

Report of the Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association.

BY REV. J. N. HUNTER, SEC'Y.

The twenty-third session of the State Bee-Keepers' Association met at the apiary and factory of W. R. Graham & Son, Greenville Texas, April 4th, 1900, at 10 A. M.

The following bee-keepers were present; to wit:—

W. R. Graham & Son, Greenville, Texas; Jas. W. Trayler, W. P. Blevins and C. M. Reid, Lake Creek, Texas; W. A. Evans, Gober, Texas; J. M. Speers, Caddo Mills, Texas; D. H. Payne, Josephine, Texas; H. Y. Lively, Mesquite, Texas, J. N. Hunter, Cooper, Texas; A. M. Tuttle, Gainsville, Texas; J. M. Hagood, Enloe, Texas; J. A. Camp, Fate, Texas; W. M. Van Meeter, Era, Texas; L. J. Green, Kingston, Texas; T. J. Lawson, J. P. Cox and J. R. Graham, Dent, Texas; A. R. Miller, Celeste, Texas; W. D. Duncan, Madras, Texas; F. W. Garrad, Kaufman, Texas; T. J. Creel, Bur Oak, Texas; J. J. Green, Kellog, Texas; P. G. Carter, Kingston, Texas; C. C. Bell, Kerens, Texas; B. F. Patrick, Penn, Texas; Clay Dotson and W. A. Phillips, Royse, Texas; W. B. Dean, Wills Point, Texas.

The president, W. R. Graham, called the meeting to order and

Rev. H. Y. Lively offered an appropriate prayer for the occasion. Rev. J. N. Hunter, of Cooper, Texas, was elected secretary *pro tem*. Minutes of the last annual meeting were read. J. N. Hunter, W. A. Evans, J. M. Hagood and W. M. Van Meeter were appointed to draft a programme for discussion. The committee reported the following topics; to wit:—Transfering, feeding, queen-rearing, introducing, &c.; enemies of bees—birds, ants, &c.; diseases of bees—fever and foul brood—causes, &c.; honey—comb and extracted—handling and marketing; the management of bees in spring, summer and winter. At noon President Graham informed the convention that dinner was prepared and waiting for all present. Adjourned for dinner.

At 130 P. M. the meeting was called to order by vice president, A. M. Tuttle, of Gainsville, who was in the chair, and discussion of the programme began in earnest. Several ladies were present and took a lively interest in the proceedings.

This proved to be one of the most interesting sessions of the association for many years. Such men as Tuttle, Hagood, Hunter, Lively, Graham, Green, Evans, Carter, and others present, are expert, experienced bee-keepers and

led the discussion of the various topics on the programme.

The past season was the hardest on bee-culture ever known in north Texas. A scant honey flow reduced the average surplus to about twenty pounds per colony. It ought to be fifty pounds per colony. Hence loss of honey entails loss of brood, queens and swarms. All report bees in good spring shape and hope for better times this year.

President W. R. Graham is a veteran bee-keeper. He is seventy-two years old and has been keeping bees sixty years. He has a large apiary of the finest bees in the state and has the largest factory, for hives and fixtures, in North Texas. He is a Virginian of the old type, and is known and respected for honorable dealing and noble, generous hospitality. He and his kind family have mainly entertained the bee-men, in their annual meetings, at his home for the past twenty years. Owing to the old gentleman's age and failing health his son is business manager of the firm of W. R. Graham & Son.

The discussion of the programme was finished Thursday morning.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year; to wit:—W. R. Graham, Greenville, Texas, President; A. M. Tuttle, Gains-

ville, Texas, Vice President; Rev. J. N. Hunter, Cooper, Texas, Secretary; J. M. Hagood, Enloe, Texas, Treasurer.

A vote of thanks was heartily tendered our hosts for their generous hospitality.

After one of the most pleasant and profitable sessions in the history of the association, the meeting adjourned, at noon, to meet again on the first Wednesday in April, A. D. 1901, at the apiary of W. R. Graham & Son, Greenville, Texas.

Cooper, Texas.

From British Honduras.

The Jennie Atchley Co.

Kind friends:—In acknowledging receipt of fifty four-frame nuclei, which arrived by last mail, allow me to congratulate you for the very excellent way you put them up, both in regard to the strength of the cages and the number of bees in each nucleus. Except my objection to having nearly all Carniolans, I am highly satisfied with the manner you have treated me. In confirmation of the above statement, from the very compact way the bees were put up, four of the nuclei had swarmed before they were transferred into the regular hives, but, the queens not having left with them, they all returned. In nearly all, I had to

give additional frames, to accommodate the bees, after having transferred them. I have taken thirty colonies two miles out of town, into the midst of the forest of mangrove, etc., and have kept the rest in the town with my original stock, which, I am glad to say, has built up grandly. I will give you a more definite account of them in my next. I intended to have done so to-day, but I feel that I would be imposing on my strength, as I am scarcely able to sit up to write to you at all, having had to be up and down, from one apiary to the other, since Monday. I am almost exhausted from the fatigue of the journey, going three times to Frenchman yesterday and twice to-day, and working at both places all the time. I have decided to strengthen up those thirty colonies at Frenchman, with bees from my original stock, to meet the honey flow, which begins about April or May, and increase the remainder, in town, to supply intended purchasers. A slight honey-flow is on now, and black mangrove is budding. I think I can expect a fair crop of honey this season, after carrying out my plans. From great pressure of work I have not been able to write you from time to time, as I intended, but I hope to be able to attend to this duty soon.

S. J. ALLEN.

Friend Allen:—We are pleased to note that your bees are doing well. We are also glad the other fifty colonies went through so nicely. We have the best shipping case, for sending bees long or short distances, we have ever seen, a cut of which appeared in the "Australasian," of Maitland, N. S. W., some time ago. Please accept our thanks for your complimentary remarks. We appreciate them.

ED.

Forming Nuclei.

BY L. B. SMITH.

I see, on page 289 of THE QUEEN, Bee Crank gives his method of forming nuclei. I will say that I think his method is good, but as my method is somewhat different I will give it for the benefit of the readers of THE QUEEN.

The best plan I have ever tried, in early spring, before swarming time, is to bring bees from an out-yard and divide them up into as many nuclei as you wish, giving each a frame of brood and honey from the home yard. This is the best way I have found, where one has an out-yard, or can buy bees cheaply, and wishes to start nuclei in early spring, before swarming time, as the bees will all stay where they are put. There will be no going back to the old stand, on the part of the field bees, and leaving brood to chill and combs exposed to robber bees, as is often

the case where nuclei are formed of bees from the same yard they are to remain in.

Gentle reader, I would not have you think the above is original with me, or new, for I read all the above many years ago in the different bee books and journals. But, like many other good things I have read, I did not put it into practice until late years. It has given me such good satisfaction that I can not help giving it hear, thinking perhaps others have neglected to try this way of forming nuclei, as I had done, and thereby missed some of the real pleasure to be had in handling bees.

My next best plan of forming nuclei is:—

At swarming time, when I have an after-swarm I return it to the parent hive, and as soon as the most of the bees are in, and before they have time to empty themselves of the honey they carried with them when they swarmed, I divide the whole colony into as many nuclei as there are enough bees and brood to make, leaving one frame, with the least brood in it, and a frame of honey on the old stand. The bees that are away, in the field, at work and what few are left on the old stand will be plenty to form a good nucleus. The others should be closed and set away until morning and

then placed where they are to stand and given their freedom. In closing them up be careful and don't smother them, and keep them in as cool a place as possible. If the above is carefully followed, not one bee in fifty will return to the old stand. If the divided colony is of such stock as you wish to breed from, you can give each nucleus a sealed cell of their own, and in a few days they will have a nice laying queen.

I have tried most of the other plans given in the books and journals for forming nuclei, but think the above plans the best. Try them and see.

Lometa, Texas, March 26, 1900.

Farmer-Bee-Keeper.

Well, well, here is THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN. I can't get to sleep soon to-night, for I will have to read it through first. What has been the matter? I have not received THE QUEEN, before, since October, and I am proud it has come one more time. Send it on and let me know when my time expired and I will renew.

I have been buying more bees. I bought twenty-three colonies and sixty hives, with frames, for twenty-five dollars. I had twenty seven, in good fix, all in L. hives. I think I will get into the business

right. I have twenty-one Italian queens. I bought six of them and raised the rest. I got no honey last year, but hope to get a good crop this year and am fixing for it.

I will go to the convention at Greenville, next April, if nothing hinders, although that is cotton-planting time and I have about two hundred acres to plant.

There was lots of talk about black comb in 1899. I guess I know the cause of it. It was very dry and the bees would walk back and forth to their work and as soon as the July rain came they had to fly or wade, anyway the comb was very white and nice after the rain.

C. C. BELL,

Kerens, Texas, Feb. 6, 1900.

Well Pleased With "The Queen."

The January number received, and it, like all other Texas productions, is full of something good. I am well pleased with the journal. I am also taking the *American Bee Journal* and the *Progressive Bee-Keeper*, and have a copy of A. I. Root's *A, B, C, of Bee Culture*, the late edition.

Bees are doing nicely. They are gathering pollen, also some honey from the elms. I have one colony that has quite a number of drones flying. This time of year is quite early for drones, so I sus-

pected something wrong and opened the hive yesterday, to investigate the matter, but robbers put in their appearance and I had to close the hive without finding out much. I didn't get into the brood-chamber, but there was sealed drone brood and larvæ in the super. The bees are working nicely, bringing in pollen. In fact, all bees are doing better than for years at this time. Wishing THE QUEEN and its many readers a prosperous year I will close.

J. R. SCOTT,

Broadway, Texas, Feb. 7, 1900.

Thanks for kind words, friend Scott. We are glad to note that your bees are doing well. We think the outlook is good for a honey crop throughout Texas.

Ed.

Swarming in a Hurry.

Bees are swarming in a hurry, so send hives as soon as possible. We are having too much rain for the flowers to yield nectar.

P. C. CONWAY,

Cotulla, Texas, March 20, 1900.

For every \$10.00 sent us for queens we will mail, next August or September, one select tested queen, or for every \$25.00 a fine breeder.

O. P. HYDE & SON,

Hutto, Texas.

Programme of the Central Texas Bee-Keepers' Association.

The sixth annual convention of the Central Texas Bee keepers' Association will be held at Hutto, Williamson County, Texas, Thursday and Friday, July 12th and 13th, 1900. The programme is as follows:

FIRST DAY; 10 A. M.

Call to order, by President. Prayer, by Rev. L. L. Lusk. Welcome address, by A. W. Carpenter. Response, by Judge E. Y. Terral. Reading the minutes of last meeting. Calling the roll. Receiving of new members. Collection of dues. Adjourn for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION; 2 P. M.

Call to order. Secretary Scholl's report. President's annual address. Election of officers. Time and place of next meeting.

Subjects for discussion:—

(1) Honey resources of Texas; L. Stachelhausen, E. Y. Terral and others.

(2) Balks, blunders and difficulties in the way of a beginner; Louis Scholl.

(3) Management of out-apia-ries; Willie Atchley and Geo. F. Robbins.

(4) What are the essential qualities for making a successful bee keeper? Udo Toepperwein.

(5) How does bee-keeping com-

pare with other pursuits, upon which to depend for a living; F. L. Aten.

Adjourn for supper.

EVENING SESSION; 7:30 P. M.

(6) Best method of comb-honey-production; L. Stachelhausen and G. F. Davidson.

(7) Chunk honey vs. sections, for the South; E. J. Atchley and O. P. Hyde.

(8) Management of bees in Missouri; R. B. Leahy.

(9) Uniting and dividing bees; W. H. Laws.

(10) Exhibits at fairs and the results; W. Z. Hutchinson.

(11) Bee-pasturage. Is it profitable to plant for honey? If so, what is the most profitable? F. J. R. Davenport.

(12) Best size hive and frame for all purposes; W. H. Laws, E. R. Jones and others.

Adjourn.

SECOND DAY; 9 A. M.

(13) Queen-rearing; Mrs. Jennie Atchley, H. H. Hyde and others.

(14) Practical results of, or benefits to be derived from, scientific queen-rearing; E. R. Root.

(15) What is the best machine for fastening foundation in frames and sections; O. P. Hyde.

(16) How to prevent or control swarming; E. J. Atchley and H. H. Hyde.

(17) Best management to se-

cure the most workers for the honey harvest; W. O. Victor.

AFTERNOON SESSION; 2 P. M.

Question box.

There will be an apiarian exhibit in connection with the convention. With your co-operation and assistance we hope to have the largest display of bees, queens, honey and apiarian supplies and tools that was ever shown in a county or district convention.

Excursion rates will be had on all railroads if possible.

Come one, come all. No hotel bills to pay.

E. R. JONES, President.

O. P. HYDE, Com. on programme.

LOUIS SCHOLL, Sec'y. and Treas.

Never Saw Such a Prospect.

Bees are building up very fast and I never before saw such a prospect for a good honey crop. There are millions of sweet-scented flowers and when the weather permits the bees sure make things hum. I thought two years would cool the bee-fever, but I am now a bigger fool than ever. Yes, bees will live on granulated honey. Mine do, at least, as all the honey we get, out here, granulates very quickly. Tallow-weed honey will sugar in a few days. I say sugar because it gets just like coarse sugar.

A. J. CRAWFORD,
Colorado, Texas, April 1, 1900.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

E. J. ATCHLEY, - - Editor and Business M'g'r.

..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, APRIL, 1900.

Word is coming from all parts of Texas to the effect that a good honey year is expected.

We are now mailing queens daily and orders are pouring in

from nearly all directions, but we still have plenty to fill all orders promptly.

We give the report of the Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association in this issue. "One of the most interesting meetings ever held by that body," says the secretary.

We are having more rain and natural queen-cells nowadays than we know how to use to the best advantage. It rains awfully easy now and we are forced to travel through mud and water.

We heard a farmer say, to-day, that his bees paid him \$3.00 per colony last year. He now has about twenty-five colonies. He was here after a load of hives to-day, April 6th, and said that each fine day now brought him several swarms.

The farmers in this county are nearly all keeping bees now, and they have been making such runs on us lately that we have been forced to give them the right of way on Saturdays. There are wagons waiting turn nearly all day on Saturdays.

Orders for hives have been coming in, by telegraph and telephone, from all over this latitude. One

man wired us to send him 35 hives by first train, and followed up his wire message with a letter saying that he was borrowing hives to put his swarms in.

There are over three thousand colonies of bees, within twenty miles of Beeville, that we know of, and a great many that we do not know of. With this number of old colonies, and their increase this good season, the number of colonies will reach five thousand by June 1st, this year.

We have received a brass smoker from the boss smoker man, T. F. Bingham, Farwell, Mich. We think that brass is the right kind of metal for this salty atmosphere. We notice that the tin smokers soon rust out about the seat of the fire, or about midway of the stove. There are also some other improvements added, as the nozzle is hinged on and there are finger-grooves in the bellows-boards.

This month completes our fifth year with THE QUEEN and we are very proud indeed of the kind support given us. In the near future we expect to enlarge the paper and try, as best we can, to add improvements. We are indebted to our many friends, far and near, for their help toward the great

success of THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN. Will you all please accept our best thanks for your patronage?

We have been so busy lately that we eat, sleep and drink only when we can. The beds and dishes go without attention until we find an opportunity to use them. Yesterday, April 5, the writer went seven miles east and hauled back a load of bees, then changed teams and went seven miles west, with a load of bees, and worked over a queen-yard. We travel to a bee yard on the Nueces River, twenty miles, in two hours and fifteen minutes, when the roads are good.

Willie writes, from Dinero, 20 miles west of home, that the bees are gathering honey very fast. He ordered a swarm-catcher-pole, forty feet long, and all the foundation we could spare. We are allowing some of our honey-yards to swarm once to each colony, and on some days we have more cells than we can use, all from natural swarming. We save all the cells we can from the choice queens. We have a large lot of imported Italians in the Dinero yards. Willie says he has not needed any dipped cells for some time. We are fearing a swarming fever, but hope it will not materialize.

OUR SCHOOL.

Mrs. JENNIE ATCHLEY,
INSTRUCTOR.



I started with one colony of bees three years ago. The second year I could not keep a single new swarm. I had four to leave and go to the woods. I lost one this year. I killed the queens of two swarms this year and returned the bees to parent hives. Will this keep down swarming? I have put extra supers on the hives I returned the swarms to. Please inform me about this and oblige.

JOHN L. WADE,

Casa Blanco, Texas, April 3, 1900.

Returning the swarms, taking out all queen-cells except one and killing the old queen will stop swarming for a while, but if honey continues to come in and the bees stay prosperous they will likely swarm again, regardless of the extra supers. Still, the adding of more room is in the right direction to discourage swarming, but it seldom proves successful in this latitude.

My bees came all right and seem to be at work, but they are killing their drones. What makes them do that?

THOMAS WYNN,

Palo Pinto, Texas, March 25, 1900.

The reason the bees are killing their drones is because you have no honey in the fields for them to get. The bees, when shipped to

you, were very prosperous and almost ready to swarm, and when they reached you they needed feed or honey in the fields, and, not getting either, they began to kill off their drones and check brood-rearing. April is a hard month on bees, in your locality, so you had better begin feeding your bees at once and keep it up till honey comes in from the fields. Feed about one quart of honey or sugar syrup per week, till honey comes, and all will be well.

I have one colony of bees that are said to be Italians. They have a fine-looking queen and are strong, having plenty of brood and fresh eggs, but they have some strange-looking bees amongst them. I will send you a sample of them. They resemble a queen a little, on the sides, are a little longer than the other bees and have hardly got two bands. The other bees carry out a few of these every day and have been doing so for two or three weeks. I have never seen one of them at work yet, nor have I seen one that could even fly. Will you please tell me what is the matter with my queen or my bees? This is the only colony I have that is affected in this way. I never saw a case like this before and never read of one that I know of. C. P. TALBERT,
Grandview, Texas.

Friend T.:—Your colony has a slight touch of bee-paralysis, but will likely get all right as soon as warm weather comes. The bees that are longer and larger than the others and seem sick have the

disease, and the well bees sometimes find that these bees are sick and pull them out and cast them away. We are giving this disease careful thought and, if possible, we will find the cause of it and then look for a cure. There are but few apiaries of any size but what have some colonies that are affected with this disease. If a diseased colony appears in any of our yards we destroy it at once, but this is not necessary except in extreme cases. We have nearly one thousand colonies and can better afford to destroy a colony, when the disease appears in it, than to spare the time to cure it, and our plan keeps all our yards healthy.

I received my queen O. K. and introduced her successfully. Two days later I found two queen-cells and I destroyed them. I suppose that was right, was it not?

J. D. CALDWELL,

Ft. Payne, Ala., March 17, 1900.

Yes, it was all right to destroy the cells. Sometimes, when queens are introduced at swarming time, cells will be built during the introduction period of three or four days and the queen and bees swarm instead of tearing the cells down. We have quite frequently known bees to swarm with the new queen even before she had laid an egg. If the introduced

queen is all right the cells will be torn down in due time or the bees will swarm. You will remember that queens do not destroy cells until the young queens have formed legs and wings, but the bees often stop the progress of cells before they are sealed.

I have been having bad luck in mailing queens, losing a good many last year. Please mail me a cage with which you have the best success and tell me the best way to make queen candy for this hot climate.

J. S. TERRAL,

Lampasas, Texas, March 26, 1900.

We mail you six cages, ready-provisioned, to-day. Except in very warm weather we do not lose more than 1 per cent. Take good, pure, powdered sugar, boil extracted honey, pour it over sugar and let stand over night, to dissolve all the granules, then work it up into a stiff dough, stiff enough that it won't run, and you have good queen candy. We do not mean for you to simply pour the honey over the dry sugar and let it stand, as that would not dissolve or melt the sugar. It should be stirred and worked together till all is a batter, thinner than wanted. Then, after standing this away over night and draining off the honey that is not taken up, add more sugar until it is of the desired stiffness. When you make it this way, keeping it in a tight

vessel, say a bucket with a cover, the candy will keep moist and good for months. Sometimes we get impure sugar, or sugar with too much starch in it, and then the bees die, as starch or alum will kill them.

The Best Italian queens for 1900. Either three or five-band queens from now until May 15: Untested, 70 cts. each, or \$7.50 per doz. Tested, \$1.00 each, or \$11.00 per doz. Select tested, \$1.50 each. Extra breeders, \$2.50. I have been breeding, for the last ten years, for the best honey-gatherers, and I now have them.

Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Send your orders to

J. W. Taylor, Ozan, Ark.

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ESTABLISHED 1860

Forced To Rise.

We have been forced to rise 10 per ct. on hives and frames for 1900. Lumber has advanced and the rise we have made is very slight considering the advance on lumber. All articles that we have advanced on will be mentioned in THE QUEEN and 1900 catalogue. Bees and queens remain as for 1899.

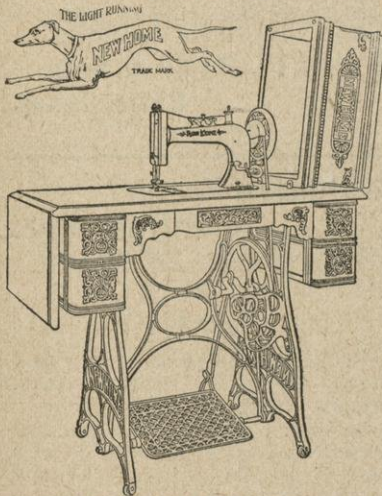
1900 Prices of Queens and bees.

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.,
Beeville, Texas.

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"NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINE.



WRITE FOR CIRCULARS showing the different styles of Sewing Machines we manufacture and their prices before you purchase any other.

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* **W. H. LAWS** *

Has removed his apiary and entire queen-rearing outfit to Round Rock, Texas, where he will be better prepared to supply his customers with more and better queens than ever before.

The Laws' Strain of Golden Italians are still in the lead. Breeding Queens, each, \$2.50. I am also breeding the leather-colored, from imported mothers. Price, tested queens, either strain, \$1.00 each, or 6 for \$5.00. Untested, 75 cts. each, or 6 for \$4.00. Address,

W. H. Laws,
Round Rock, Texas.

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Bees and Queens. **NOTICE** Bee-keepers' Supplies.

We are rearing bees and queens by the best known methods.

We have either Golden Italians, 3-band Italians, or Holy Lands, bred in three separate yards. Our stock is choice home bred, from the best breeding queens procurable. Give us a trial order.

WE WANT the address of every bee-keeper for our queen circular, which not only gives prices and describes why our strains are superior, but is also full of valuable information for bee-keepers desiring success.

Prices of either race:—

UNTESTED, June, July, Aug. and Sept., 75 cts. each, or six for \$4.25; all other months \$1.00 each, or six for \$5.00. TESTED, June, July, Aug. and Sept., \$1.25 each, or six for \$6.75; all other months, \$1.50 each, or six for \$8.00.

Select Tested and Breeding Queens a specialty. Discount for quantities.

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

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**The Modern Farmer
and Busy Bee.**

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6-8

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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.

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You learn all about Virginia lands, soil, water, climate, resources, products, fruits, berries, mode of cultivation, prices, etc., by reading the VIRGINIA FARMER. Send 10c. for three months' subscription to **Farmer Co., Emporia, Va.**

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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

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That we always furnish the best of goods, fill orders promptly and give satisfaction.

Send for our free
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It tells you about bee-fixtures, bees, etc. Also gives some instructions to beginners.

We have A. I. Root Co's. supplies and sell them at their factory prices. We buy in car lots, so can save you freight charges and time by ordering nearer home.

We make a specialty of choice stock Italian queens, bees and one, two and three-frame nuclei. Write for Prices.

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We wish to rehearse the fact that we will give a nice untested queen bee, and guarantee her safe arrival at your postoffice, as a premium to all old subscribers who will pay up and one year in advance; also to all new subscribers. You can have the queens sent when it best suits you.

The Jennie Atchley Co.,
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1884

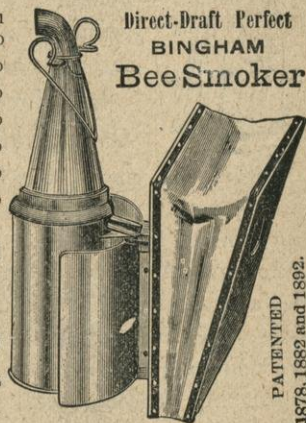
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Plain, 2 “	4 75.	“ 70
Little Wonder, 2 “	4 50.	“ 60
Honey Knife,	6 00.	“ 80

Direct-Draft Perfect
BINGHAM
Bee Smoker



PATENTED
1878, 1882 and 1892.

All Bingham smokers are stamped on the metal



Patented { 1878 } Knives, B&H
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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.

Fifteen 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.

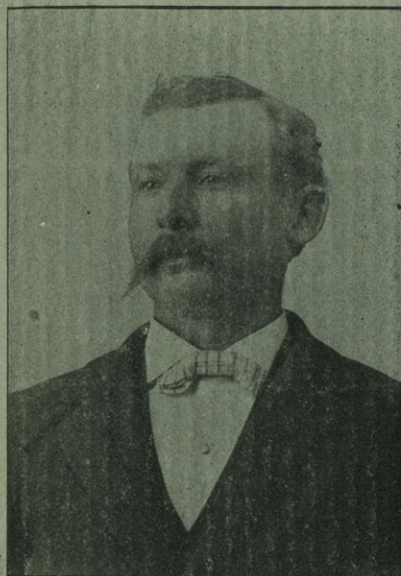
Yours, etc., W. H. EAGERTY, Cuba, Kansas, January 27, 1897.

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.

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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.

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NUCLEI FOR SALE.

One-frame, bees, brood and queen, \$1.75. Two-frame, \$2.50. Three-frame, \$3.00. Discount on larger lots. All queens from imported mothers. I will also sell full colonies. Write for prices.

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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.

Jennie Atchley Co.
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There is a steady demand for all grades of comb honey. The receipts are not heavy.

We quote to-day:

WHITE Fancy. 15 to 16 cts. per lb.
 No. 1...13½ to 14½ " " "

AMBER..... 11 to 12 " " "

BUCKWHEAT.....9 to 11 " " "

EXTRACTED HONEY held steady at the following prices:

California White...8½ to 9 cts. per lb.

Light Amber.....8 to 8½ " " "

White Clover.....8½ " " "

Amber.....7½ " " "

We are asking, for Extracted Buckwheat, 6½ to 7 cts. for kegs, and 7 to 7½ cts. for tins, according to quality, but with very little trade.

Florida Extracted...8 to 8½ cts. per lb.

Light Amber.....7½ to 8 " " "

Amber.....7 to 7½ " " "

Other grades of Southern at from 75 to 80 cts. per gallon, according to quality.

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