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— THE —

SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

— PUBLISHED BY —

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY COMPANY,

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, : : : : JUNE, 1899.

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Vol. V.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, JUNE, 1899.

No. 2.

A THEORY.

(By W. T. Crawford.)

While sitting in my bee yard a few days ago, pondering over the advantages and disadvantages connected with apiculture, an idea presented itself to me by which we may be able to dispense with the honey-board, which we all know hinders the bees more or less in passing from one story to the other. Now, I may keep sticking my bill into the bee business until some critic breaks it for me, but if they do, I am a pretty fair mechanic, and with the assistance of my brother and sister bee-keepers we can probably patch it up again, and if we can't—well, I won't get it broke any more, and that will be some consolation.

My theory is this:

Let the queen have access to the entire brood chamber until the commencement of the honey flow, at which time the colony should be populous and the combs nearly all filled with young brood; now, just when the time comes to put a second story on, select from the brood chamber, say two combs that contain the least brood and

extract all or nearly all the honey out of them. Put them in the center of the brood chamber, put the queen on one of them and move the frames that are on each side of these two back a little, so that the space will admit a division board that has been cut from a piece of queen excluding zinc, which should be nice and straight and cut in such a way as to extend to or nearly to the end walls, down to the bottom board and up on a level with the top of the brood frames, and it should pass the end of the frames far enough to prevent the queen passing around the ends of it, and a small block can be placed in the rabbet, under it, or it can be cut in such a way as to fill the rabbet of itself. Now, take two small blocks, say about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick by a width that will make a close fit with the depth of the entrance and the length may be regulated by the required entrance to the queen's chamber, as I will call it. Put these blocks in opposite each division board, at the entrance, and by moving the outer ends to the center of the hive you can contract the entrance to the queen's chamber to suit the re-

quirements, or you can turn them outwards to enlarge the entrance, &c. Now, by placing a piece of the same zinc of the required width and length over this queen's chamber it will confine her to the two frames and only place a hinderance over three of the spaces between the frames, and that hinderance is no worse than all the spaces have when we use the honey-board. Now, by placing a small piece of the same zinc at the entrance to the queen's chamber you have the queen caged and at the same time at liberty. Now, if the two frames do not furnish brood enough to keep the colony strong they can be swapped for other combs as fast as the brood hatches in the outside combs. If we want to raise a lot of early drones we can put our queen that we want to raise them from in her chamber and give her nothing but drone-comb and remove the combs to other hives as fast as they are filled with eggs, and give her new combs, and so on. If the bees would steal a march on us and swarm, if we had the queen excluder in front they would soon find that they had no queen and would return to the hive.

Now, will our teacher and some of the other experienced bee-keepers let me know what they think of this idea, and if it is worth anything use it, but please call it

"Crawford's division board and queen chamber" when talking or writing about it.

Hineston, La., May 29, 1899.

Friend C.:—We have long since discarded the honey-boards in our apiaries, as we can pay the cost of the boards each year, and make money by leaving them off—more than to leave them on. Any obstruction between chambers is expensive, and a big cost which will lessen the profits.

ED.

Winter Losses, etc.

(By L. Stachelhausen.)

In the last QUEEN I see that many report losses of bees during the cold spell we had, even in Texas. I keep all my extracting supers on my hives during the winter. They are covered with oilclothes, sometimes having holes in them, and a gable cover, sometimes not quite bee-tight. The bees had commenced breeding long before the cold spell, but I did not lose a single colony, nor did I observe that any colony had lost more bees than usual; not even the brood showed any damage. In fact my bees are in better shape than in other years and have more brood compared with the vegetation, which is backward. How can you explain this difference? One thing there is to remember; my colonies have plenty of honey

and I think that in this condition a cold spell of 8 or 14 days will not hurt the bees at all. I wonder if we will have to discuss the winter problem in our Sunny South too. Shall I order a wagon-load of books on the winter question from Europe, to study them and tell all about in a single article in THE QUEEN? You know I am not posted any more on this question. No, sir! These colonies, I believe, starved to death, because they consumed more in this cold winter than usual, but protection we do not need, and it is dangerous too. Plenty of honey and a larger brood chamber than these little 8 framed hives are the best protections.

I am with Willie about clipping queens' wings. I do not think it is a cruelty, but it is too laborious and many times a failure concerning the control of swarms. It is one of the things I never could understand, that so many prominent bee-keepers from whom I learned the most of my practice could stick so firmly to this clipping business.

Converse, Texas, March 20, 1899.

Friend S.:—We are with you on large hives and plenty of stores, and you will allow us to say, good, prolific queens. This is the turn-key which turns the profits our way with bee-keeping in the south. Our advice would be, use large hives, strong colonies and leave plenty of honey for the bees at ALL seasons of the year. Better wait a while before you order the books.

ED.

Believes in Good Queens.

Written for THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

Friend Willie Atchley:—

As I sat in my office with my feet upon my safe looking through your valuable journal, namely, SOUTHLAND QUEEN (and I claim it is a queen), my eyes fell upon an article on page 14, written by yourself, i. e., "Queen Rearing. Why Everyone can't be a Queen Breeder." The same can be said about all other vocations of life. We can not all be presidents, M. Ds., or professors; but it is a fact, as you say, the importance of having good queens can not be emphasized too strongly. Haven't you noticed that as a rule poor queens are the first ones capped, and that the later ones will, as a rule, be well developed, do active service and perform their required duties in their allotted time? It has been my experience that the first queen cells built in a colony are built from worker larvæ too old. Just a few days ago I had a fine looking queen hatch out with but one set of wings; otherwise she seemed to be a well developed queen. I gave her to a queenless colony and waited their verdict. Finally the workers made a rigid examination of her, pulled her to the entrance of the hive and one of them hitched on to her and flew off through space to drop her on

the sand to perish under the hot rays of Florida sun.

C. E. WOODWARD,

Hawk's Park, Fla., May 24, 1899.

Friend Woodward:—You have been awful quiet, away down south, in Florida. What are you doing down there, anyway? We can hardly keep from putting your address, Ford, Ohio, where we have known you so long. Certainly the shoddy queens are the first to be shut up, as a rule, as they are started from grubs too old. Those started later have time to develop into perfect queens, while the first ones sealed up have not, and this is argument enough for me. Yes, it is a fact that we can not all be one thing in life, or all follow one certain pursuit, and it will do to keep rehearsing the sound that poor queens are a loss, a delusion and a snare, and it is bad to be caught with such property on our hands.

W. A.

Moving Bees a Short Distance.

(By E. R. Jones.)

Ten years ago the past winter I had occasion to move a few colonies of bees about fifty yards, and, "to be on the safe side, moved them on a cold day in December;" as that was what the Text Book said, but every day that was warm the bees would come out for a fly, and then return to the old stands. Large numbers of them were lost, and by spring the colonies that I had moved were very weak in bees. I was satisfied that this cold-day-when-the-bees-can-not-fly theory

was not a profitable one to practice when moving bees only a short distance. The next summer, in June, I chanced to find a bee tree. I went and cut the tree right after dinner and spent the most of the evening taking the honey, transferring the brood combs and hiving the bees. The bees were most all in from the fields by the time I got through with the job, and for an experiment I just moved them about seventy-five yards to see how many would return to the old stand. The next morning I went back to the tree that the bees had occupied and found only about 100 bees there. I was satisfied that I was on the right track and experimented more, and the result of all my experiments proved that my theory was true, and I now move bees any distance from ten yards to a mile, and do not think I lose fifty bees per colony by their returning to the old stand.

I proceed as follows: Choose a day that bids fair to be pleasant and warm enough so that *all* the adult bees will fly as soon as they are given their liberty. Now, close the entrance to all hives that are to be moved, early in the morning before a single bee has left the hive; let them remain closed a short while (one to two hours), when all the colonies so imprisoned will exhibit great uneasiness. I

forgot to say to use wire cloth to close the entrance if the day is warm, or you may smother some of them; now move them as nearly as possible all at once, and disturb them sufficiently to cause all the bees to fill their honey sacks, place them on the stands they are to occupy and give them their liberty at once. If you follow these instructions and have any bees worth mentioning return to the old stand, it will be an exception that I have never seen, and I have moved hundreds of colonies short distances. I know this is a pretty hard lick on some of the old veterans, the doctors and "wise men of the east," but let us reason a little. 1st. How is a bee or a colony of bees to realize that they are in a new location unless you attract their attention to that fact? 2nd. How do you expect them to mark a new location without causing them to stop and look at it and the surroundings before going to the fields? I believe all will answer, "I don't know." Does moving them "on a cold day" or moving them "quietly at night" cause them to realize that they have been moved? I say no. When the cold days are gone or the morning comes everything is quiet and the bees go out to the fields without any idea that their hive has been moved until they are out

of sight of it, and know no other place to go except to the old stand. With my plan, closing them up for an hour or two when they want to fly causes great excitement and they forget everything else except their distressed condition; they want their liberty, and every one will exercise it if given a chance, but if given their liberty now, many of them will go to the fields without marking the new location. We must make them come back to the hive at least once, if we can, as soon as they realize that they are free and before they go to the fields. The disturbance in moving them is generally enough to cause them to fill their honey sacks, and if given their liberty when they are loaded with honey not one bee in a thousand will leave the new stand until she comes back and unloads herself. This coming back marks the new place and makes it a fixture.

I prefer not to move bees during a heavy honey flow, as many bees lose their way late in the evening and do not come in until the next morning, but I move them at other times and any distance, when they will fly freely.

Milano, Texas.

We are in receipt of the queens in good condition. We are sorry of the mishap to your boys, and hope it will not prove as serious as expected. We are expecting a good crop of honey, but it has hardly got started yet.

CHAS. DADANT & SON,
Hamilton, Ills., May 30, 1899.

Look Before You Leap.

(By W. M. Gray.)

The Jennie Atchley Co.:—

I received your catalogue and a copy of THE QUEEN. The neatness, style and accurate printing of these little books indicate the presence of a worthy printer among the mesquites back of Beeville.

The most unselfish feature I have ever noticed in any catalogue is the "Lessons in Profitable Bee-keeping." Few indeed, there be, who, without recompense, are willing to acquaint the public with their practical experience of years. I indorse your defense following Mr. Davidson's criticism in Dec. No., and to its closing statement, "Let us have this country pictured just as it is," I contribute a genuine, methodical amen. Many persons who strictly adhere to the truth themselves mislead others by not telling the *whole* truth. If the people of other states could examine the whole truth concerning this section, instead of a pretty little *summer balloon*, blown up by the Devil and some other land agent, then those who did come would make good citizens. But expecting so much and finding so little is a disappointment that but few can survive.

I came here from Ohio over two years ago to keep bees. I aban-

doned a good position, sacrificed a comfortable home in the Ohio valley and much gold in the form of 5 band bees, to make the change. But as Orchard was "the best place in the world for bees," and "vegetables were green and abundant the whole year through," etc., etc., etc., I supposed the loss incurred by the venture could soon be recovered. However, as a precautionary measure against possible failure in a new country, I secured a school before coming. Well, friends, I am teaching that school for the third time. Can't some one cite me to a better location? The honey here is often hot and sometimes bitter, and the forage is very limited.

Notwithstanding many disappointments, I love the "Lone Star," and I believe that Texas sunshine will completely evaporate that great sea of loneliness which invariably accompanies a wandering Buckeye.

I wish to take advantage of your very liberal offer of two first class "Queens" for \$1.00. Please start the "SOUTHLAND" at once, but retain the Italian for some time yet. Orchard, Tex., Feb. 7, '99.

Friend G.:—We have long since found out by that dear "SCULE," "egsperance," that there is nothing that will equal the WHOLE truth, but on the other hand we want to be content with the WHOLE truth

and paint the "pictur" "shust" like the thing as near as possible. Your good letter ought to have appeared long ago, but really we have not had room. Now, by way of a suggestion, please permit us to say that when you learn of another Buckeye wanting to come to Texas drop us a card and we will mail him a marked copy of this issue, then if he comes he will know we told him so. ED.

Some Rambles of the Editor of The Sand Grove Tattler.

During last fall I had occasion to travel a good deal, and as some things which came under my observation may be of interest to the readers of THE QUEEN I will give a brief sketch of my rambles.

Upon leaving home I had a number of queens caged to mail at the office. When I arrived at my post-office a crowd of anxious men wanted to see into one of the cages, and when opening the cage all of the bees got away and left my queen without attendants. I am not unaware of the fact that had I awaited their return I could have recaged them, but I had not the time to wait for the bees to return to the cage, so proceeded on my journey with the cage containing a single queen, expecting to borrow some bees on the road and mail her at another office, but not finding an opportunity to do so I secured some bees from flowers and smoked them with tobacco to pre-

vent them stinging my queen. I did not get a chance to mail her however, till I arrived at Stone P. O., three miles east of Brenham. When I put the cage in the office the postmaster, Mr. A. W. Watson, called me back and began to inquire about the contents of the cage. I explained, and then hitched in for a conversation about bees. I found him to be a beginner in the bee business, and the way he secured his start of bees is a novelty to me. Some distance from his store he has a beautiful park, shaded with small elm trees. Through this grove of timber runs a small creek kept up by strong flowing springs. As Mr. Watson is an enterprising man he was quick to develop all natural resources within his boundary line. A large fishing and bathing establishment was constructed, which makes his place especially attractive to the people of Brenham. Having found out that I was a bee-keeper he insisted on showing me his bees and how he came to get them. This park is an island of timber surrounded by large farms and prairies. For the amusement of the people who visit his place, as well as for his own comfort, he keeps from four to five hundred squirrels. In order to provide comfortable nests for his pets he has small boxes nailed

high up in the trees. Last spring 11 swarms of bees took up abode in those boxes, and who could wonder at him taking the bee fever. He, being ignorant of the great magnitude of the bee industry and the latest improvements on bee-keepers' implements, proceeded to have his hives made by a carpenter of Brenham, and having Mr. Sparks, of that city, to assist him, they took the boxes from the trees and transferred the bees to frame hives. Before I proceed further I wish to point out some objections to the hives Mr. Watson has in use. In the first place, you see we have a standard frame which is in general use throughout the entire bee-keeping world, and one system, and the man who does not adopt this system at the start will probably have cause to regret it in after years, because he will find that nothing manufactured by the factory man will fit his business. A man may adopt most any kind of a hive, as he does not, at the beginning, expect to extend his business very far; but the bee business is a thing that multiplies, and you are into it deeper than you at first anticipate before you know it, which will lead to the necessity of purchasing supplies from the bee hive factory. Hence, starting right is of paramount importance. Please do not

suppose by this that I wish to leave the impression upon the mind of the reader that I started right, for I assure you I did not, but I am a late convert to the doctrine I am preaching. It is possible for a southern bee-keeper to have a carload of bees for sale, and equally possible that a northern bee-keeper would wish to buy. The first question would be: "Are your bees in Langstroth hives and standard frames?" "If not, don't wish to purchase." Then you would feel like taking yourself by the nape of the neck, leading yourself off behind the crib and 'cussing' yourself out for not heeding timely warnings. I can not go into the details of all the essential parts of the modern bee hive, but I will give an outline of the principles of modern bee-keeping. First; the bee space around the brood frames should not be neglected, and may range from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. The natural distance between brood combs is very near one-half inch. Space them wider apart than this and bulged combs will be the result. Closer spacing will cause the loss of a half comb of brood, as the bees will shave the side off one of the combs. Bees do not thrive so well when combs are not spaced according to Nature's way. All parts of a hive should be interchangeable, and I do not know,

but rather think that a brood nest should be deep enough to accommodate a swarm during the winter clustered in a globe shape. I am not certain about this. You see I don't want to get into a racket with those shallow frame fellows. I used to kind of like the Heddon hive and system, but finding that it was not going to be adopted I gave it up without trying it—I mean adopted by a majority of bee-keepers. In politics I have always been in the minority. As to bee-keepers, so far as hives are concerned, I expect to go with the majority. The hive my friend Watson has is altogether unsuitable for practical bee-keeping. His top bars fit as close as the Hoffman end bars, with a small passage morticed out between the frames. There is no bee space at the top nor at the ends; in fact, his hive is a regular den for moths and spiders. Having given him my ideas about bees, he then very kindly showed me his beautiful place. Crumble up some crackers and whistle for the fish to come and they come in great numbers. Boat riding can be indulged in, also bathing, fishing, hunting, bee hunting, &c. If any of the readers of this ever have occasion to visit Mr. Watson, don't fail to have him show you the big black bass which is in the spring below the dam.

Mr. Watson said this fish would take a frog or a minnow out of ones hand, so I slashed around in the mud and got a minnow, and sure enough, snap went the fish and good-by to the minnow. Take a drink of the fine water, go out by the large cage containing different kinds of animals, in fact, take a general view of that attractive home, and then look over to the left and see the beautiful walk shaded on either side by trained cedars. By this time you will commence getting ashamed of yourself for not having fixed up your own home and made it attractive. All the while Mr. Watson will be talking pleasantly, apparently blind to your melancholy looks; but don't get discouraged, saunter along, look at everything and learn all you can—it will do you good after you get home. It will doubtless be some relief to you to make an open confession that you have fooled away time enough to have had your place fixed comfortably and attractively. Having seen the fish, the pet animals, the flower gardens, the orchards, the beautiful shade trees, the bath houses, the nice boats, the bees, the transparent pools of water, the green vines around the water's edge, in fact, everything to make home happy, you might take the train for home. When you arrive,

look at your old yard fence, all shattered to pieces, gates hanging on one hinge, peach trees, twisted and hooked around by the cows, and the gable end of your crib out, and pause to look over the wreck of a deserted thrashing-machine and it will be a fit comparison. Having seen all and felt as mean as possible, go in and say to your wife, if you have one, "Old woman, all these years we have been living on this place I have been a great, old, bald-headed, cock-eyed, dismal failure.

EDITOR SAND GROVE TATTLER,
Rockdale, Texas.

Salyer's Travels.

(By J. B. Salyer.)

I have just returned from a visit to my father and mother, in Oklahoma Territory. I found them in good health, and I had a nice as well as profitable trip. I missed my train at Ft. Worth and had to lay over there for twelve hours, and being a stranger in a strange city I made inquiry for some person in the bee business. I was directed to the Texas Drug Co., where I met Mr. C. D. Abshier, their head man, and I was a stranger no longer. Mr. Abshier has 35 colonies that he runs for comb honey which he sells for a good price at home. He assured

me he would be at our next meeting, at Milano. After seeing the sights of the city and disposing of some honey I left for Oklahoma City, arriving there three hours late. I was a stranger again, but not for long. Having a lot of honey on hand I got out and hustled, and the first house I went in I found a nice lot of white, well filled 1 lb. sections from Colorado, and the proprietor very frankly informed me that it was made by man and that a bee never saw it, so we had it up and down. I referred him to the offer of the A. I. Root Co., of Medina, Ohio. He then produced some extracted honey that had candied, and said: "This will convince you that it is man and not bees that make honey." I handed him one of my labels that say: "The best test of pure honey is that it will candy." He was surprised, as he thought it was made out of sugar, which made it candy, and I guess I convinced him, as I got a nice order from him. After visiting several others in the grocery business and getting good promises for the future, I, at 2 P. M., left for father's, arriving at 4 P. M., Dec. 24. After spending Christmas day at home once more, I drove 27 miles, to my brother-in-law, F. B. Whipkey's, where for two days we made the prairie chickens and quail drop.

Oh, how I wished for my friend Aten. If he could have killed chickens as well as he can eat melons we would have exterminated the whole stock. Say! You people of the South Texas Bee-keepers' Association take notice that Bro. Aten and myself are coming to see you this summer, and we will expect lots of melons.

After killing chickens and quail to my satisfaction I returned to father's and stayed 10 days, having big dinners and visiting other relations. I made all of my Christmas presents with honey. I carried six 1 gallon cans of comb honey with me as baggage, and in return got the cans filled with pickles, crout, &c., so while they are enjoying the honey we are eating some of their produce.

I made arrangements to have three peddlers go from house to house and sell honey, and I believe this is the best way to dispose of honey. After staying my time out I returned home, and finding all well I went to work and shipped out all orders taken.

I have painted all of my hives white, and they look like a lot of snow heaps. I have a home and two out apiaries, 170 colonies in all. I am going to sow buck-wheat this spring, and will report later. I am also going to test two colonies on the scales—one 8 framed and one 10 framed hive.

Mr. H. H. Hyde, of Hutto, says he is coming to your next convention, and we will have the girls make him feel the pain.

Jonah, Texas, Feb. 5, 1899.

All right, we will have the Hyde attended to. Ed.

BEE TALK.

(By H. H. Hyde.)

Bee-keeping as a business—will it pay? is a query in "A. B. J." In the answers to all the questions ever asked in that department there never seemed so great a division as to answers. Some say no, while others say yes just as emphatically, but more say it depends on conditions as to locality. I agree with the majority. In my locality bee-keeping pays well, even as a specialty, while in others I am convinced that it does not.

"An article on bees" is what the Editor of The Sand Grove Tattler endeavored to give in THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN, of January, and in trying to show the ignorance of others, shows his own ignorance, at least if that is what he is trying to do. Now, I'll bet a peanut against a cent that I know who he is; but stop, I won't tell his name for fear of a libel suit from C. B. B. The preparation of hives, supers, &c., should occupy the time

of every bee-keeper during the winter months; at least that is what I have been doing, getting everything in readiness for the flow. We now have some 450 colonies under my control, and you bet they will make a fellow hustle to see to them.

Well, what is the matter with some of our best men. Haven't heard from them in some time. Wake up and give us an occasional article, at least. I mean such men as E. R. Jones, Judge Terrell, L. L. Scaggs, Davidson, Edwards, etc., etc. Hutto, Texas, Feb. 6, 1899.

Apis Dorsata.

The Jennie Atehley Co.:—

Please find inclosed the sum of 50 cents in stamps for the second half year of THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN. Willie, you can make a fortune when you write to John C. Uglow, Co. M, 2d Reg. Ore. Vol. (page 23, SOUTHLAND QUEEN, of March, 1899), and get a queen of *Apis Dorsata*, and rear from her some hundreds of her kind, as you are a great queen-breeder. Mr. Frank Benton, of Washington, D. C., will probably give you some advice, as he spent, years ago, his money and risked his life by climbing hundreds of feet to procure the *Apis Dorsata*. Now, it is easier to get these bees without risking life or limb.

WM. F. KANZLER,

Santa Claus, Ind., May 1, 1899.

We expect to procure APIS DORSATA as soon as we can, and will try our hand at domesticating them.

ED.

Notes By The Way.

(By Willie Atehley.)

(CONTINUED.)

Over the ten miles between Hutto and Jonah we made good time, as we had good roads and it was a fine morning; but when we arrived at Mr. Salyer's we found him not at home. He had just gone to Georgetown; but we dismounted and went through his home apiary of about 100 colonies and found them in good shape. We also explored the honey house and everything else pertaining to the bees. After having a few minutes' talk with Mr. Salyer's son and refreshing ourselves with a good drink of cistern water Mr. Hyde suggested that we make a run on to Georgetown and see the county, and I seconded the motion, so we mounted our wheels and were off for Georgetown. We had only pedaled a few miles when I punctured a tire and on opening the tool bag to get material to mend it with I found that the man we got the wheel from had failed to put in any glue or cement for mending punctures, so there we were, 15 miles from home, with a punctured wheel and no hopes of getting back without walking. We had not walked very far, however, when we met Mr. Salyer coming home, who made all kinds

of fun at us for being out so far from home and having to walk back; but after laughing at us a while in his jocular way, he said: "Tie your crippled wheel on behind my buggy and one of you can get in and the other ride the good wheel and I will take you home." I at once accepted his proposition, fixed my wheel on the buggy and got in with him, and Homer rode his wheel, so we soon reached Mr. Salyer's place, arriving there at about 2 o'clock, and Mrs. Salyer fixed us a nice dinner, while we took a second look at the apiary and surroundings. At 5 o'clock we started for Hutto, Mr. Salyer going with us, and we stayed that night at Mr. Hyde's and had a small bee convention. Mrs. Hyde and Miss Lena laughed at us for having to get Mr. Salyer to haul us home, as it was a little funny to see the way we came into Hutto, as we were going against the wind, which had got to blowing pretty strong and was pretty hard to ride a wheel against, so I tied a rope to Homer's wheel and tied it to the the buggy so it would go better and with less work, so there we were. I was in the buggy with Mr. Salyer, my wheel was tied on behind, and I was pulling Homer along by means of a rope tied to his wheel. I did intend giving a few photos. of ourselves as we left

Hutto and as we were brought back, but we are so crowded for space that I will have to let it pass. I visited four of O. P. Hyde & Son's apiaries while I was there—the home apiary and three out apiaries—and they were all in good shape and had wintered well, except at one yard, where we found that a few colonies were lost on account of cold weather and being a little short on stores. Mr. O. P. Hyde was very busy preparing to receive a car of goods and supplies which they were expecting in every day, so he just asked us to excuse him, and told Homer to take us to the out apiaries and to the neighbours', so Mr. Salyer decided to stay with us and go down to Mr. Aten's, at Round Rock, next day.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

We are authorized to announce that there will be reduced rates, on the certificate plan, on all rail roads, on account of the bee meeting at Milano, July 20 and 21, '99.

I beg leave to say that the board I use in my hive measures $13\frac{1}{8}$ in. in width instead of $14\frac{1}{8}$, and the cleats nailed on one side to hold it straight are 13 inches long instead of 14, as described in MAY QUEEN.

W. T. CRAWFORD,

Hineston, La.

OUR SCHOOL.

Mrs. JENNIE ATCHLEY,
INSTRUCTOR.



I have eleven box hives and one of them is split open on two sides. Is it too late to transfer them to another hive? Will I have to feed them any after they are transferred? I have been handling bees, more or less, ever since I was a small boy, but my experience in handling them outside of the old way of butchering them is very limited, but I have arrived at the conclusion that to handle bees successfully one must adopt the modern ways and methods of handling them, especially to put them into hives more accessible than the old box hives. Then we can rob them without "knocking the tops off," as in the old way, and cutting down into them with an old dull case or butcher knife. Yes, I will transfer all of my bees, another year, into framed hives, and I would advise every other person who has bees in box hives to do the same. I would be pleased to have you answer and give me the best information on the following questions: Do you know any thing about Rocky Mt. spider foot, as a bee plant? I saw a few plants five or six years ago and was told that it was a great honey plant. I have a young colony of bees, and for several days past I notice a great many green, also house flies collected about it. Can you tell me the cause of them doing so? I put two swarms of bees into one hive some two weeks ago and they seemed to work and do splendidly up to a day or so ago, when I noticed that they were not working very brisk, so I turned the hive down, and to my surprise there were not over two dozen bees in it. I could not do otherwise than put the two swarms in the same hive, as they swarmed out at

about the same time and settled on the same limb. What must I burn in the smoker?

W. W. KIMBALL,

Camden, Polk Co., Texas, May 11, 1899.

Friend K.:—No, it is not too late to transfer your bees. I do not think you will have to feed at this season of the year, especially if it has rained lately at your place. You will understand that transfer means to take combs, bees, brood, honey and all and place in your framed hives. (See Transferring, in "LESSONS.") Yes, it will be much more profitable, as well as pleasurable to have your bees all transferred to framed hives. I do not know much about the Rocky Mountain bee plant. There may be several causes for flies gathering about hives, and some of the most paramount causes are: 1st; the warm sunny side of a hive invites flies when mornings are a little cool. 2nd; flies love honey, and it may be that they smell the honey inside and want in. 3rd; when hives are affected by foul brood, or dead brood of any kind, the flies will sometimes collect in great quantities around the hives. This last cause I trust you have not got. Your bees worked well till they had time to select a tree; then they left. We burn almost any thing that is burnable, in the smoker—chopped up corn cobs, rotten wood, rags, moss, hay, leaves, or planer shavings and saw dust.

Please tell me if it is too late in the season to divide a colony of bees that have not as yet swarmed. Also what makes bees lay out on front of hive in great bunches, and oblige one who has had no experience in the bee business.

R. L. GRATTS,
Josephine, Texas, May 23, 1899.

Friend G.:—It is not too late to divide your bees in your locality, in fact, it is now the best time if you have had rains and horse-mint is in bloom. I have divided my bees in July, on the creek, a few miles from your place, and they did well. If they are strong in bees and gathering honey, divide them, and if not wait till these conditions do exist and you will not make a failure. There is likely no honey coming in and your bees are strong is the cause of their laying out, also they may need shade, but I think when the honey flow begins, which it likely has done ere this, your bees will stop laying out. If our friends would give more of the details and circumstances that surround the bees at the time of asking questions, such as whether flowers are in bloom or not, rain or drouth, bees gathering honey or not, etc., etc., answers could be made more to the point. When we are left to guess so much the answers may not be what they would if more was known about the matter.

State Entomologist, as an adviser of food plants to be sown for bees in spring. We have the mesquite, and some years we have some mint in May and June. I want to get something to plant that will yield honey through July and August, and on till frost if it can be had. Some recommend the Mexican Bee Plant, and some crimson clover, but I do not know where to send to get either; neither do I know any thing about either as a honey producer. As your section of country is much like this, any advice on this subject will be gladly received. I have had a life-time experience with bees, but have only made it a study for four years. My apiary is small, but I want to increase my stock if I can find any thing to be sown with any success for the bees.

JAMES GAGE, Elgin, Texas.

Friend Gage:—We have pretty thoroughly tested the matter in regard to sowing for bees, and after many trials, covering a period of 20 years, we find that it is next to throwing away money to try to raise plants for bees to work on in Texas. If there is sufficient rain to cause your sown crops to grow and do well there will be plenty of wild flowers also, and the bees will fly right over a buck-wheat field in full bloom and go for the wild flowers, and it is much the same with other plants, such as clovers, etc. Now, if you have some system of irrigation and bring tame flowers into bloom at times when there is no wild forage, then it may do to sow for the bees, but our experience teaches that it is time and money wasted to sow and depend upon the rain fall to develop the crops.

Mrs. Jennie Atchley:—You have been recommended to me by Mr. F. W. Mally,

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

...ASSISTED BY...

WILLIE, CHARLIE AND AMANDA ATCHLEY.

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

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, JUNE, 1899.

Owing to a rush of business this month, together with breaking off from an old habit, we failed to get the pages of this issue numbered as they should be. We will try to remedy the matter in next issue

and begin with the proper number of pages, beginning where this issue should have been numbered to. Don't forget the Milano Bee Meeting and the low rates on all rail roads.

We are very sorry to learn that our old friend, T. F. Bingham, of smoker fame, had the misfortune a few days ago to lose a portion of his bees by fire. We hope that he may soon be able to repair the loss. We sent him queens forthwith to restock the hives that got their queens killed in the fire. Bro. Bingham, we trust that you may have a good season, so that by fall you will hardly feel the loss at all. We are also pained to learn that the Hubbard Bee Hive Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind., have been burned out, but they inform us that they were insured and will soon be running again.

While coming home on Thursday, the 25th of May, Nick, aged 16, and Ives, aged 8 years, were thrown from the top of one of our big bee wagons, caused by the team running, and both boys hurt; Ives, the younger, at first thought to be seriously, and Nick slightly. The distance they fell was about ten feet, and the loaded wagon passed over Ives, bruising his head, neck and body, and at first

we thought his recovery doubtful, but to-day, June 5th, he seems better, although he is still unable to turn over in bed alone or raise his head, but we think with good attention he will recover. The accident occurred about 15 miles from home, and the wagon was loaded with bees.

Willie was coming up Gamble Gulley, in Live Oak County, a few days ago and met ten thousand or more objects in the road and he got out and took after them. He could not attract their attention at all, so he thought he would follow and see where they were going. They soon made a halt and started into a tree, and they went in so fast that they came very near all getting in before he could get out his handkerchief to stop up the hole. He captured about half the swarm, brought them to the apiary and we hived them and they did well. There are bees still working in the tree, and as it was an after swarm there were likely several queens, and each portion likely has one, as we know those he brought to the apiary had one.

As misfortunes seem never to come singly, we are sorry to have to report that we broke our planer about ten days ago, the knives breaking and flying off from the

cylinder while the boys were running through some heavy timbers. We telegraphed at once to Buffalo, N. Y. for another set of knives, and when they came, four days later, they would not fit and we returned them, it being the fault of the factory, but now we have another set of knives and are running O. K. again. Now, if there are any of you that have not been notified why your orders were not promptly filled we trust this may catch your eyes and that you will bear with us as best you can. We were only about two hundred hives behind when the planer broke, but now, with a double force, and the machinery whizzing almost day and night, we hope to soon be up once more.

On the 31st of May we received an importation of queens from Prof. Pilati, Bologna, Italy, and every queen was alive and in the best of shape. All (6) were safely introduced in a few minutes, and they are beauties, reared and selected especially for us. The way we so quickly and so successfully introduced them was as follows: We knew of a strong queenless colony of gentle Italians that we had just taken the queen from three days before to fill an order for a fine tested queen, and we procured some frames of hatching

brood from other colonies and shook off about a pint of those gentle bees into each of four four-frame shipping cases that had all wire cloth sides, and we hung a frame in the center of each shipping case and when all was ready we just turned an imported queen right loose in each box. Of course we could see both sides of the combs, as well as top and bottom of the boxes, and when a bee would look cross-eyed at a queen we just puffed a little smoke into its eyes and in a few minutes all was well. In two days more we put the bees and queens all out on stands and gave each another frame of hatching brood, and today, May 5th, all are doing well.

We have studied our localities so well for five years that now we are working it to a pretty fine point. At our Live Oak County yards, 25 to 30 miles from our home yards, the honey flow begins in February and lasts until the latter part of April, while our home yards do not get a flow till May, except sufficient to cause them to build up fast, and we move all the strong colonies from home just as the fast flow begins at the out west yards. We take the bulk of the bees from each strong colony here at home, and turn them on to full drawn combs and full sheets

of foundation and place them right where the honey is just pouring in, and before the queens hardly have time to think of laying the bees have the whole thing full of honey. We leave all the brood except one frame, on the home stand, and leave some young bees to take care of it, and they soon build up again. We do not move hives much, as we have the hives already placed at each yard and only use light shipping cases to move the bees in. Then at the close of the out west flow we bring all the bees we can get, in the same way as before, to our home territory, and turn them on to full sheets of foundation at the beginning of horse-mint bloom, about May 20th, and I tell you we secured a fine lot of full frames of white chunk comb honey in a very short time, ten days, I believe. The horse-mint reduces the bees wonderfully fast, and there is more honey than bees in the hives now. We turn virgin queens with each colony if we have them, if not we use old queens, but they get to lay but little till the flow is over, as the honey just pours, and the bees give the queens no chance at all. We will work our bees more largely in this manner from this on, as we now find it pays well, as the flows come just right at these different places to allow of this method of management.

Mrs. Atchley:—

How are the prospects for honey in your section this season? and how much extracted honey will you produce? I am buying for a large exporting trade and do not believe we can get honey enough to fill orders here in California.

Could you furnish us 3 or 4 cars of choice L. A. honey in 5 gallon cans, cased, and could you also recommend localities where we could buy car lots of choice liquid honey, either in Texas or Georgia. We would be very glad of any thing in detail. Please write us soon. We are able to pay the top of the market for choice goods. If we could buy 10 or 12 cars we would send a buyer I think.

W. A. WEBSTER,

Pylema, Cal., June 3, 1899.

Friend W.:—I am very sorry that we have not got the honey for you. We will not produce enough to fill our home orders. We will only get 3 car loads from about 900 colonies, and it is all sold long before we harvest it. We give your letter in full, with the hope that some may see it who have honey to supply you. I do not mind giving free advertising like this when both the producer and the merchants may be equally benefited. It may be that the publicity of this will enable some poor, hard-working apiarists to dispose of their whole crops to good advantage, while now they may be pondering over how and when they can sell. I hope and trust that California may have a good honey year in 1900, as a third miss will

be next to the breaking up of the bee business in your locality.

MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY.

Mr. E. R. Jones, Milano, Texas.

Dear Sir:—

I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 1st inst. making application for rates to Milano and return for the meeting of the Central Texas Bee Keepers' Ass'n. which convenes at Milano July 20th and 21st, 1899. For this occasion, we will make a rate of one and one third fares, on the certificate plan. You are doubtless aware that this provides that passengers should pay full fare on the going trip, and take receipt for such fare. When the meeting convenes the secretary should gather up the certificates, sign them and present them to the joint agent of the railroad companies, who, in the event that there are fifty or more showing that full fare has been paid by that number of passengers, will sell return tickets at one third fares. Will you please notify Mr. S. G. Warner, G. P. A., St. L. S. W. Ry. at Tyler, who will act as secretary of the meeting, in order that he may appoint joint agent.

Yours truly,

W. S. KEENAN.

Cys. S. G. W., M. L. R., D. J. P.,
W. G. C.

Galveston, Texas, June 5th, '99.

If I interpret correctly the above special rate will be given on any of the rail

roads of the following companies: viz:— M. K. & T., H. & T. C., I. & G. N., G. C. & S. F. and the Cotton Belt.

Don't forget to tell your agent where you are going, and take his receipt for the full fare. Full and complete instructions will be published in the July QUEEN. The Central Texas had the biggest bee meeting two years ago that Texas ever had, and it is going to have a bigger one this time. Don't fool yourself by missing it.

E. R. JONES,

Com. on Program, Milano, Tex., June 7, '99.

Program of The Central Texas Bee-Keepers' Association.

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

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

2 P. M. Call to order. Secretary Hyde's report. President's address. Election of officers. Time and place of next meeting. The honey resources of Texas; by E. J. Atchley. The best section honey super; by O. P. Hyde. Short discussion and criticism of above. The production of comb and extracted honey in the same hive to take advantage of short and

fast flows; by H. H. Hyde. The hive I use; by L. Scholl. Criticism of the above. Adjourn for supper.

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

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

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

F. L. Aten and E. Y. Terrell.
Question box.

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

F. L. ATEN, Pres.

H. H. HYDE, Sec. and Treas.

A Special Invitation.

To the bee-keepers of Texas:— I, as Ass't secretary and Treas. of The Central Texas Bee-keepers' Association, wish to call attention to the announcement and program of the above association's convention to be held at Milano. I hope every bee-keeper who possibly can will be present. Let us have a large attendance. I guarantee that the people of Milano will give us a royal welcome, the time will pass pleasantly and enjoyably and last, but not least, you can not go without coming away wiser on the subject of bee-keeping than when you went. Mr. Jones has prepared an excellent program, the best part of which will be the question box. All bee-keepers, both amateurs and veterans will ask questions to be answered by discussion by the convention. A question box will be prepared, but I am going to start

the ball rolling, so if at present or in the future you have a question you would like answered, no matter whether you expect to be there or not, just simply drop me a letter, or a postal card will be O. K., giving the question. I will make a list of such and they will be answered, so come along, brother bee-keepers, with your questions; also please favor us with your attendance at Milano. One of the hardest questions already on file is, Does the mating of the queen affect her drone progeny? I hope all will have a bounteous harvest of honey.

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

WANTED—To exchange a Barnes's foot-power sewing machine, that has been run four seasons, for high-arm Singer sewing machine. **Mrs. S. E. Chatham,**

Travis, Falls Co., Texas.

if Please mention THE QUEEN.

GOOD SINGERS.

I have four Canary-birds, all males, that are fine singers, that I desire to dispose of at once. I will ship them by express, in light boxes, for \$1.00 each, purchasers paying express charges. This is a remarkably low price for fine birds that are good singers.

L. B. Smith,
Lometa, Lampasas Co., Texas.

if Please mention THE QUEEN.

New York Quotations.

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

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

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

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

Comb Honey:

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

Extracted Honey:

Florida White,	per lb.	.....	7	to	7½	cts.
“	Light Amber,	.....	6	to	6½	“

PER GALLON.

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

Bees-wax,	per lb.	27	to	28	cts.
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Write us before shipping.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & Co.,

Franklin, West Broadway & Varick Sts.,
May 27, 1899. New York.

H. E. WOOD, Honey Department.

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

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

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

Job Printing for Bee-Keepers.

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

The Jennie Atchley Co.,

Beeville, Texas.

Hydes' Specialties.

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

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

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

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

Queens. ❀ QUEENS! ❀ QUEENS!!

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

WILLIE ATCHLEY, Beeville, Texas.

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

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Iroquois Bicycles \$16.75

400 of the famous Iroquois Model 3 Bicycles will be sold at \$16.75 each, just one-third their value because their wheels were too expensively built, and we have bought the entire plant at a forced sale at 20 cents on the dollar. With it we got 400 Model 3 Iroquois Bicycles, finished and complete. Made to sell at \$60. To advertise our business we have concluded to sell these 400 at just what they stand us, and make the marvelous offer of a Model 3 IROQUOIS BICYCLE at \$16.75 while they last. The wheels are strictly up-to-date, famous everywhere for beauty and good quality. The Iroquois Model 3 is too well known to need a detailed description. Shelby 1 1/2 in. seamless tubing, improved two-piece crank, detachable sprockets, arch crown, barrel hubs and hanger, 2 1/2 in. drop, finest nickel and enamel; colors, black, maroon and coach green; Gents' frames, 22, 24 and 26 in., Ladies' 22 in.; best "Record," guaranteed tires and high-grade equipment throughout. Our Written Guarantee with every bicycle.

DESCRIPTION A complete line of '99 Models at \$11.50 and up. Second-hand wheels \$3 to \$10. We want RIDER AGENTS in every town to represent us. Hundreds earned their bicycle last year. This year we offer wheels and cash for work done for us; also Free Use of sample wheel to agents. Write for our liberal proposition. We are known everywhere as the greatest Exclusive Bicycle House in the world and are perfectly reliable; we refer to any bank or business house in Chicago, to any express company and to our customers everywhere.

SEND ONE DOLLAR (for your express agent's guarantee for charges one way) state whether ladies' or gents', color and height of frame wanted, and we will ship C. O. D. for the balance (\$15.75 and express charges), subject to examination and approval. If you don't find it the most wonderful Bicycle Offer ever made, send it back at our expense. **ORDER TO-DAY** if you don't want to be disappointed. 50 cents discount for cash in full with order.

WE HAVE BICYCLES in every town to represent us. Hundreds earned their bicycle last year. This year we offer wheels and cash for work done for us; also Free Use of sample wheel to agents. Write for our liberal proposition. We are known everywhere as the greatest Exclusive Bicycle House in the world and are perfectly reliable; we refer to any bank or business house in Chicago, to any express company and to our customers everywhere.

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

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



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

W. F. Whiteaker & Co., Marak, Milam Co., Texas.

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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.

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

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

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5-4

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Our 36 page catalog,
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THE A. I. Root Company's GOODS by the car load, thereby saving freight charges to nearby patrons. Are prepared to furnish most anything in the bee line on short notice at Root's prices.

IF YOU ARE

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

1, 2 and 3 frame nuclei a specialty.

John Nebel & Son HIGH HILL, Mo.

 **TEXAS CACTUS!** 

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

Atchley & Salazar,
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Concluded Not To Rise.

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

Our '99 Prices for Queens and bees.

CHEAP QUEENS AND COMPETITION.

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

The Jennie Atchley Co.,
Beeville, Texas.

The Midland Farmer

—SEMI-MONTHLY.—

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

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

A Whole Year!

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

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

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Wainwright Building,

ST. LOUIS.

W. M. BARNUM, Editor.

THE RURAL HOME,

S. H. PILE, Pub.,

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

A Semi-Monthly, devoted to

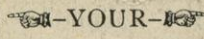
BETTER FARMING and

MORE MONEY for
the PRODUCER.

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

A Liberal Offer.

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

Holy Land  CHOICE Golden Italian

Bred by the best methods known.

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

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

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

Nuclei and Queens.

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

Lone Star Apiaries, Fairview, Tex.
Please mention THE QUEEN.

LARGE Apicultural Establishment

(Established in 1860)

for the Rearing and Export of queen bees

PURE SELECTED ITALIAN KIND

Cav. Prof. PIETRO PILATI,

Via Mazzini No. 70,

Bologna, (Italy.)

PRICE LIST

	March April May	June July August	September October November
1 tested Queen	Doll. 1.75	Doll. 1.25	Doll. 1 00
6 " Queens	" 9.25	" 7.00	" 5.75
12 " "	" 18.00	" 14.00	" 10 00

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

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

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

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

tf

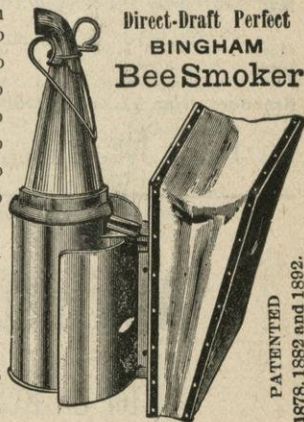
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Patented 1878, 1882 and 1892.

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

Direct-Draft Perfect
BINGHAM
Bee Smoker



PATENTED
1878, 1882 and 1892.

All Bingham smokers are stamped on the metal



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

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

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

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

DEAR SIR: Have used the Conqueror 15 years I was always pleased with its workings, but think I would need a new one this summer, I write for a circular. I do not think the 4-inch Smoke engine too large.

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

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.

Are You Looking For It? WHAT?

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


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



INFORMATION!



Give us your address in exchange for
 Our New 1899 Catalog.



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

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

BEE-KEEPING FOR BEGINNERS.

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

Bee-keepers' supplies at bottom prices.

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

J. M. Jenkins,

Wetumpka, Ala.

—ESTABLISHED—
 1884

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

NOW IS THE TIME TO ORDER.

Don't wait until your bees are

Hanging on a Limb,

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

They do Swarm.

REMEMBER



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

we are receiving:

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

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

The Jennie Atchley Company,

Beeville, Texas.