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Beeville, Texas: The Jennie Atchley Company, March 1901

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— THE —
SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

— PUBLISHED BY —

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY COMPANY,

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, : : : : : MARCH, 1901.

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People desiring to know about this country, price of land, etc., will please write to the *Beeville Bee*, Beeville, Texas, inclosing stamp, and a reply will be almost sure. Mr. McCurdy, the editor of the above paper, has been here a long time and can be relied upon for the best information regarding this country. Don't forget the stamp.

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THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

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

Vol. VI.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, MARCH, 1901.

No. 11.

Morning Glory Honey.

BY W. W. SOMERFORD.

I see in your well-filled pages that Dr. Howard Gilmore, of Robertson County, has a fall honey-flow from morning glory and asks about its quality. The Editor says it's O. K., but had seen but little of it. Well, I emigrated from "the lone star state" and in keeping bees there ten or twelve years run across two or three late flows of "glory honey," but it amounted to nothing except one year. One September and October I took several tons of it, and all who bought of it asked for more "just that kind *exactly*," but I didn't have it or any other first class honey, as I lived in Grimes County and the honey from that county could never compete with honey from western counties in quality except occasionally when we would get a heavy flow from basswood, but generally it was mixed with other honeys, sometimes a little "camamile" thrown in, giving a fine *quinine* flavor—almost too strong for bakers', let alone family use. In fact, I left Grimes County, Texas, and came

to Cuba simply because the honey I produced in that county could not sell in the markets along with the fine honey from the western part of the state. It was a case of having to move, and as failures came so thick out west I concluded Cuba was the place, as here failures caused by drouths are never known. But foul brood failures drop in on a fellow *even down here* in "the bee-man's paradise," except on the initiated; they of course escape. But the initiation fee is sometimes pretty heavy. I saw it cost one man here, last year, not less than two thousand dollars and another several hundred. But there seems to be no help for it, as the island from end to end seems to produce the *pure stuff*, along with two or three side issues almost as destructive if not quite so contagious.

But I started in to tell about the morning glory honey and how really nice it was. So nice that when Mr. W. H. Coggs shall landed here and examined and tasted it he went straight home and began packing bees for Cuba. Packed up and got off *in a hurry* two hundred colonies, along with one of

his "lightning operators," to produce "glory honey," as he pronounced it equal to anything, in the honey line, he had ever seen. But as the operator landed in the wrong place the bees have failed to operate so far. They have only gathered pure yellow, nasty-tasting stuff, and but very little of that. So it's "not all gold that glitters," even here in the "bee-man's paradise." The morning glory honey is what has written "Honey and wax" across the maps of Cuba for more than a century. We have two kinds—the Texas pink and a pure white. Each bloom forty or fifty days, the pink first, commencing in October, and the white in December. I saw *fifty thousand gallons* of such honey in one buyer's store-room a few days ago. So you may be sure this is a "*posy isle*." The trouble here really is so much to learn and such cheap honey after learning. The fevers, mosquitoes, fleas and *language* soon leave "some folks" here looking like ghosts of their former selves. These are plain facts to consider before coming.

Caimito, Cuba, Feb. 22, 1901.

Don't be like the bee man who says: "I know *all* about bees." No one person knows *all* about them. Subscribe for THE QUEEN and learn new ideas about them.

Bulk Comb Honey.

BY L. STACHELHAUSEN.

From different writers we see articles in the bee journals against the production of bulk comb honey, but I have not seen, as yet, a logical reason expressed. Comb honey was always preferred by some people to extracted honey and this, I expect, will always be so. Section honey is surely the nicest kind of comb-honey, but its production forces us to bring the bees to a quite unnatural condition and it does not pay to raise it unless we get a much higher price for it than for extracted, will say about double the price. This is not only because we get less section honey from a certain colony than extracted, but the risk in shipping, breakage and leakage, a higher freight rate, more work in manipulation of the apiary and packing of the honey, etc., must be considered. So section honey will always be a fancy article for the wealthier class of people, but will not be bought by the working man. I know by experience, that a certain market is very soon over-stocked with section honey, and the prices then offered are ruinous; and this was the reason I did not produce any for some years. Now I raise section honey every year, merely

for sport, sell very little and am afraid to ship it. Chunk honey is the comb honey for the masses, and the production of articles in large demand is always the best paying.

In THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN, of December, 1899, I made a calculation to show how much more we should get for bulk comb honey than for extracted and set this difference at about 2 cents per lb. I still believe, after another year of experience, that this is not very far from being correct. Atchley and others seem to think alike. That is, if I can get 2 cents more for chunk honey than for extracted it will be just as profitable to produce this kind of honey as the other.

Now one man says this cutting out all those nice combs is going back to thirty years ago. He overlooks the fact that it is the fate of all comb honey to be cut out. I can not see any difference whether the consumer cuts these nice combs out of the sections or the producer does the same thing. Cutting is cutting, no matter who does it, and the comb is lost for further use in both cases. It seems different to the feelings of the bee-keeper because the combs in the sections are in a shape which make them of no use to the bee-keeper, while the combs in the

larger frames could be used again, but in both cases we sell the comb with the honey. This saving of combs was of more importance at the time the honey-extractor was invented. Now we have comb-foundation, which gives us, to some extent, the same advantages as the extractor. If this was not so the production of comb honey in any form would hardly be profitable. Further, the way to do any thing is not necessarily bad for the only reason that it is an old way. Especially in bee-keeping we have many times traveled on new roads for some time and found out afterwards, that the old one was by far the better one.

I do not think it is profitable to raise bulk honey exclusively. I take this kind of honey and extracted from the same colony. I always have some extracting combs in the same super with full sheets of foundation, so the bees will always have empty cells in which to store the honey. Under these circumstances it is no loss of time and honey to the bees to build combs. During the honey flow the bees secret some wax all the time and it was my practice, before I raised bulk honey, to give every colony some frames with starters in the super, to give occasion for comb-building.

Friend Udo Toepperwein says:

"Now let a slow flow come on and what will become of our chunk honey people with all these unfinished combs?" There is no difficulty at all. It seems that friend Toepperwein got this idea from the writings of the section honey men. Many unfinished sections are a loss to the bee-keeper, but our frames we simply extract and have an empty comb wholly or partially built out, to be used for the production of extracted honey, like the other combs. This is an advantage and not a disadvantage of the chunk honey production. Every frame of honey I take from the hive is examined by holding it toward the light. If I see a single cell of pollen in the comb, or if it is not as it should be, the frame goes through the extractor. If it is not capped enough I uncap the other cells too. Nothing is lost hereby. I get a little more extracted and less comb honey, but I save the combs. That is all the difference.

At the Hutto convention Leahy said: "As this bulk comb honey can not be sold in the north it remains only for Texas and therefore there may be danger of an over-production." I rather think the introduction of this honey will cause some people to eat honey who do not do so at present, so I expect an increasing demand for

honey in general, but, if the danger mentioned above should be visible to me, I would keep the comb honey in the frames till I had the orders to fill, and if these orders did not come in I would extract the honey, and I do not think I would lose anything.

Yes, friend Toepperwein, I prefer to raise extracted honey, because I can manage my work more systematically; but I do not keep bees solely for pleasure, and I have to raise what my customers want and what pays best, and by and by I hope to get at some improvements in the production of bulk comb honey. That grocer who does not like to dig out chunk honey will be in about the same fix. If his customers prefer comb honey he will have to keep it or they will buy it from the grocer on the next corner who considers the liking of his patrons more than his own.

Friend Toepperwein says he agrees with me, that large hives will prevent swarming in most cases, if managed right, and prefers a 10-frame hive. Well, but I call a 10-frame Langstroth hive a small hive, and for the prevention of swarming I do not manipulate my hives at all. For this purpose nothing smaller than a Dadant hive will do. The bees in 10-frame hives will swarm, here in

Texas, nearly every year. From a hive as large or larger than the Dadant hive we get a swarm only in some years, when the spring is very favorable to brood-rearing. In such years (about one in ten) we have to manage our large hives in a similar way to the small live men. To get the 10-frame hive large enough I keep the extracting supers on the hive all the year round. In April we generally find brood in these supers. When the honey-flow commences the honey forces the brood down again into the 10-frame hive. Eight-frame hives are entirely too small, and, if storified sufficiently, give a tower which is dangerous and unhandy. The 8-frame hive can be used as a two-story brood-chamber only and has no good shape for this purpose.

Report of The South Dakota State Bee-Keepers' Association.

BY E. F. ATWATER, Sec'y.

The annual convention of the S. D. State Bee-Keepers' Association met at Yankton, Jan. 25th, 1901. More than half the members were present, and all were very enthusiastic, considering the past poor honey-year. Many interesting points were brought out in the discussions; a short talk, by Mr.

D. Danielson, of Clarkson, S. D., was especially interesting. His subject was "Migratory Bee-Keeping." Some years there was a good profit in moving bees from one locality to another; in other years it would be at a loss, as the honey-crop cannot be foretold. In moving bees they should have abundance of ventilation, and the hauling should be done at night, when possible. Cold water poured through the hives helps to bring the bees through in perfect condition. In the address of the President (Mr. Thos. Chantry, of Meckling, S. D.) attention was called to the real importance of maintaining our organization. Our association protects its members, as we have joined the National Bee-Keepers' Association in a body. If all the state bee-keepers' societies would join the National in a body it would be a great help to the National in its work of fighting adulteration and protecting the bee-keepers of the country. All the bee-keepers in the state should get in touch with the state association, as by so doing they get their supplies at reduced prices, and have the advantage of full protection from the National Association. A paper on "Foul Brood," that worst of bee-diseases, was read by E. F. Atwater, of Yankton. By special request the

Rev. Mr. Matson, formerly of Medina, Ohio, spoke briefly of the "Home of the Honey-Bees," at Medina, and of the members of the Root family. His address was very enjoyable, as the bee-keepers all look up to the Roots, of Medina. E. F. Atwater was elected Association Foul Brood Inspector for South Dakota. At the evening session, Mr. J. J. Duffack, of Yankton, gave a report of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, at Chicago, bringing out very prominently the need of a National Pure Food Law. A paper by Mr. R. A. Morgan, of Vermillion, S. D., formerly an extensive Wisconsin bee-keeper, touched on the value of honey as a food, its wonderful keeping qualities, as compared with butter and other foods, and the causes and processes of swarming and queen-rearing. Mrs. John M. Downer spoke of the convention of the horticultural society, at Sioux Falls, and of the growing sentiment in favor of holding the bee-keepers' and horticulturalists' meetings at the same time and place. In the question box and answers, glass was decided to be the best package for retailing extracted honey. A point brought out that is not well understood by the general public is that all granulated honey is *pure* and can

be easily liquified by gentle heat. In regard to honey plants, catnip was thought to yield very little, sweet clover is the great honey plant for South Dakota. Mr. Danielson reported that fifteen acres of sweet clover supported thirty colonies, and each colony gave a surplus of about fifty pounds of honey. It was thought that seventy colonies might have given as large a yield per colony, as the bees from thirty colonies were unable to visit all the flowers.

Artificial increase was generally preferred for the experienced bee-keeper. Attention was called to the good qualities of sweet clover hay. Stock must be taught to eat it and it must be properly cured.

At the election of officers, Mr. Thos. Chantry was elected president, Mr. J. M. Hobbs, of Yankton, Vice president, Mr. J. J. Duffack, General Manager, and Mr. E. F. Atwater, secretary.

Report of the committee on resolutions:—Resolved that the S. D. State Bee-Keepers' Association call the attention of all other state bee-keepers' societies to the benefits of joining the National Association in a body, thus increasing the membership and power for good, of the National Association.

Good Prospect for Honey.

BY J. R. SCOTT.

I have just been looking at my bees, and find they are in fine shape, having plenty of bees and stores. They have been bringing in pollen from the elm. Will some one please tell what the elm amounts to for honey. I started in the winter with twenty colonies and haven't lost a single one. We have had plenty of rain to give vegetation a vigorous growth, which promises a good prospect for honey.

Well, I see in the February QUEEN that Bro. Aten is high in the air. I will try to call him down if some one will tell me which side of this black bee question he is on. Now, kind reader, will you please turn with me to page 87 of THE QUEEN? F. L. Aten says that black bees do not work on cotton, etc. Then turn to October QUEEN and read my article where I said that while black bees would gather cotton honey I was decidedly in favor of the Italian bees. About all Bro. Aten did, in December QUEEN, was to criticise and ask some questions, which I answered in January QUEEN. Then turn to February (1901) QUEEN. He says: "Did I say I never saw black bees working on cotton," etc. He says he

has seen bees rich and not on honey. It was honey dew. Now we are taught in the text books and by the oldest and most experienced bee-keepers that honey dew is not safe to winter bees on, and if that is true I would say your bees were poor with your bug juice. See, Bro. Aten, you are up against it hard, but don't try to defend both sides.

Now, reader, don't misunderstand me. I am not trying to get any one to think that it is to their interest to keep black bees, for it is not. By all means Italianize your apiary.

Bro. Aten further says: "If you rob your neighbor there is a place in Huntsville for you." If the brother has bees that will fill their hives with honey and then come out and let me have it without any force being used, just set your price on them. If I was to decide that Bro. Aten had more money than he needed I could take a gun and go to him and say: "Brother, I don't mean to rob you, but you have a surplus and I will just take it. Would that bar me from prosecution? Not much.

My 1900 premium queen is O. K. worth many times the price, saying nothing about the journal, which would be hard to price.

Subscribe for THE QUEEN.

Chunk Honey.

(Befo' and arter de war.)

Long ago they had chunk honey,
 But not with it to make money.
 Only for the family use
 And their palates to amuse
 Is why they'd chunk honey to eat.

And in those good olden days
 It was procured in many ways—
 Mostly from the wild-bee-trees
 And gums, one now rarely sees,
 Which then he everywhere could
 meet.

But at present, in our day,
 We have a much better way
 With hives, the latest improved,
 And the frames, all nicely
 grooved,
 To receive the foundation sheet.

And methods so much better,
 All 'most goes just to the letter;
 And our improved strains of bees
 We can make do as we please;
 Makes it all not so great a feat.

Ne'ertheless, why go back though,
 To the ways of so long ago?
 It's because we must produce
 What the masses wish to use
 And we have such a demand to
 meet.

—LOUIS SCHOLL,
 Hunter, Texas.

Producing Bulk Comb Honey.

BY LOUIS SCHOLL.

Receiving the last issue of THE QUEEN and looking on page 267, I see that a question in regard to going into the chunk honey business is asked, and, as I have thought this matter over and over for many and many a time without knowing afterwards where I was, it makes me feel glad that the question was asked.

But to answer it—well, I hardly think that I will promise to do so just now. However, now that the ball has been started, let's see it roll on to the very end.

It is information that I am after now, and if all of those experienced "chunk honey men" will come out and discuss the subject good and fair, why then we know that the editor of our journal will give the space. So all of you wake up and tell all you know about producing this kind of honey. Yes, *all* you know about it, and give your reasons and opinions, both pro and con, and then I am sure we will afterwards be able to *know it all*.

There are quite a large number of bee-keepers here in our southern state that produce large quantities of bulk comb honey. It is from these that we want to hear. Let them come out and tell us.

Get your friends to subscribe
 for THE QUEEN.

As it is my wish to know whether it would be advisable to produce chunk honey instead of section honey, or even extracted, and if it would pay to do so, I would like to hear from some of those that can tell—not only some—all.

Is it better to produce comb honey in the way bulk comb is produced than in sections? Does it *really pay* better? What are your reasons? How about extracted honey? Would it not pay to raise extracted honey then, and not cut out combs in the way it is done with bulk comb honey? What do you think about the price of each kind—sections, bulk comb and extracted? What ought each kind to bring, that is, how many cents per pound more ought one kind to bring than another?

Yes, which kind will pay us best to produce is what we want to know, and we want to know that for sure too. Then one will be safe in saying which will pay him best and why.

I have my own thoughts about the production of bulk comb honey, and I like it, not only on the table but like to produce it too.

But back to the real question about going into the chunk honey business; I must say that it would be almost impossible for me to do so; at least to produce chunk

honey exclusively, as I would have so many calls for nice section honey, and then there are others who would want extracted.

No, I am not exactly going into the chunk honey business, but will keep on producing nice section honey, bulk comb, and also extracted honey, and supply my market with that which it demands.

Now let the others crow. We'll be glad to hear them.

Hunter, Texas, Feb. 20, 1901.

Five Dollars' Worth of Honey per Colony.

BY A. G. ANDERSON.

Oh my! What a tumble Bro. Aten did take! I did not expect those bricks to have such an effect on him.

How is it, Bro. Aten, that you have forgotten saying that black bees never work on cotton. You certainly said it, and THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN is a recorder of your own words. You surely haven't cheek enough to deny it.

Say, Bro. Aten, what is the use in having your bees in three and four-story hives if they only occupy two? You say that during a honey-flow they will have from three to four frames in the second story filled with brood and honey. So if you leave from forty to fifty

pounds per colony it must be in the lower story, where brood should be instead of honey. No, thanks, I don't want any queens that can't keep the lower story filled with brood during a honey-flow. I use one story as a brood-chamber and tier up with as many shallow supers as are needed.

Here bees usually do best in 8-frame hives, as this country is not a good place for bees, yet last year I sold five dollars' worth of honey per colony from my out yard at Comfort.

Bees are building up some now, but rain is needed to bring out the blooms. We don't expect to get any honey before the last of April.

I was about to forget to tell Bro. Aten that I am not a black bee man. I have caught several swarms of black bees that came here from elsewhere, but I introduce Italian queens as soon as possible.

I am just recovering from a bad case of pneumonia, having done no work for six weeks. I am not able to do much yet and it will be at least three weeks before I can do my shop work.

Waring, Texas, March 5, 1901.

Don't you want some job printing done? We would be glad to receive your order for, or make you an estimate on, job printing.

Premium List of Apiarian Exhibit at College Station.

BY LOUIS SCHOLL, Sec. & Treas. CTBKA.

—1—

1—Single-comb nucleus—Golden Italians. 1st—\$2.50; by E. J. Atchley, 2.50.

2—Single-comb nucleus—Three-band Italians. 1st—\$2.50; by E. J. Atchley, 2.50.

3—Single-comb nucleus—Holy-Land. 1st—\$2.50; by G. W. Hufstedler, 1.00, J. M. Faust, 1.00, and J. B. Salyer, .50.

4—Single-comb nucleus—Black bees. 1st—\$2.50; by M. M. Faust, 1.00, G. F. Davidson, 1.00 and J. B. Salyer, .50.

5—Sweepstakes on bees—Greatest number of different races, one-frame nuclei. 1st—Surprise package valuable articles.

—2—

1—Best section comb honey exhibit. 1st—By Udo Toepperwein, one comb honey hive; 2nd, by O. P. Hyde & Son, one golden breeder.

(1 a)—Best sample case sections— .50.

2—Best bulk comb honey exhibit. 1st—E. J. Atchley, five cases 8 inch screw-top cans; 2nd, W. H. Laws, fine golden breeder.

(?)—Best sample bulk comb— .50.

3—Best extracted honey exhibit.
1st—O. P. Hyde & Son, five cases
extracted honey cans; 2nd, E. R.
Jones, Holy-Land breeder.

(?)—Best specimen extracted
honey— .50.

4—Best exhibit bees-wax. 1st—
by Udo Toepperwein, one Doolittle
wax extractor; 2nd, Louis Scholl,
apiary-tool chest.

Best sample of wax, not less
than 7 lbs., bright yellow wax to
have preference. By— .50.

—3—

1—Best collection honey plants,
pressed. 1st—R. B. Leahy, brass
Higginsville smoker; 2nd, Louis
Scholl, Clark smoker.

2—Largest and best display api-
arian implements.

1st—

L. Stachelhausen.....	2.50
F. J. R. Davenport.....	1.00
J. H. Faubion.....	1.00
Chas. Freirich.....	.50

Total....\$5.00

2nd—Louis Scholl, combined
brood frame foundation-fastener,
wiring and nailing gauge.

3—Sweepstakes—largest, best,
most interesting and instructive
exhibit, all things considered.

1st—

G. F. Davidson.....	2.50
J. B. Salyer.....	2.50
F. L. Aten.....	2.50
E. Y. Terral.....	2.50

Total....\$10.00

2nd—R. B. Leahy, 2-frame Cow-
an honey-extractor.

4—Blue ribbon best exhibit
apiarian supplies.

5—Red ribbon second best ex-
hibit apiarian supplies.

PREMIUM LIST.

—Single-comb nucleus. Gold-
ens. \$2.50.

—Single-comb nucleus. Three-
band. 2.50.

—Single-comb nucleus. Holy-
Land. 2.50.

—Single-comb nucleus. Black
bees. 2.50.

—Sweepstakes on bees. Great-
est number of different races, in
one-frame nuclei. Surprise pack-
age of articles.

—Best section comb honey ex-
hibit. 1st, one comb honey hive;
2nd, fine golden breeding queen.

—Best sample case of section
honey. .50.

—Best bulk comb honey exhibit.
1st, five cases 8-inch screw-top
cans; 2nd, fine golden breeding
queen.

—Best sample bulk comb, not
less than (?) lbs. .50.

—Best extracted honey exhibit.
1st, five cases extracted honey
cans; 2nd, one fine Holy-Land
breeder.

—Best specimen extracted hon-
ey. Not less than 12 lbs; quality,
etc. .50.

—Best exhibit of bees-wax. 1st,

Doolittle solar wax-extractor; 2nd, one apiary-tool chest.

—Best sample bright yellow wax. .50.

—Best display of honey plants, pressed. 1st, one brass Higginsville smoker; 2nd, Clark cold blast smoker.

—Largest and best display apiarian supplies. 1st, cash prize, sum of \$5.00; 2nd, foundation-fastener, nailing and wiring gauge.

—Sweepstakes; largest, best, most interesting and instructive exhibit, all things considered. 1st, cash, the sum of \$10.00; 2nd, one Cowan honey-extractor.

—Blue ribbon 1st, red ribbon 2nd, exhibit bee-supplies.

A Last-Year's Report.

Well, I will tell you about my crop. I got 2000 pounds of honey, about half extracted and half comb, and sold it at 8 and 10 cts. per pound. I also reared forty good queens and built them up to strong colonies, which knocked my honey crop short. I find that to be two businesses, and they don't work together except at a loss of much honey and labor. I have six 12-frame hives that gave me 36 nice frames of honey apiece, and one has 36 half-filled sections on it now, besides the 36 frames.

W. W. WILLIAMS, Fannin, Texas.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

ASSISTED BY.

WILLIE, CHARLIE AND AMANDA ATCHLEY.

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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, MARCH, 1901.

The writer, E. J. Atchley, will try to attend the April meeting of the Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association and try to induce them to meet with us at College Station.

We have had some cold weather lately, and the bees have been thrown back some, but if we get a good rain soon, with warm weather following, all loss will soon be made good.

GOOD PUMPING JACKS

Are made by F. F. Collins Mfg. Co., of San Antonio, Texas. They are home people and understand how to make the kind of goods we need. Write to them for catalogue and prices; at the same time mention to them that you saw the notice in this paper and thus help us along too.

A NEW WIND MILL.

The "COLLINS" Steel Wind Mill, put out by the F. F. Collins Mfg. Co., of San Antonio, Texas, is, as usual with this concern, the best, heaviest and strongest Steel Mill on the market. Steel Gears are a special feature of this mill—other steel mills use cheap cast iron gears. The patrons of this paper will find it to their interest to write to F. F. Collins Mfg. Co. for catalogue and prices.

We are now trying to arrange a programme for the big meeting at College Station this year. Messrs. J. B. Salyer, L. Stachelhausen and Louis Scholl are pushing the mat-

ter and our programme will be printed in with that of the Texas Farmers' Congress, which meets July 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1901. Now shall we hold our meetings the full time of four days or will there be arrangements for bee-keepers' days? We want to keep the time constantly before our readers and we hope and trust that we may have a *large* attendance.

Bro. J. B. Salyer, of Jonah, Texas, informs us that he has just returned from Ft. Worth, Texas, where he has been performing his duty as general committeeman in the interest of The Central Texas Bee-Keepers' Association, and that he succeeded in getting our bee-keepers' associations entered on the general programme of the Texas Farmers' Congress. We are glad to know that we have such wide-awake and go-ahead men among our ranks as Messrs. Salyer, Stachelhausen, Scholl and others, hurrah for our Texas Bee-Keepers! We are fast coming forward.

The A. I. Root Co., of Medina, Ohio, have the following to say concerning the last edition of the A B C of Bee Culture: "The last edition, just completed on Jan. 1st, 1901, is 8000 copies. The previous edition, which has

been sold within the last year, was 5000 copies. Both editions were largely revised and rewritten." We think that every man, woman or child that are keeping, or intending to keep, bees should have a copy of this grand work on apiculture. We can supply you at the regular prices: \$1.00, along with other goods, or \$1.20, by mail, postpaid. The publishers say that they are confident that the A B C of Bee Culture will save any one who keeps even a few bees, ten times its cost in one year.

Mr. Stachelhausen is working for the College Station meeting. The following is what he has to say and he is writing to a great many bee-keepers:—

Converse, Texas, Feb. 25, 1901.

Mr. ———. Dear Sir:—As we bee-keepers of Texas will have a joint meeting at College Station this year, at the same time when the Farmers' Congress will meet there, we will do all we can to make this convention a great success. One of the most important things for this purpose is to have prepared an interesting programme. For this purpose it is necessary to know who is willing to read a paper before the convention and on what matter he is willing to speak. I, as a member of the committee,

ask you if you are willing to speak to the convention and beg you to write me on what subject you will speak. The members of the committee on programme are: For Central Texas Bee-Keepers' Association, J. B. Salyer, Jonah, Tex. For South Texas Bee-Keepers' Association, E. R. Jones, Beeville, Texas and L. Stachelhausen, Converse, Texas. If you could induce some other able and practical bee-keepers to correspond with one of the above named about the same matter we would be thankful.

Yours very truly,

L. STACHELHAUSEN.

Now, if you are not too late, write Mr. Stachelhausen *at once* if you will go, also if you will speak and what subject you will use.

It seems that we bee-keepers are the most impatient folks in the land. We often notify a customer that we mail his queens to-day, and, when he gets the card and the queens do not arrive, he is all wrought up and we sure catch some sharp language, when really we are not at fault. We would like to say again that queens do not always travel as fast as a letter. The queens will turn up in a day or two after you receive the card. Please bear this in mind.

Way to Make Vinegar and Introduce Queens.

BY L. L. SKAGGS.

I will tell your readers how I make honey-vinegar of about twice the strength of ordinary vinegar. Get a good vinegar barrel, or any good oak barrel, knock out the head and use domestic for cover. Cord the cover on tight with fish cord, so that nothing can get in but air. Put in about 2½ lbs. of honey to the gallon of water. Don't ever mix any yeast or anything else with it. Just keep it in the hottest room you have till it gets clear and so strong that no one can drink one tablespoonful at once. Don't do as I did the first I tried to make. I concluded it was spoiled and poured it out. When it gets bitter and tastes like all the mean things you ever did taste, then it is making vinegar. Just let it alone till it gets clear, not like water, but like brandy. The main things are a large vessel, plenty of air in the vessel, not in the house, and the hottest house you can make. Black sheet iron is just the thing to cover the house with.

I will now give my way of introducing queens, by which I never lost a queen, and I don't believe there will be one in one

hundred killed. Just as soon as you get the new queen kill the old one. Sometimes there are two queens in one hive. The sure way to get them is to put a new hive in place of old one, fasten a queen-excluding entrance-guard over the entrance, shake all the bees in front of the hive and place the frames in the new hive. Be sure the queen don't get in at the top. Hang the cage with new queen in the middle of brood-nest, leaving the wire cloth so the bees can get to it. Let the stopper, or cover, which covers the candy, remain. Be sure the bees can't get to the candy. Let it remain for three days, then remove the stopper, or cover, from the candy. Don't molest the wire cloth that covers the face of cage; just the stopper that covers the hole in the end of the cage. Put the cage back in the middle of brood-nest and let it remain for five days, and don't disturb the hive any sooner. Then you will find her out and laying. Don't depend on the pasteboard, for strong colonies will tear it off at once, but weak ones will hardly touch it at all.

Llano, Texas, March 4, 1901.

Subscribe for THE QUEEN.
With premium, \$1.00 per year.

Moved to a New Location.

I have now moved to a new location, where I hope to reap much of the sweets of the forest. I now have my apiary located four miles northwest of Mineral, on a guajillo and catclaw ridge, and horse-mint grows in abundance on every side. I see the bees are bringing in pollen to-day.

On January 1st I, accompanied by G. W. McGinnis, loaded up two wagons with bees and started for my new location. It was late in the afternoon when we started, but we reached the home of Mr. McGinnis a while after dark and put up for the night. We got up early next morning and started again, and soon arrived at my new location and unloaded the bees all O. K.

J. W. WOLF,

Mineral, Texas, Jan. 23, 1901.

Business at this Date.

We are running on full time and will begin on over time at once till we can catch up in the factory. We are going to try to fill orders promptly even if we have to run day and night to do so. It has been hard for us to keep foundation, but we will soon have another large shipment to arrive.

OUR SCHOOL.

Mrs. JENNIE ATCHLEY,
INSTRUCTOR.



Do you think our bees will do well here in the city of Ennis? We do not wish to start an out-apiary yet.

Mrs. C. R. WEST,
Ennis, Texas, Feb. 8, 1901.

Mrs. West:—We think your bees will do well right in Ennis, as that is right in a good horse-mint range, provided there are not too many bees in town. If there are not more than 200 colonies in Ennis it will be all right this year and you can make an out-apiary for next year.

Is it a good time to transfer bees now? I have a lot to transfer from box-hives after hauling them twenty-two miles. I hope to profit from your teachings through THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

OTTO SUELTFENFUSS,
San Antonio, Texas, March 1, 1901.

Friend S:—We would advise that you wait till you have a honey flow sufficient to keep the bees from robbing, as it is *very* unprofitable to transfer bees at times when there is no honey being gathered. You can watch your chances and as soon as you notice that the bees are beginning to whiten up their combs along the top-bars you will know there is honey coming in. You can also tell by the bees working. Should

you transfer when no honey is coming in the bees would not fasten the transferred combs properly, or do not do so till a flow does come, when, if a flow is on at the time you transfer, the combs will be fastened *at once*. Then your moving the bees will, as a rule, cause them to use their stores faster, and should no honey come in soon your bees may need feed, when, if left alone till honey comes, all this trouble and expense is avoided. This alone is good reason for not transferring during a dearth, but bees rob and injure each other, more or less, when transferring, or if other broken honey is accessible, when no honey is being gathered from the fields.

Are the Northwestern States favorable for the bee-business? Is the north more favorable than the south, say Louisiana, Georgia or Texas? O. A. A. MOLDAL,
Chicago, Ills., March 7, 1901.

We think portions of the Northwestern States, especially along the Pacific Slope, are fairly good for bees, judging from reports from this portion of the northwest. Of course, taking it from a southerner's standpoint, we think the south is more favorable for the bee-business than the north, and *especially* Southwest Texas. We think, however, that more depends upon the persons

engaged than the locality, as every one is not suited for bee-keeping, and some will make bees pay almost anywhere while others fail even in the most favorable places.

I would like to rear queens for sale and do not like to make different hives, as I have the standard size in plenty. Can I use a middle board and put two nuclei in one hive, by making the dividing board tight?
A. S. KRUEGER,

New Ulm, Texas, Feb. 23, 1901.

Friend K.:—You can use your full-sized hives as you suggest. We have run four 2-frame nuclei in one 10-frame hive-body, by putting in three division-boards. Allow the two middle nuclei to enter, one at each end of hive, and the two outside ones to enter at sides of hive. This works equally as well as only two nuclei to each hive.

Please tell me about shipping bees from place to place to catch a honey-flow when there is no honey in one place and a flow in another. I have been thinking, for some years, of moving to the Pacific Slope. Could I manage my bees in a way that I could make stops on the way and catch honey-flows? What do you think of Oregon as a bee country? What preparations would be best for a move to Oregon this spring?
L. W. AVANT,

Atascosa, Texas, March 8, 1901.

We have had no experience in moving bees to catch honey-flows in the way you suggest. We mi-

grate considerably around here in the country, but all is done by wagons. We use 10-frame shipping cases, which give good ventilation, and seldom have any loss. You might run your bees, right where you are, till say June 1st, then move to a basswood location, for July and August, and reach your destination, or the Pacific Slope, some time in September. We rather think that the freight charges from place to place on a car of bees would be too expensive; still you do not say you desire to move in that way. If you move in wagons you might make it pay. Some parts of Oregon are good for bees.

In putting foundation in frames must I do it before or after nailing up the frames? Tell me all about how and when to put in foundation. Can I put the foundation in before the bees are hived? Should I use foundation in both upper and lower frames? Would it be best to introduce the new queen when the colony swarms, or not? How long can I keep the new queen, after she arrives, before I introduce her?

T. MERRIMAN,

Chico, Texas, March 2, 1901.

It is best to put foundation in frames after the frames are nailed up. Just have your foundation warmed up in a room at about 80° and lay the sheets down flat on a table. Turn the frame bottom-bar up and slip the sheet of founda-

tion up onto your top bar, letting the edge of foundation-sheet come about half way of top-bar. Now dip your roller in warm soap suds and roll it down the full length of the foundation, pressing hard enough to make it adhere fast to the wood. At first you can place a narrow strip of something for a guide to run the roller by, but when you catch on you will not need the guide. Yes, put the foundation all in and have it ready before the bees swarm. It is best to use foundation starters in both upper and lower frames to insure straight combs. If you desire to keep your old queen that comes off with the swarm you can do so, and introduce your new queen to the old hive after the swarm comes off. Tear down *all* queen-cells in old hive and then introduce new queen. You can keep new queen 8 or 10 days, or more by giving fresh food and fresh bees, but you can send for new queen after swarm comes off all right.

To Bee-Keepers

Who want the A. I. ROOT CO'S. bee-supplies at special low prices. Write to

Robt. W. Rogers,
Hutto, Texas.

CYPRIANS: the best honey-gatherers.The gentlest bees: **CARNIOLANS.**

The largest stock of imported queens in America of each of these races is now in the apiaries named below. Select imported queens \$5.00 each. Homebred queens after May 10th \$1.00 each; each race kept in widely separated apiaries. Personal experience for years in the native land of each race. Address:

"The Cyprus Apiary,"

or:

"The Carniolan Apiaries,"
Washington, D. C.

7-1

Please mention THE QUEEN.

ARE YOU UNEMPLOYED? If you want steady employment at good wages send for particulars. Southern Art Co., room 8, Tribune bldg., Louisville, Ky.

\$10,000.00 ACTUALLY GIVEN AWAY! If you want a chance to get it send postal card for particulars. The Home, room 8, Tribune bldg., Louisville, Ky.

1,000 WHITE ENVELOPES PRINTED FOR ONE DOLLAR. Send stamp for sample. Tribune Printing Co., room 8, Louisville, Ky.

RUN A NEWSPAPER Write for particulars. Tribune Ptg. Co., room 8 Louisville, Ky.

tf

Please mention THE QUEEN.

THE INGLENOOK.

A large paper, literary and most interesting, wants to send you a couple of sample copies. It believes that when you see it you will want to subscribe. That's why we make this offer. You write us asking for specimens, sayink where you saw the advertisement, and your letter will bring the Inglenooks, and the paper will do the rest of itself. Address:

THE INGLENOOK, Elgin, Ill.

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Please mention THE QUEEN.

WE WILL SEND YOU!

Our Southern Monthly Journal, the Best Story paper published in the South. It is full of Valuable information, Scientific facts etc. By reading the advertisements, you can keep fully posted where to get cheap goods and novelties, useful articles of every description, from reliable firms.

Send 25 cents subscription and receive a nice premium free, and the paper one year. Address,
Southern Advertiser and Consumers' Guide
Roseland, Florida.

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Please mention THE QUEEN.

Our Business.

We buy, sell and exchange name lists. Mail order printing. Papers a specialty.

The publication of THE SUN, a monthly mail order paper of National circulation. First issue January 15, 1901.

Circular mailing at 15c per 100.

THE SUN,

242 West Jefferson St,
Louisville, Ky.

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Please mention THE QUEEN

WATERMELONS.

A brand new variety of Texas origin. The very best for home use and close markets. Seed, one oz. 15 cts.; one lb. \$1.50. Write for terms on seed in quantities and for particulars to originator,

H. A. HALBERT,

Coleman, Texas.

lt

Please mention THE QUEEN.

Honey Producers.

Francis H. Leggett & Co.,

WEST BROADWAY, *
FRANKLIN and VARICK
STREETS, * *
* * NEW YORK.

* * *

EXTENSIVE DISTRIBUTERS OF

HONEY

and

* BEESWAX

SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS

on which liberal advances will be made.

* * *

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

7-1 Please mention THE QUEEN.

* PREMIUM! *

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.,

Beeville, Texas.

SUPERIOR QUEENS FOR SALE.

Bee-keepers here is your chance to get queens of a superior strain for business, prolificness and beauty. According to The A. I. Root Co., I have the longest tongue bees yet known. I want 1000 or more new names in this the new century to whom I will mail my catalogue for 1901, which explains all. To introduce my strain I am giving free a \$3.00 breeder to every 100 names. Tested and choice breeders at reasonable prices. Write to-day for price list.

PORTER A. M. FEATHERS,

(Superior queen breeder)

Oak Hill, Volusia Co., Fla.

You Were Looking for * WHAT? *

Was it bees and queens? If so we are prepared to supply you at living prices. We now have the best stock of bees that money and skill can procure. We use the latest and best methods and do not send out any queens not up to the standard. All we want is a trial order. Once a customer always a customer, as our testimonials prove.

* WE WANT WHAT? *

The name and address of every bee-keeper in America for our free circular of prices and description of queens. It tells why we are able to turn out the best queens in the world and also gives valuable information to every bee-keeper. Valuable premiums given away.

Prices—either golden Italians, 3-band Italians, or Holy Lands:—

Untested queens, June, July, Aug. and Sept., 75 cts. each, 6 for \$4.25; all other months, \$1.00 each, 6 for \$5.00. Tested queens, \$1.25 each, 6 for \$6.75. Select tested, \$2.00 each. Breeders, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Discount for quantities.

We are wintering over some 50 breeders, 200 select tested and 500 tested queens for early orders. This is a chance for you to secure some of this fine stock early. Address,

O. P. HYDE & SON,
Hutto, Texas.

P. S. Our Mr. H. H. Hyde will again have charge of our queen department.

7-8

Please mention THE QUEEN.

Job Printing for Bee-Keepers.

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

The Jennie Atchley Co.,
Beeville, Texas.

Forced To Rise.

We have been forced to rise 10 per cent. on hives and frames for 1901. 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 1901 catalogue. Bees and queens remain as for 1900.

1901 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, three-band, \$1.50 each, of other races, \$2.00 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 queens write for wholesale prices.

The Jennie Atchley Co.,
Beeville, Texas.

INCUBATOR ON TRIAL

The Perfected Von Gulin.

Successful result of 25 years' experience.
Scientifically correct practically perfect.
Non-explosive metal lamps.
Double and packed walls.
Perfect regulation of heat and ventilation.
Made of best materials, and highest quality
of workmanship and finish.

PRICES \$7.00 AND UP.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR NO PAY.
We make Brooders, Bee Hives & Supplies.
Catalog and Price List sent Free.

THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.,
Dept. 59, Jamestown, N. Y.



Bee-Keepers Supplies For Texas.

To our many friends and patrons in the "Lone Star State" we wish to say that we have recently opened a Branch House, at Hutto, Williamson County, Texas, where we will keep almost a complete line of the best goods manufactured, and at prices to suit the purchaser. We have the good fortune to procure for the management of this Branch House, those veteran bee-keepers and queen-breeders, O. P. Hyde & Son, who will fill your orders with as much care as though you send them direct to us. Bee keepers in Central and Southern Texas will do well to get our Texas prices before ordering elsewhere. Remember we will not be undersold or beaten in quality. Our goods are the best made. See what others say of them:—

Round Rock, Texas, Jan. 23rd, 1901.
R. B. Leahy. Dear Friend:—I have received the 75 hives you shipped me and must say they are the best put up hives I ever saw; everything fits so nice, and such fine lumber too. I am also highly pleased with my foundation. Those "Higginsville" ventilated covers are "DAISIES." I would not exchange your goods for the — goods that are being off-red here.
Yours truly, FRANK L. ATEN.

Hutto, Texas, Jan. 11, 1901.
Leahy Mfg. Co., Higginsville, Mo. Dear Sirs:—Received my supplies yesterday, 10th. I am well pleased with same, beyond my expectations; also foundation. It is the best L. B. Fdn I ever saw or bought. You are right; it makes a fellow smile when he looks at it, and I think the bees will smile too.
I am yours truly, HENRY SCHMIDT.

Floresville, Texas, Jan. 21, 1901.
Leahy Mfg. Co., Higginsville, Mo. Gentlemen:—The car of goods you shipped me is O. K. Every appearance indicates that in their packing there was an eye single to having everything especially nice and correct. Have delivered some hives to James Bell, of Fairview, who reports having made up some, and states they are the nicest and most perfect made lot of hives he ever saw.
Yours truly, M. M., FAUST.

LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO.,

Hutto, Williamson Co., Texas, and Higginsville, Mo.

tf Please mention THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN when answering this advertisement.

Root's Bee-Supplies. * Near Your Home.

I get Root's goods by the car load and can save you that freight. Thirty-six page catalogue free. Correspondence Solicited.

Udo Toepperwein, Leon Springs, Bexar. Co., Texas.

VIRGINIA HOMES.

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.**

Please mention THE QUEEN.

WANTED---HONEY AND WAX.

If you have any bulk comb honey to offer write us and give prices wanted. We also buy extracted honey. When you have wax to sell you may ship it to us without notice and we will pay the market price of it or the ruling price here. Put your name on box or sack and tell us how much you send.

The Jennie Atchley Co.,
Beville, Texas.

LARGE Apicultural Establishment

(Established in 1860)

for the Rearing and Export of queen bees

PURE SELECTED ITALIAN KIND

Cav. Prof. PIETRO PILATI,

Via Mazzini No. 70,

Bologna, (Italy.)

PRICE LIST

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

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

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

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

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

Please mention THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN in answering this advertisement.



OUR PRIDE

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

Send for our free 40-page catalogue.

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.

Bees-Wax Wanted.

JNO. NEBEL & SON,

High Hill, Mo.

Please mention "The Queen."

SALZER'S SEEDS RICH! WILL MAKE YOU RICH!

305

Billion \$ Grass.
Marvelous grass, wonderful grain, fit for all soil, every condition, every state in the Union. Will yield 12 tons of rich hay and lots and lots of pasture besides. "What is it?" It's the heaviest yielding grass this side of the stars; will make you rich. First crop 6 weeks after sowing. Everybody is asking: "What is it?" Catalogue tells.

Combination Corn.
Greatest golden yellow dent corn of the age. Seed dirt cheap. Will make you rich to plant. Will revolutionize corn growing.

Speltz, Rape and Peaoat.
Three perfect foods. Speltz yields 80 bu. of grain and 4 tons of hay per acre; Rape 25 tons green food and Peaoat 8 tons of perfect food per acre.

Bromus Inermis.
Great permanent grass of the century. Nothing like it on earth to-day and we have scoured the world for its equal. 4 to 7 tons of hay per acre.

Vegetable Seeds
Largest growers, Union seed 60c lb.

For 10c Stamps
and this Notice, we mail big illustrated Seed Catalog and 10 grain samples, including above, also Speltz (80 bu. per A.), Oats (200 bu. per A.), Rape, Barley (175 bu. per A.), Peaoat, etc. worth \$10 for a stamp.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

Please mention The Queen.

J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Ala.

—ESTABLISHED—
1884

Steam Bee-Hive Factory,
Italian Bees. Full line of bee-keepers' supplies.
Send for sixty page catalogue—Free.

APIARIAN SUPPLIES!

LATEST IMPROVED HIVES, SECTIONS, COMB FOUNDATION, SHIPPING CASES, EXTRACTORS, BEES, QUEENS, and everything in BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES. FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

We are anxious to mail you our 28-page catalogue free, and surprise you at our very low prices before they go up.

Send 25 cts. for the AMATEUR BEE-KEEPER, a 70 page book, and "a gem for beginners."

J. W. ROUSE & COMPANY,

MEXICO, MO.

6-8

Please mention "The Queen."

Queens. ❁ QUEENS! ❁ QUEENS!!

FRIENDS:—I am now better prepared to supply you with queens and bees than ever before, as I have more bees now, and double my regular number of queen rearing yards. I can supply you with queens and bees of almost any kind, the different kinds of which I breed in separate yards, from six to twenty miles apart. Three banded Italians, five banded goldens, Holylands, Cyprians, Albinos and Carniolans. Untested queens of either race from now until further notice, 75 cts. each, \$4.25 for six, or \$8 00 per dozen. Tested queens, \$1.50 each. Fine breeders, from previous season's rearing, \$5.00 each.

WILLIE ATCHLEY, Beville, Texas.

NOW IS THE 
 TIME TO ORDER.

Don't wait until your bees are

Hanging on a Limb,

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

They do Swarm.

REMEMBER



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

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—I want to say, in justice to The Jennie Atchley Company, that I have been doing business with them for three years, having bought a number of queens from them, also a number of other articles, such as hive fixtures, swarm-catchers, smokers, bee-veils, etc., and everything has come up just as represented. I take pleasure in recommending them to any one who wants to purchase apiarian fixtures.

H. L. ROWLAND, Leo, Texas.

The Jennie Atchley Company,
 Beeville, Texas.

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

Smoke engin { largest smok- 4-inch stove { er made } Per Doz.	each	
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