

The Southland queen. Vol. V, No. 7 November 1899

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THE





SOUT'HLAND QUEEN.

-PUBLISHED BY-

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY COMPANY,



BEEVILLE, TEXAS, : : : : NOVEMBER, 1899.



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Vol. V.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, NOVEMBER, 1899.

Report of the South Texas Bee-Keepers' Association.

(CONCLUDED.)

The questions, as propounded by the committee, which were recorded on page 164, last issue of THE QUEEN, were decided as follows: 1st.—Does apiculture pay? After discussion by the convention it was decided that apiculture would pay as well as other pursuits, and if properly managed in good localities it was found to pay better than almost any thing else for the amount of capital invested. 2nd .-In this portion of the state comb honey, in bulk, usually brings, at wholesale, from 5 to 7 cts., according to color and flavor, and extracted honey from 4 to 6 cts. 3rd.-The best plan of manipulating bees to the best paving advantage is to be posted on bees and flowers and then know how to sell your crops. These three essentials were settled on as the best road to success, as it was decided that one posted as he ought to be was armed for the management. 4th.-It was thought by some that it would pay to assist late swarms from the parent colony or from

other colonies, and some thought it would not pay. However, it was at last decided that if one has plenty of bees and does not wish increase it was best to hive the late swarms back into the parent colony or, strengthen some weak colony with them. On the other hand, if increase is wanted, either assist the late swarms from parent colonies or feed them, to insure plenty of winter stores, as it does not pay any person that is in the business to lose bees. It was thought that swarms as late as October 10th may make plenty of provisions for winter in South Texas, or at least in most seasons, as they very often do. 5th.-The question as to whether bees move eggs and redeposit them was discussed by the convention. Some thought bees moved eggs and others did not know, and the discussion on this subject closed with E. J. Atchley's experience, which, after being clearly explained, convinced the convention that bees do not move and redeposit eggs. The facts were explained by Mr. Atchley as follows: "It has been proven by my experiments for two years that bees do not redeposit eggs, nor can they do so. The

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eggs are attached to the cells by the queen in such a manner that the life of the eggs are preserved, and the eggs hold so tenaciously to the life that they stand straight out in the cells and can be bent over and will spring back. Whenever the connection is broken before the eggs are ready to hatch they are killed and will not hatch, the same as the cracking of a hen's egg kills it. I have tried moving eggs into queen cells given to queenless and broodlless colonies. and only in a very few instances did the eggs hatch, and my opinion is that those that did hatch were almost ready to burst the shell when transferred and therefore the breaking loose did not kill My experience is them. that whenever an egg is broken loose from the cells it is killed, and such things as bees moving and redepositing them is simply out of the question. I do not think the bees could stand the eggs back on their ends as they were deposited by the queen, and no queen's egg ever hatches while lying on its side, unless perchance it is bent over at about the time the egg is ready to hatch. In fact, I believe that the bees do bend the eggs over at the proper time and that the bending over may be done either a few hours before or a few hours after three days, as by careful tests I

have found that eggs laid at the same time do not always hatch at the same time, as six hours have elapsed between the hatching of eggs that were laid within five minutes of each other. I believe the eggs may remain ripe for six hours before the bees pull them over. The reason I say that I believe the bees pull the eggs over and hatch them is because I never could, in all my hours and days spent closely watching my observatory hives, see an egg hatch, but I have often seen the bees go into the cells, head first, and before they went in there were eggs in the cells and when they backed out there were larvæ. We never will tell for sure about this, as there is always a bee in the cell when the egg hatches. If people, who argue that bees steal eggs and rear queens or move and redeposit eggs for any purpose, would take the time to experiment as they should before making such arguments they would never argue that bees move and redeposit eggs. Bees often destroy eggs, but they have no power to preserve the life of an egg, break it loose and redeposit it. If a queen lays eggs flat upon the sides of cells they will not hatch, and a queen that is all right will give full life and vigor to her eggs by making them all stand straight out in a horizontal

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position, when a good deal of leverage is required to force them loose. Eggs may be deposited on the sides of cells by having their ends attached and hatch, but no eggs that lie down broadside ever hatch, is the experience I have gained by hard study and close watching."

It was decided, after Mr. Atchley's talk, that bees do not move and redeposit eggs for any purpose.

7th.—What is the most profitable plan of rearing queens?

G. W. Hufstedler—"I use the Doolittle plan and keep a good backing and if I run out the nuclei I only have two combs to unite. I have two days in each week to start my cells and I use strong colonies. I find this to be the most profitable plan for me to rear queens."

E. J. Atchley—"I think our plan the most profitable for all seasons, as bees can not always be depended upon to build cells in upper stories, and it is not a success except when there is a honey flow on, but I use the Doolittle method and almost all other methods at certain seasons. The most profitable plan is to have only one nucleus to each strong colony."

M. M. Fanst—"I think the most profitable plan is to rear queens from the best mothers during the swarming season." T. F. Jonas—"I think, the same as Mr. Atchley, that to make queen-rearing profitable it is best not to have any more nuclei than you have strong colonies to back them, and use care, work hard and always try to have good cells built."

8th.—After considerable arguments it was decided that bees gather honey from water-melon blooms, that the melons may be quite a help in this latitude, as hundreds of acres of them are planted annually and the acreage is increasing every year, and that the water-melon fields may prove to be as good as an alfalfa clover field.

At noon of the second day the photographer rushed in on the convention and had them all step out under the shade of a large liveoak tree, where he took a good shot at them. Just before he got ready to shoot a bench, on which about a dozen were standing, fell, creating quite an excitement, but fortunately no one was hurt and a little jolt was all there was of it.

After adjournment, to meet at Floresville next August, and a rising vote of thanks for the kind ness and hospitality of Mr. & Mrs. Atchley and family and the neighbors, dinner was served and a wagon load of water-melons were devoured. There was soon a stir

to get ready to take the 6 o'clock train for Corpus Christi. The names of the fourteen of the convention who went on the trip to the coast are as follows: E. J. Atchley, G. W. Hufstedler, Mrs. Hufstedler, Miss May Hufstedler, M. M. Faust, James Faust, Miss Carrie Faust, J. W. Wolf, Dr. & Mrs. Long, Mr. & Mrs. Lee Long and baby, and Mr. & Mrs. Martin Osborn.

Just as the party was ready to board the train Mr. Atchley telephoned to Mr. Herman Meuly, at Corpus Christi, that fourteen of us were going and to get us quarters. On our arrival at Corpus Christi Mr. Meuly met us with hacks that transported us at half fare to a large hotel which was furnished us, with beds, chairs, tables and electric lights-a most comfortable place right by the sea-shore-at a cost of one dollar a day for the entire party and beds at 25 cts. each. For two days and nights we had the whole hotel, with room for fifty people, at only one dollar a day or a little over five cents a day for each person.

We indulged in fish frys and bathing in the surf and we "took in the town." Mr. Hufstedler slipped down town and returned with a treat in the way of a large ice-cream-freezer full of the most delicious cream we ever ate, and

we sure had an enjoyable time. The best part was a boat-ride out eight or ten miles toward the great Gulf of Mexico. We chartered the best and fastest boat on the wharf and away we went for a two-hours' ride. The breakers ran pretty high and we had not been out long till some of the ladies began feeding the fish, but they were plucky, as they would feed fish a while and laugh a while. We had a bushel of fun. After we were out quite a way we could see millions of mullet fish coming over with the big waves and pelicans picking some of them up. As Mr. Pelican would make a dive he would strike the waves and turn a somersault, but he always turned up with his fish.

The boys practiced shooting at water-fowls till we began to get out to where the big waves would rush against our boat and spatter us all over with salt water, when we were willing to head for shore, and we think the entire party had about enough. After landing it was about all we could do to keep the ground from flying up and striking us in the face, but we managed to get back safe in camp and indulge in a hearty dinner of fish, oysters, coffee and any good old edibles we could pick up on our way. We were then shown over the city by Mr. Meuly and doors were thrown wide open to us. It looked as though we could have taken the city. Corpus Christi knows how to make her visitors feel at home and enjoy themselves.

By the way, Mr. Herman Meuly is an enterprising stock-man and bee-keeper of Banquete, a few miles out from the city of Corpus Christi, but he resides principally at Corpus Christi, and a good, jolly, whole souled Meuly he is too. Great credit is due Mr. Meuly for the kind and clever way we were so royally entertained and cheaply kept during our stay at Corpus Christi.

There was enough fun and amusement connected with this trip to quite fill one issue of THE QUEEN should we tell it all, but we forbear and wish to say in conclusion that we had all the fun we could pack. On the early morning train of the third day we returned to Beeville feeling quite refreshed and having the events so deeply imbedded in our minds that they will long be remembered by all of the party. We parted with the good wish to each other that we might be permitted to make another such trip in the near future.

> E. J. ATCHLEY. (THE END.)

Subscribe for THE QUEEN.

ANTS IN HONEY.

Fed it to Pigs and Made Them Sick.

Dear Editor:—After a long delay, and wishing THE QUEEN success in the future, I again try to give you some dots from the Free State. I received THE QUEEN last night and could not sleep until the contents were thoroughly perused. I was very glad to know that the members of the convention had such a nice time, though I could not attend, like our friend A. J. Crawford, on page 165, October QUEEN. Some contend that the supply is greater than the demand.

My bees are almost a failure this season-no more honey than will be consumed at home. I will give you a little of my experience in the honey business. Some time in May I had some honey that I had not disposed of. One day a customer came for some honey and when I went to see what I had on hand I found it all full of ants. Somewhat vexed at the loss of my honey I told my wife that we would need our vessels to put more honey in and that I would give the honey that had the ants in it to my Berkshire pigs, so I took the honey, mixed it with slop from the kitchen and gave it to the pigs. Pretty soon one began

to vomit, then another, and another, until all were sick, and me on the outside of the pen looking. wishing and thinking-looking for them to die, wishing that my bees had the honey instead of my pigs and thinking "What can I do" and "Oh, what a fool I am." To my surprise, or rather my disappointment, my pigs were soon all right. My pigs are thorough-bred Berkshires and thorough-bred Poland Chinas of the improved stock. They are not registered, but are entitled to registration. My Berkshire sow has, in the last seventeen months, given birth to thirty pigs. I have only two of the first litter on hand and they will weigh, at this writing, 500 lbs. each, while the second litter will weigh 200 pounds each. How is that for prolific hogs? Some can beat my record for bees, but I think this does well for hogs. My Poland China pigs have just been received and I intend to give them a good chance in the future.

I think, dear Edifor, that some time in the near future I will visit your part of the state and if I do you can expect me to call at the office of THE QUEEN and shake hands with the Editor.

> A. M. BARFIELD, Stone Point, Texas, Oct. 22, 1899.

Bro. B.:—We will be proud to grasp your hand, so don't fail to call if you come near us. The honey that you fed to the pigs would have been all right to give the bees if you had first strained it through cheese-cloth to get the ants out. We would be glad to own some of your fat pigs. ED.

Bee-Hawks.---Sweet Wine.

(By W. M. Gray.)

We desired very much to attend the convention at Beeville and meet the bee-keepers of the Southwest, but fearing that the reward Jones offered at Milano was still standing, we did not venture in that direction.

However, as a method of introduction to the readers of THE QUEEN, we employ The Editor's mania for publishing pictures.



W. M. GRAY.

While reading the September QUEEN we concluded to use the Hyde–Scholl separator next season. Their merits are evident. We are sorry to hear of Aten's misfortune, but glad its publication was not headed: "He will fill no more lighted lamps."

We like the appearance of that family of Canucks. The baby is a *fac-simile* of our own little tot.

"Southwest Texas as a profitable field for apiculture," as published in the *Picayune* and QUEEN, was so powerfully magnetic that we were almost obliged to grasp the table to resist its influence.

In regard to the Crawford–Woodward controversy, we are a .Crawford champion, and contend that if Mr. Crawford wished to ride his "hobby" into a procession of beekeepers it was very ungentlemanly for Woodward to guy it, even if he did recognize that it was a little off in color and was bob-tailed and stiff.

We don't believe Woodward *is* a brother Buck-eye. He is a regular down-east Yankee, for none other could have thought of any thing so ridiculously funny as grafting a prolific queen to a laying hen.

We have reared all our queens this year from a five-band mother, and nearly all our drones from three-banders. Colonies containing these queens are leaders in our yard. From the best we have taken 80 lbs. of comb honey and 30 lbs. of extracted, and will air their household furniture for them again in a few days.

Most of our supers are made of thin lumber and measure strong $9\frac{1}{2}$ by 17 inches inside. The bottom one has strips nailed to it to bring it flush with the hive. The others need not be stripped.

Such a super is very light, easily and cheaply made and will accommodate twenty sections, with a separator on each side of the middle row. Shifting is unnecessary, as no part is neglected by the bees, and the sections are filled plump and to the bottom every time.

We wish to remind Mr. Jameson that any substance that can not be dissolved by saliva *is* tasteless, and that the tastes of individuals differ. Now we should not fancy a bouquet composed of small cuds of wax, and we are quite certain that if the gentleman uses his comb in this capacity alone, it would pay him far better to purchase bouquets at a nickel apiece to look at while he eats extracted honey.

Conceding that one of Mr. Jameson's senses is abnormally developed, we do not yet believe that he is justified in holding down a full meal with a pound of honey. Be careful, brother, lest you land in the same pit in which you have attempted to hurl Mr. Danielsen. Excess leads to depravity, you know.

We do not oppose chunk honey, but rather favor it, for after taking many disagreeable climatic lessons on the Infernal Regions, and suffering untold annoyance from ants, we have resolved to "chunk" the bulk of our crop hereafter.

We send you a sort of insect which destroys thousands of our bees. The scoundrel holds the bee off at leg's length and with a sharp bill saps her life away.

At first we were deeply distressed, and tried paddling them, but when we perceived that there wasn't more than 2 cts. a mile in it, and that there was no apparent diminution of the working forces, we relaxed our cruelties. We desire a foot note concerning this specimen.

"A guilty conscience needs no accuser." Now Mr. Editor, in mentioning wine, in your editorials, why were you so particular to say "sweet wine" in every instance? Your own language proves conclusively that you used the wrong adjective and that the Judge put a "spike" in the bottle.

Why did you not say, "We made our way home, said howdy and then hit the office and typewriter hard till 10 o'clock?

You did not tell us what you hit

them with, but we infer that your weapon was effective, since you are now contemplating the erection of a new office.

Please don't forget that we are agent for the New Remington Typewriter. Orchard, Texas.

Friend Gray:-Mr. Woodward is from the Buck-eye State (Ohio) anyway, and a pretty clever sort of a Yankee he is too. Your supers are all right, as we know from using similar ones. The insect you sent is what we term a bee-hawk, and when they are numerous around an apiary they kill hundreds of bees. We have killed a great many of these bee-hawks and find that we only wasted time doing so, as it seemed that two hawks came in the place of each one we killed. We took particular pains to say "sweet wine" because it would never do to let the people know that a real honey-man would take any thing sour, as that would be too bad, and to mix sour and sweet would bring up a disagreement. You know figures must be brought to the same denomination before they will divide well. and so must a honey-man drink sweet beverages and keep his digestive apparatus the same denomination if he wishes to appear-well-well-if he wishes to make it appear that he drinks only sweet wine. The Judge may have spiked the wine, but if he did he was thoughtful enough to always place a sugar-bowl full of sugar and a spoon right by the side of the glass of wine for Ye Editor to draw the spike with, and I'must assure you that if your humble servant takes wine at all it MUST be sweet or he don't take it. I have been, I suppose, a slave to the wine-cup, as I have drank, in my life, not more than a thousand gallons-may

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be a little less, as a goblet would hold all that ever passed by our Adam's apple. Judge Terral makes fine wine and always has plenty of it, at least when Ye Editor is around. We hit the office, 'CA-SLAM,' with our old hat, sat down hard in the chair, just like we had been drinking wine that was not sweetened, and hit the typewriter with our fingers, and we think the effect was all right, as no kicks have been noticed coming in in reply to the letters we answered while we were in such a rickety-rackety mood, which proves very clearly that it was sweet wine. We will note it down right now, before we take time to sharpen our pencil, lest we forget it, that you are agent for the world-renowned Remington typewriters.

ED.

W. M. Gray.

Dear Editor:—Since it is your wish that I supplement my last month's article with my pedigree, biography and reputation as a beekeeper, I take pleasure in gratifying a true friend.

My ancestral record, from the old Apple-Eater down, though interesting in the extreme, is too lengthy for publication.

I was born at Barnesville, Ohio, a long time ago, and made a great stir in the world until after I cut my teeth.

I grew up in school and for eleven years have been drawing public money and studying pretty faces.

This latter practice caused heart

trouble. The malady culminated when I asked an old gentleman to be my father-in-law.

For several years I wondered how I happened to get his daughter; and for several years I have been wondering how she happened to get me.

Three charming happy children play about our door, and as God has thus blessed us, we ask for *no more*.

I have studied bees and have worked with them from childhood,

I can't remember about my reputation. I must have lost that before I left Ohio.

> W. M. GRAY, Orchard, Texas, Oct. 27, 1899.

Bee-Keeping In Ohio.

(By C. E. Woodward.)

Bee-keeping in Ohio differs somewhat from bee-keeping in other states, as far as the wintering and springing are concerned. I will say, in the first place, that Ohio is the mother-state of bee-keeping progress. She, unlike the Southern States, is a proud state. I find that the southern bee-keepers are not proud enough of their vocation; in other words, they are not up with the present age.

In Ohio it is hard work to keep bees, that is, one has to do more work in order to get the honey

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I know that some writers claim that there will be little complaint of losses in wintering bees, whether in a cold or warm climate, in or out of doors, provided each colony has a good queen, plenty of bees and plenty of good food, but this is not always so. I have had swarms that had No. 1 queens, a hive full of bees and No. 1 winter food to drop out long before spring. What was the cause? Who can say? Again, I have had swarms to winter well on honey-dew.

I here some one say, "You had poor hives." Yes, if you call a No. 1 W. T. Falconer chaff hive a poor hive, for such they were, with two inches of dry chaff all around them and eight or ten inches of dry forest leaves over them, and yet they died. I doubt if Rambler could say just what made them give up the ghost and pass over to the other side of the river.

If you wish to see "blasted hopes" in the fullest sense of the word just take a trip through some of the large apiaries in the north about April 1st.

In order to-get the best results with bees, in Ohio, the apiarist must keep the winter packing on the bees till the honey harvest comes. I once sold 107 colonies of bees to a man. They were in a fine condition, in the fall, when I sold them, and I sold them under a guarantee of safe wintering. I had put them all up for the winter myself, and when spring came I found that six of them had winked out. Some of the six had thirty pounds of nice white lindon honey in the hives.

I requested the buyer to keep the packing on them till the honey sections were put on, but some new beginners seem to think they know more about bee-keeping than any body else, which was the case with this party. When the first warm day came, in May, all the top packing was removed so that the bees could be seen on top of the frames, and the result was that the cold nights kept down the brood-rearing so that when the harvest came there were not honey-gatherers enough to go into the fields. No matter how prolific the queens may have been the result was that that apiary of 101 colonies did not bring in 1000 pounds of honey that season.

And I am not sure but what bees should be protected here in the South, in the early spring when the nights are cold, to get the best results from the amount of stores given.

In Ohio I made it a rule to have all swarms well cared for by the 15th of September, and all colonies contracted down to 6 and 7 frames. Bees winter best on that number in the North.

By the first of October the heavy packing is put on and the bees are allowed to remain quiet till spring. when the strong colonies are prepared for comb honey and the weaker ones are run for extracted honey. I know that some writers advise taking combs of brood from the stronger colonies and giving them to the weaker ones, but I never thought it a wise plan to "rob Peter to pay Paul." Again, I sometimes see in bee books and journals where some one advises you to take all pollen away from your bees in the fall. In my opinion such a piece of advice is the height of folly and should be branded as pure unadulterated ignorance. I would just as soon advise one to take away all winter stores. I once extracted the honey out of a couple of pollen frames and confined one quart of bees on them in a large hive without other stores and the result was that in a short time my quart of bees were all dead and as far as I could tell, not one cell of the pollen was disturbed. hence I am bound to believe that pollen is used only in feeding larvæ before it is sealed over.

I found old newspapers to be of value in packing bees for winter in the North. I strongly advocate elevating the back end of the hive two or three inches in the winter. This keeps the inside of the hive dry and sweet. Of course this precaution is unnecessary in the extreme South, where the bees can fly out any time of the year, as their stores do not become exhausted and the red ants do not trouble them.

I could write page after page on "Bee-keeping in Ohio," but as I think this article long enough I will close by wishing all my beekeeping brethren, both North and South, a bountiful honey harvest the coming season of 1900.

Hawks Park, Fla.

Opening Up a New Market.

To The Editor:-I am glad to tell you that the queen arrived all right and perfect, and started laying six days after introducing. I have shown her to a friend who says she is a beauty. Not being gifted as a correspondent, I will just give you a few lines to let you know how the bee business is getting along here. Well, to start with, I think we are blessed with a climate that, for bee-keeping, is second to none on this earth. We have a winter without any very severe frosts, no foul-brood, very little dysentery or any serious disease except the moth and a summer lasting from August till, I might say, well into March. So vou see Dame Nature has favored

November,

us in this respect. But what we gain in this we lose in not having a market, as the ruling price runs from 1 d. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound, and that for good honey, but some of our apiarists are trying to open up the English markets. If they are successful we may then get better prices. E. J. CARROLL, James St., Brisbane, Queensland,

Australia, Sept. 23, '99.

We are glad to note that your queen arrived all right. If we had your favorable climate over here, with our market, it would be a bee-keepers' paradise. We could not afford to produce honey, in America, for from 2 to 5 cts. per pound. ED.

Colonies of Bees do not Freeze in Texas.

As I have seen so much written about bees freezing to death I have watched closely to see whether colonies do freeze or not, and I am quite sure they never do. Here is some very good proof: Last year a swarm clustered on a small liveoak bush near here and built some combs over a foot long and stored honey in them. They had no protection from either sun, rain or wind. You know last winter was a record-breaker-the coldest I ever saw-and yet that swarm lived through the winter, standing the test of six degrees below zero. That same swarm is now in a Higginsville hive. It was taken from the bush on the 20th of September and is now in good shape for winter. Mr. Sampson says all his colonies are mixed with Italian, except one, and he believes it to be a pure Italian. My bees are in fine shape for winter.

> A. G. ANDERSON, Waring, Texas, Nov. 2, '99.

Friend A.:—Your proof that colonies of bees do not freeze in Texas seems to be conclusive, as a zero freeze on a swarm on a limb is certainly proof enough. ED.

Worth a Dollar to Look at Such a Queen.

Mrs. Jennie Atchley:

Dear Sister:-Yes, sister! My heart leaps over mountains and valleys to salute you. Praise God, though we may never see each other here, we can love each other and feel a blood relation-the precious blood of Jesus making us so. You spoke of the queen, as if you only received one. All of the dead ones were returned at the same time. Mr. Ginn thinks the one you sent last is the finest he ever saw. A neighbor who came to help him look for the old queen said it was worth a dollar to see such a fine queen.

They came in fine condition, only two in the whole lot being dead. Mr. Ginn sent for one of the queens for a neighbor, who felt very much disappointed because his queen did not come alive. We told him that you would make it right as soon as you found out.

May the dear Lord, whose we are, and whom we serve, bless and prosper you.

My dear old grandma, who is 82 years old, has belonged to the Missionary Baptist for over 63 years. Yours for Jesus,

> MRS. A. M. GINN, Hebo, Oregon, Sept. 26, 1899.

Dear Mrs. Ginn:-Your kind and cheering words brace us up and make the sun shine brighter within. We are glad to know that you received such a nice queen. Of course we will make it all right about the dead queen. May you and Bro. Ginn be spared yet many years to spread the gospel of Jesus Christ throughout those mountain regions of far-away Oregon. Please give my regards to old grandmother, who has led a consistent christian life for over sixty-three years. This is a great deal more than most of us will ever be able to truthfully say. Tell Bro. Ginn to push on with the good work, and that our hearts and prayers are with him. ED.

Fashionable Bees.

Honey, and it must be of the newest and most delectable flavor, is claiming just now an unusual amount of attention at the fashionable breakfast table. In fact, its place there is becoming quite as undisputed as that of wines at dinner parties. Men of wealth and leisure are assiduously testing and experimenting with the different brands of honey, and wrinkling their brows over the problem of producing what seems to them the most desirable flavor during the coming summer.

For the bee is no longer allowed to pursue his own sweet perigrinations and sip the nectar of flowers wherever he chooses. Honey made in this way is much too ordinary and bohemian. His actions are restricted and guided by these men of cultivation, who quite enjoy thinking out the busy bee's little difficulties for him. As a result, such honey as never was tasted before is tickling the palates of many.

If it is the white sweet clover flavor that has gained favor with the epicure, he goes systematically to work to produce it; and plants, at his country place, a large plot of ground, perhaps half an acre, with this particular kind of clover. He has it carefully kept from weeds, or any other variety of clover that might endeavor to find a footing there. The whole bed is enclosed and roofed with a fine wire netting, and the beehives are then placed within the inclosure. From the bee's life, therefore, the spice of variety is plucked, and try as he will, poor fellow, he can

produce none other than white sweet clover honey. In flavor it is very delicate and almost white in color.

Yellow sweet clover honey is preferred by others. The flavor is slightly stronger than that made from the white variety, and its color is a deep yellow.

Then there is the honey that is made from such flowers as thistles and milkweeds: it is most amusing to hear producers of such flavors tell of their tribulations in making these wayward plants grow within their restriction. Some of the wild flower honey is almost black in color, and the flavor is certainly very different from what it was, in the days when honey was honey and that fact settled the question. It is almost verging on the indiscreet to mention buckwheat honey nowadays, although it is still acknowledged to have wonderful "staying properties."-Boyce's Monthly.

There is a streak of truth in a part of the above—that part pertaining to the flavor of the different kinds of honey, but we would like to see that half-acre of any kind of flowering plants that would go far towards producing much surplus honey. One colony might get a little surplus honey from half an acre. ED.

The Jamaica Bee Supply Co. have moved their postoffice address from Mandeville to Williamsfield, Jamaica, W. I.

Remarkable Case.

As I am a reader of THE QUEEN and see so many questions asked and so many discussions, I will now give a problem to be solved.

On or about the 23rd of September, at about five o'clock in the evening, I heard an unusual noise in my apiary and hastily going down I discovered one colony of bees to be coming out of the hive at a terrible rate, and as soon as they would get to the edge of the alighting board they would all tumble off on the ground and immediately die. Each and every bee had on its back, or where its head and body join together, one large drop, which looked like corruption and was of a rather blue color. I immediately went through the hive to see if I could locate the trouble and I found the queen alone-the only one that did not die. I caged her and kept her three days, after which time I started another colony with her, and they are doing well. I will now state the condition the colony that died was in. They had plenty of honey and brood and were a large swarm before they died. I found these bees in the woods over a year ago. I now have 21 colonies of bees, but no surplus honey.

> JAMES GAGE, Elgin, Texas, Oct. 3, 1899,

Friend Gage:—If it was not a case of smothering we do not know what it was that killed your bees. When bees smother they sweat, large drops of dampness rising on them, and if given a chance they will rush out in great numbers, but ought not to die after getting air. ED.

A Cross Between Holy-Lands and Italians is Good.

Holy-Land queens mated with Italian drones have done remarkably well and are exceedingly prolific, filling three and four eightframed bodies with bees and honey right up to the roof. Bees of this cross are most excellent workers. They are hardy and breed very early in spring, hence the hives are always brim-ful of bees.

ONE-EYED DRONES & WORKERS.

Have you ever noticed, in any of your hives, drones with only one eye. I have a hive in which, last season, I saw several drones and each of them had only one eye. It was right in the middle of the head and seemed, oweing to its position, as if it was best adapted to looking upward. Now, which of the parents were to blame? Most people would, I suppose, state that the queen was the erring one. Not too fast, however, as in the same hive I observed several worker bees that had only one eye each. Who was to blame in this case. People would likely state that the drone that attended on the queen was the culprit. You might state if you have observed a similar occurrence in any of your hives. I suppose the foregoing was only a freak of nature.

I may add that the colony in which the foregoing was noticed is the best colony that I have, the queen being exceedingly prolific and the workers very healthy and the most industrious and best honey gatherers I ever saw.

The one-eyed workers and drones were of full size and looked healthy. They seemed, however, not disposed to leave the alighting board and the other bees seemed to be aware that there was a "screw loose in their upper story" and evidently detected them by sight and not by smell SURE. J. KERR,

Sydney, Australia.

Friend Kerr:—We have long since learned that the Holy-Lands crossed with Italians were very fine bees for business, and we have an apiary of them now. We never, in all of our experience, saw drones or workers with only one eye. We are not prepared to say which, or whether either parent was to blame. There is an other nut for the scent folks to crack. Ep.

Jennie Atchley Co.:—You can send the queens any time now. I think it will be all right now, as the weather has turned cool here. We have had two storms, and it is pouring down rain now while I write. WARREN BACHELOR,

Jone, California, Oct. 21, 1899.



F. L. ATEN'S BOYCE APIARY (56 HIVES), ON HARRIS BRANCH, TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS.

1899.



OUR SCHOOL

Mrs. JENNIE ATCHLEY,

INSTRUCTOR.

I have about fifty colonies of bees in old box hives and would like to change them to framed hives. I would be glad if you would give me information to enable me to transfer them. Can it be done now? Must I use foundation? Will transferring now raise bees out of season? L. C. POND, Victoria, Tex., Oct. 28, 1899.

Friend Pond:-We mail you one of our catalogues which gives full instructions about transferring bees. Yes, you can transfer now in this locality, but keep a look out and see that the queens do not go to breeding and use up their stores. Cage the queens a while and they will soon quiet down and not raise bees out of season. The fact is, there is no such thing as raising bees out of season in this locality. If we wish to be successful honey producers we must keep a heavy standing army ready for the fields at a moment's notice, and keep them at any reasonable cost, as a real good rain brings a honey flow at any time of the year, unless we might except January, and when it is a mild winter even that month may be counted, and the apiarist that does not keep his colonies strong catches but little surplus. We are raising a heavy crop of bees this month (November) to reap a harvest in February. which is the only way we can get much of our first flow. It costs but little more to keep strong colonies than weak ones, and then when a sudden flow comes the strong colonies will gather a surplus at once, while the weak colonies will be building up. If your colonies are good and strong when vou transfer hold them back from breeding for a while, but if they are not strong let them breed up and get good and strong and feed them if their stores run short. Better use foundation in supers and to hive new swarms on, either starters or full sheets, according to the amount of honey coming in. If there is a fast flow on use full sheets, and if a slow flow use starters.

The queen I received from you in June was safely introduced and proved to be a good one. I now have five Italian queens, having raised four from the queen received of you. Two of them are purely mated, but I do not know whether the other two are hybrids or pure. They are just a little darker than the other two, but they show three bands. Do bees in this latitude need any winter protection? If so, what kind? I have fifteen colonies, eleven of which are in eight-framed Higginsville dove-tailed hives and the other four are in log gums, etc. I began last spring with seven colonies, lost two and increased to fifteen. I secured 20 lbs. of comb honey from one hive and 24 of the same from another. Both were swarms that had been hived pretty late on starters. We are having a slight flow now-

November,

just enough to start brood-rearing. I have your sixteen lessons, The Amateur Bee-keeper, Advanced Bee Culture, Root's A, B, C, Book and Prof. Cook's Manual. I also take THE QUEEN and "Progressive Bee-Keeper." Would you advise me to take any more papers or get any more books? W. Y. EDWARDS, Butler, Texas, Oct. 22, 1899.

Friend Edwards:---I think from your description that your bees are all pure, as all Italian bees are not exactly alike. Your darker ones may be as pure as the lighter ones and just as good workers. All the protection your bees will need is a good, tight, and dry hive and plenty of bees and honey-if they have these, no winter that comes, in your locality, will hurt them. Unless you have plenty of spare time in which to read I should think you have literature enough on the subject of bees. I think that the 16th verse of the 3rd chapter of John is sufficient to convert the world, if properly studied and understood, and I think that either of the books or papers you mention contains sufficient information to enable one to successfully manage bees, when studied and applied properly, but there can be no harm in having several books on the subject of bees.

but I don't think it is. It has been among my bees for two years. The brood, from the time it is larvæ till it hatches, dies scattered about in the comb. The comb turns brown and the smell is offensive. I have had one swarm to abandon their hive. The worst trouble I have had with it was this spring. I divided a colony of golden Italian bees and after about nine days I destroyed a good many of my old queens. Two days afterwards I grafted cells, the most of which never hatched. After I got some queens from you I gave one of the queenless colonies some eggs from one of them and they raised a fine queen and are doing well. Where I have lost some of my queens from this disease I have given them some brood from my Holyland colonies, from which they raised queens and are doing well. It seems that the goldens have the disease worse than any other bees, and I account for it this way: If any colony gets weak from any cause they are the first ones to rob it. The Holylands have not had a disease while I have had them and I have 25 or 30 of them now. I have taken 2051 lbs. of honey this year, which is the least harvest I have had in a long time, but my bees are very rich now, as I have left the extracting supers on and they have them full and sealed. I have 69 colonies at present. Let me know if brood being neglected in the absence of a queen would cause this disease. Sometimes the nurse bees neglect the brood when they are disturbed. J. M. HAGOOD,

Enloe, Texas.

We have noticed that the goldens are the worst to neglect their brood of any bees we have kept, and we can not account for the dead brood, in your case, in any other way except that it was neg-

Dear QUEEN:—I will write you for information. I have a disease among my bees that I can't diagnose. It has the appearance of foul brood in some respects,

lected brood. We have never seen a single cell of neglected brood in a Holyland colony.

I sent to you for an Italian queen in July and the first one that came was dead. I sent her back and you sent the second one. She arrived all right and I bought a few bees and put her with them and I think I now have some of the prettiest bees on earth, but I don't think they gathered enough honey to winter on, and have been feeding them. I want to know how to feed, what to feed, when to feed and how to keep other bees from bothering while feeding. I am a new beginner, but have some other fine Italian bees, and had a swarm to come off on the 14th of August, which I am also feeding. Will bees store away what you feed them, or do they just eat it up and depend on you for the next feed, and will they go direct from the feed to the store-room, or will they come out and circle around and then go to the store-room? Would it do to feed in a dark room or at night? Please answer in the next issue of THE QUEEN if I am not too late. I think I will want some more queens next spring, at which time I am thinking of trying some Holylands. I am 65 years old and have often had some bees, but I just let them care for themselves and am now beginning to find out that I know nothing about bees. Perhaps you will think me green sure enough. J. A. LONG,

Ottumwa, Iowa, Oct. 8, 1899.

Friend Long:—Your questions did not reach us in time for the October number, so we answer now. To feed your bees now, as late as it is, in your locality, better make a batch of candy out of powdered sugar and honey. Make

it about as thick as biscuit dough, or so it will not run, and lay a batch or cake of it right over the brood-nest, on top of the frames. Cover all up well with quilt or a cushion and pack the super full of chaff, dry leaves, or some other dry material that will keep them warm, and then in the spring feed syrup, by placing it in vessels on top of frames, after packing has been removed. Cut a piece of cheese-cloth the size of the inside of vessel, leaving a strip of the cloth to extend over the edge of. the vessel, and pour a little food along up the strip to get the bees started and they will take in and store up the food the same as if gathered from the flowers, and without needing to fly outside. You could take your bees to a warm room and feed the syrup now, but if the colonies have as much as 10 pounds of honey each we think the candy will carry them through to spring, but if they have no honey, or but little, better feed the syrup now. Be sure the cloth fits closely around the inside of the vessel so the bees can't get through, as they will perish in the food if they get under the cloth. When the cloth is saturated with syrup the bees take the food through it, and as fast as the food is taken the cloth will sink down till the bees can take all the food.

November,

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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Address all communications to THE JENNIE ATCHLEV COMPANY, Beeville, Bee Co., Texas.

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

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, NOV., 1899.

On account of our recent sickness we will not be able to attend the San Antonio Fair as we expected.

We are still mailing queens dai-

ly, and we are having the finest kind of weather now, Oct. 28th, to rear queens.

We are holding our bees back from swarming, this fall, by drawing brood to build up weak colonies, making all as near equal in strength as possible.

It will be well to see that all colonies have ample stores, this month, November, to carry them through to spring, which will take from 15 to 20 lbs, per colony.

Ye Editor has had quite a tussle with continued fever for three weeks, but is, at this writing, able to reach the office and push a pencil; and he is very thankful that he is up again.

We note that honey on northern markets is quoted from 1 to 2 cts. higher than usual. We hope that it may reach a good round price and that the country at large may produce a good crop in 1900.

If any of our customers desire to get their supplies without advance in price they had better order soon, as we will be forced to mark prices up a little, after January 1st, as lumber is away up.

We are now running our factory

on full time, making bee-supplies for South America. In a few days we will ship thirty colonies of bees and a large lot of hives and supplies to Belize, British Honduras.

We are having the most lovely weather we ever remember of seeing at this season of the year—not too warm nor too cold, but as pleasant as May, and bright sunshine and flowers abound on all sides.

We learn that California is beginning to get showers, and if rain, to the amount of fifteen inches, falls this coming winter, they have almost an assured honey crop for 1900. We hope that it may be so, and that honey will command a good price.

We have word from Milano, Texas, that it has rained. The same report comes from Lampasas Co., Williamson Co., and as far west as California. This means a good start for 1900, as the honey plants will be up and growing this coming winter.

We have sold over half our stock of bees this season and now we are fixing to increase back to a thousand colonies again. We are buying bees in box hives and transferring right along, and will try to get them stocked with Italian queens this fall. We have pretty cool weather today, October 28th, but good rains have fallen and bees have been working well. We think all colo nies will have ample stores for winter by December 25th. The thermometer was down to 56 at daylight this morning.

We may get our December number to you a little early, as we are now fixing to move the printingoffice and factory nearer the depots, and we may hurry November and December issues out, so as to give us a little rest spell in which to move and set up anew.

How do you like the looks of our Buck-eye State brother, W. M. Gray, whose photo. appears in this issue? We also show you another one of Aten's apiaries, more of which are to follow. On account of delays by engravers we have failed to have pictures in a few issues. Look for more next month.

Some customers seem to think that a replaced queen may be an inferior one. This could only happen so, as all queens are sent out as we come to them, replace or not, unless we are requested and paid to pick them; and besides, we replace queens that are not good ones, so we try to send none but good ones at first.

November,

New York Quotations.

Market strong on all grades of honey, although prices hold steady and about the same as for the past two weeks.

WHITE	Fancy		15	ets.	per	њ.
	No. 113					
AMBER	Fancy.12	to	13		66	
	No. 110	to	11	"	"	"
BUCKWHEAT	Fancy.11	to	12		"	
	No. 19	to	10	66	66	66

BEES-WAX, 26 to 27 ets. per 15., market quiet.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & Co., Franklin, West Broadway & Varick Sts., Oct. 25, 1899. New York City.

The above quotations from Francis H. Leggett & Co. came too late to take the place of the old quotations, as they were already printed. Our readers will please notice the above, as in it honey on the New York market is quoted higher. ED.

BEES CAN'T STING

through Goodyear Rubber Gloves. Either men's or women's sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1.50 per pair. Address, M. O. DEPT.,

	M.	F.	Reese	Supp	ly	Co.,
5-6				Seta	uke	t, N. Y.

Duncan's Self Hiver and X Non Swarmer. X

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.

Say Did you know the Western Bee Keeper has changed hands? C. H. Gordon is now Editor and Publisher.

Wanted Every Bee-keeper large or small to send 15c for four months trial,—sample copy free.

47 Good Block, Denver, Colorado.

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> The Southland Queen, Beeville, Texas.

New York Quotations.

Demand good for New Comb Honey with light stocks on hand.

We suggest shipping right away, as honey received by us now will have preference over later shipments.

We quote market to-day:-

COMB HONEY:

WHITE	Fancy.14	to 15		
	No. 112	to 13		
	No. 210	to 11'		
AMBER	Faney.11	to 12		
	No. 19	to 10		
MIXED	Fancy.10	to 11		
	No. 18			
BUCKWHEAT	Fancy 9	to 10		
	No. 18	to 9		
NEW YORK S	TATE EXTI	RACTEI		

White	7			per	њ.
Light Amber.	61	to	$7\frac{1}{2}$		
Buckwheat	54		$6\frac{1}{2}$		

FLORIDA EXTRACTED

EXTRACTED HONEY, from other Southern States, 60 to 80 cents per gallon, according to quality, flavor, color, etc.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & CO.,

Franklin, West Broadway & Varick Sts., Sept. 21, 1899. New York City.

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I will give a nice untested Italian queen as a premium for two yearly subscribers to "The Texas Farm and Ranch," at \$1.00 each. This is a rare offer, as the "Farm and Ranch" is known as the best all round farm paper in Texas.

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Miss Leah Atchley, Beeville, Texas.

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Ronda, N. C.

Promptly Mailed

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

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November.



C. H. GORDON, Editor and Publisher. Room 47 Good Block, Denver, Colorado. Please mention "The Oueen."

For Sale or Exchange.

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> W. H. Laws. Lavaca, Sebastian Co., Ark. Please Mention THE QUEEN.

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

1, 2 and 3 frame nuclei a specialty.



塗 TEXAS CACTUS! 發

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

> Atchley & Salazar. Beeville, Texas.

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The gentlest bees known, splendid comb-builders, gather the least propolis and winter best. Oueens very prolific, hence colonies always strong. Send for circular.

Ralph Benton.

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Please mention "The Queen."

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Cav. Prof. PIETRO PILATI. Bologna, (Italy.) Via Mazzini No. 70,

PRICE LIST March June September April July October August November Doll. 1.25 Doll. 1.00 1 tested Queen Doll. 1.75 6 Oueens 9:25 7.00 5.75 " 18.00 66 14.00 10.00 12

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 Please mention THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN in answering this advertisement.

1899.

tf

November.



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 Three banded Italians, five banded goldens, miles apart. Holvlands, 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.

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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 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 Untested queens, either from imus. ported Italian stock, Carniolan, Cyprian, Holyland, or our best 5 band strains, February, March, April and May, I 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, I 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.

November,

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878, 1882 and 1892

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Patented 1878, 1882 and 1892.___

Smoke engin } 4-inch stove	lar	gest smok- }			Mail	each
		and the second	₽13	00.	Mail,	\$1 50
Doctor,	31	inch stove	9	00.		I IO
Conqueror,	3	"	6	50.	"	I 00
Large,	$2\frac{1}{2}$	"	5	00.	"	90
Plain,	2	"	4	75.		70
Little Wonder,	2		4	50.	"	60
Honey Knife,			6	00.	"	. 80

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