



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

The Southland queen. Vol. IV, No. 12 April 1899

Beeville, Texas: The Jennie Atchley Company, April 1899

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/QHDNKPNV4EFVY9A>

<http://rightsstatements.org/vocab/NKC/1.0/>

For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

015
a 21

— THE —

SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

— PUBLISHED BY —

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY COMPANY,

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, : : : April, 1899.

Farm Bee Keeping is one of the leading departments in the **MODERN FARMER** and **RUSY BEE**, the best general **FARM** and **BEE** paper in existence. Write for a sample copy to-day and for clubbing rates with any paper you want.

Address **THE MODERN FARMER AND BUSY BEE**,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

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

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

Texas Farmer Pub. Co.,
Dallas, Texas.

The Best Reading for the Family.

— — — — —

We have made arrangements whereby we can offer

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

BOTH PAPERS FOR ONE YEAR FOR \$1.25.

— — — — —

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

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

Address,

The Southland Queen,
Beeville, Texas.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

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

Vol. IV.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, APRIL, 1899.

No. 12.

Gerstung's Theory.

(By L. Stachelhausen.)

In three chapters.—CHAPTER III.

Another theory of Gerstung's is his "FUNDAMENTAL LAW OF BROOD DEVELOPMENT." The old school is of the opinion that the queen will deposit eggs where ever she finds an empty cell. Nothing in nature goes on in such a way; everywhere we will see a certain order and our problem is to find this order and the first causes of it.

It may seem somewhat bombastic to talk about a natural or fundamental law of brood development, but it is the merit of Gerstung that he tried to find order where other bee-keepers have seen contingency only.

In early spring the queen lays the first eggs in the center of the bee cluster, where the highest temperature is. By and by more eggs are laid around this center on the same comb. Next, eggs are laid into the adjoining combs, but the extension of the brood here is smaller. So the mass of the brood gets the form of a globe or an egg.

The extension of the brood goes on in this way till the 22nd day. Now young bees are coming from the cells in the center of the brood nest and the queen commences to lay eggs in the center again. Gerstung calls this the beginning of the second period of breeding. So he counts a number of brood periods during the year, each one 22 days long.

If we investigate the brood nest in this condition the state of the brood will show, when the queen had commenced to lay, when a sudden multiplying of egg-laying had taken place, and so on. If the brood is in this simple order, Gerstung calls it an one-systematic brood nest.

Beginning the second breeding period the queen will probably be more prolific than in the first period and the empty cells in the center are not sufficient any more; she has to go to the periphery of the brood nest to find empty cells, and so outside of the first a second system is formed. In the same way a third system may follow and if the bee-keeper is able to read the language of this brood-order he can get much information for practical use.

This regular order of the brood nest is disturbed in different ways. The brood is surrounded by cells containing pollen and open honey. In a good pollen flow the nurse bees cannot consume this pollen as fast as the brood nest is expanded, then the pollen is not removed from these cells and the queen will lay outside of them. If the pollen is consumed afterwards the queen will lay eggs into these cells too, and then the order of the brood nest seems to be irregular.

More disturbance is caused by too small frames and if the brood-chamber is divided into two stories. Chas. Dadant mentioned this long ago as a hinderance for fast development of the brood.

So far, I accept the opinion of Gerstung. The idea is not entirely new to American bee-keepers. If I am correct Dr. Miller expressed the same opinion by saying that the queen always lays into empty cells next to the center of the brood nest. But it is an excellent idea of Gerstung that the way of the queen can be traced by the observation of the brood.

The objection that not the queen, but the worker bees determine the cells in which the queen will lay eggs, by cleaning and preparing them, is of no signification, because for the organic conception bees and the queen will always act in ac-

cordance and harmony and are influenced by the same impulses.

Some time ago, Gerstung supposed that the queen, after every breeding period, takes a rest, in which no eggs are laid; he called this laying pauses. He abandoned this opinion afterwards, but still holds some conclusions, which can be conducted from these pauses only. Still he thinks that at the beginning of a new period the queen will lay a few eggs only per day. I do not think this is correct. The fertility of the queen in spring seems to progress little by little and all the time.

Gerstung says that if a colony swarms, the queen has just commenced to lay eggs in the center again, that is, at the beginning of a new period. If this was correct we could foretell the day when a swarm would issue, but I cannot see a reason for it and have some doubts.

According to Gerstung stimulative feeding in spring should be done when the queen has commenced a new breeding period, because in this state it is less necessary to expand the brood nest. If we do not suppose laying pauses we cannot see any difference in this respect.

Gerstung recommends artificial increase by brushed swarms and forced swarms (See my article in

THE QUEEN of May, 1897). Brushed swarms, he says, should be formed on the first days of a new period, because then the colony has comparatively more young bees. This again is reasonable only if we suppose laying pauses.

We see I do not agree with some of Gerstung's conclusions. Now I will give some which I think are correct.

Many times we find it recommended to place an empty comb or foundation between two brood combs to stimulate brood rearing in spring. Some writers praise this practice very much while others entirely reject it. If we place this empty comb between two brood combs with capped brood in the center, while open brood and eggs are on the outer edges the queen will perhaps deposit eggs into this empty comb and the bee-keeper thinks he gained very much. But as soon as the brood in the adjoining combs are gnawing out of the cells the queen commences to lay into these now empty cells. Now the new comb contains capped brood where the queen expects empty cells; this disturbs her very much and many times she does not pass this comb at all; the brood nest on one side of this comb is neglected by the queen entirely at least for some time. So the advantage is changed to a remaining

disadvantage. Many times the queen does not lay at all into the new comb, but the bees fill it with honey and so it is the more a disturbance in the brood nest.

To avoid this the empty comb should be placed between two brood combs containing the least number of capped brood cells, but young larvæ and eggs in the center. At the beginning of a new period it should be placed in the center, later on the outside of the brood nest.

This rule is important for practical bee-keeping and shows that scientific speculation is not so very useless as some of our bee-keepers seem to think. I used to practice this giving of empty combs on a large scale and it seemed to me that these combs should be placed between two combs with open brood, but I could not give a reason for it.

Similar caution is necessary if a colony is strengthened by brood combs. Gerstung is not in favor of this, but he gives the following rule: The comb should be given between two similar ones. This is not difficult, but more difficult is it to rearrange the strong colony which has given the brood comb for strengthening the weaker one. Wait till young bees are gnawing out from an outer comb, take this comb and give an empty one in its

place. Generally this comb will be right for an outer comb of the brood nest in the weaker colony also, because in the same apiary the breeding periods commence generally at the same time in every hive.

Gerstung further thinks that the nursing bees are ordered in the same way as the brood according to their age and that bees of different ages feed larvæ of different ages. I have some doubts about this, because I have introduced hundreds of Italian queens into black colonies and have never observed such an order.

Gerstung has constructed a bee hive which he thinks is in accordance with his theory. It shows some similarity to our American hives and is surely an improvement compared with most German hives. He uses somewhat wider frames, and they can be handled from the top of the hive, while in other German hives they are handled from the side. For the honey crop he gives removable supers like we do, while in Germany this part of the hive is generally connected with the brood chamber. Nevertheless, I do not think that any American bee-keeper would accept this hive.

Concerning the wider frames and their advantage for brood rearing is Dr. Dzierzon again in opposition to Gerstung. He said: "We are raising honey and not bees."

It is well known and Doolittle reminds us nearly every year that we need as many bees as possible for the main honey flow, but that it is of no advantage to raise bees which cannot work during this main honey flow.

If we need bees for the honey flow the colonies have to breed them and if the main honey flow is early, the colonies should breed early and fast. Doolittle gives advice how this can be done with his comparatively small frames by artificial manipulation. Dadant is of the opinion that with large frames the bees build up just the same without this artificial manipulation and Gerstung thinks about like him. Much brood in spring is the aim of every bee-keeper. Quite different in the main honey flow; it is correct that at this time a colony with very little open brood will store the most honey comparatively. In my locality brood rearing is more limited than we like during the main honey flow. In other localities I think it will be not very much different and if it is we have more than one way to limit the brood. Dr. Dzierzon does not see any difference; much brood is either good or it is bad, and because he has found that a colony with only one brood comb during the honey flow has stored the most honey, he concludes that little brood is good at all times and under all circumstances.

An Imaginary Hive Theoretically Manipulated.

It is evident that the 4 x 5 sections are gaining in popularity and will eventually be the standard.

Being convinced of this fact, novice like, I have been figuring on a hive adjusted to these dimensions, and that nearer conforms to the shape of a swarm of bees as they naturally cluster than does the standard, being shorter and deeper, all parts interchangeable and the same half depth bodies adjustable for extracting, pattern slat or T supers and divisible brood chambers with the bee spaces all preserved. Such may be in use, but I will give the results of my figures. Brood chamber, $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches long inside and $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Super, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep. Brood frame, $15\frac{1}{2}$ x $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches outside. Extracting frame, 5 inches deep. Two of these shallow bodies could be used with a set of deep frames. When each has a $\frac{7}{8}$ in. thick top bar the capacity of the proposed frame is the same as that of a standard.

It stands to reason that more honey would be stored in the upper corners of an L. frame than would be over the brood in a deeper and shorter one, but practice might teach differently.

Nevertheless, if $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches be too deep and 5 inches too shallow

as a brood frame for anyone, $9\frac{1}{8}$ x $15\frac{1}{2}$ can be used in a body of the proposed length and standard depth nearly as conveniently without any change in the super arrangements herein described. Then a 10 frame hive of this capacity would meet the requirements of the present 8 frame advocates and give uniformity of surplus arrangements for all. With the body wide enough for 10 frames and a division board the super would be $16\frac{1}{4}$ x $14\frac{7}{8}$ inside and would hold thirtytwo $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. sections, old style with plain separators, or the same number of plain ones occupying $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. space, or twentyeight with a follower and a bee space on each side, thus securing a more uniform finish of the outside rows of sections. The bee spaces being at the top, the T tin rests should be driven in the edge of super and buried up with the projections bent down sufficiently for the T tins to be level with the bottom. These staples would not be in the way when used as an extracting super or brood chamber nor when 28 sections are put in on slats. In case 32 were put in on slats then a notch deep enough for the staples could be cut into the side slats.

I guess some one will say: How is the fellow going to use slats in that same super and preserve the bee space? This may be a part

with serious objections, but I would do it by having a slotted honey board or one made of slats keyed together by means of three stiff wires, one in the middle and one near each end in holes to fit exactly and put it on as we now use queen excluders. Each slat would have three holes bored through edgewise and be strung on the wires. Make eyes to each end of these wires, have hooks on the super and simply hook the section holders on.

If desirable, one might reverse the whole super of sections by fastening a set of slats on top, invert the case, give the sections a few moments to settle and take the top slats off.

The separators with T tins should be $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and those used with slats 16. Key the sections up from the end also when slats are used. Of course these hives would be just as simple and work like the ordinary hives in use. The deep or shallow bodies and frames could be used for extracting supers or brood chambers and could be converted into comb honey hives by simply changing the furniture.

Extracting supers could be put on to prevent swarming, a super of sections added under them and as soon as work is commenced in sections remove extracting supers, extract the honey, or hive swarms

in one or two of them and have the honey carried up into sections.

During a heavy but short flow hive a swarm in one shallow body, remove the queen and give brood and work them for all they are worth for honey until they rear a queen and she begins to lay or until the flow is over and then unite them with some other colony and take all the honey, thus preventing increase.

This arrangement or construction of hives would enable one to use bodies of 8 or 10 frame capacity without any change of the other parts. In fact, all would be interchangeable 10 frame hives with different capacities and could be varied to suit the fancy of all by using one or more bodies of different depths. The beauty of it is, all tops, bottoms, queen excluders and surplus arrangements generally would fit a brood chamber of three or more different capacities.

I have not tried these wonderful things and will wait for criticisms before I do. Q. C.

Tells About Mexico.

Editors of SOUTHLAND QUEEN:—
We spent January and part of February in old Mexico, the gulf part of the republic being our field of investigation. We spent most of our time in the neighborhood of Tampico, in the state of Tamauli-

pas, also Vera Cruz. Now we are going to state plain facts as we found them and will give a very brief statement for space in your valuable journal will not admit an elaborate account of everything.

We will state that we have organized a missionary Baptist colony to settle in the tropics of Mexico. Why Baptist and not a general colony? Well, because we are Baptist and want to have our church there. Following are the principals:

Last January we visited tropical Mexico with the view of settling a missionary Baptist colony if the climate and soil suited. Well, we found a garden of Eden. As soon as we came back we went to work to organize a colony of missionary Baptists for tropical Mexico. We have succeeded in doing so, and it is styled the Missionary Baptist Colonization Association for Tropical Mexico. We go as foreign missionaries into a country where the Gospel of Christ was never preached. It is our purpose to go in a body strong enough to be self-sustaining and to give the people the true Gospel. We have two reputable Baptist preachers as officers to lead the way. We want 500 families to go with us in October into a very rich farming country where they can grow all kinds of fruit, coffee, chocolate,

rubber, vanilla and pineapples. Land is very cheap. Now it seems to us that 500 or 1000 Baptists should do a great work these. If you will help us by giving this publication it will greatly aid us in the work. We believe that God is in this move. Many Baptists from Texas will go. We give as reference Dr. H. B. Carroll.

Now we do not bar anybody out. Any reputable white family can join the association. We will begin to tell you what we found. Well, first, we found the richest land we ever saw. Very little of the land is improved. You asked us if it is timbered. Well, we should say so. The timber and underbrush is so dense one cannot go through it without cutting their way. The large timber is Spanish cedar, live oak, rose wood and rubber, and many with strange names we never heard of. You ask about that country for bees. Well, we saw nobody with bees there, but the woods are alive with wild bees for we saw them everywhere we went gathering nectar. Bees work every day in the year when it is not raining for that is a tropical climate. We saw oranges, lemons and bananas with blooms, green and ripe fruit on the same trees. The forest is as green in winter as in summer.

One day we found a colony of

bees that had built their comb out in the open air in a banana grove. All the bees are little blacks. Bees are not all that make honey in Mexico, because we found a big red ant that gathers honey. Now, you may doubt this story, but nevertheless, it is true, because we saw the ants with the honey and ate some for our meal and as far as we could tell it tasted like bees' honey. The ants do not build comb, but put the honey in small, thin, gelatine like balls about the size of medium buckshot. We were told that there were hundreds of barrels of honey shipped to New York from Tampico every year; it sells for five cents per lb. there. It is the writers purpose to produce comb honey there.

Now about other products. You can produce any kind of garden vegetables any month in the year. We visited a tomato farm of 250 acres ten miles from Tampico run by three Americans. They were shipping three and four car loads per day into Chicago and other northern cities and we were told that they brought \$1000.00 per car; this was the first of February. Think of it! How does this strike you? We have engaged land at the following prices: \$3.00 to \$6.00 per acre; one third cash and the balance in three annual payments; six per cent interest.

Our plans are as follows: We have a membership certificate which cost \$10.00 and this certificate gives the holder the advantage of cheap railroad rates, cheap land or any other concessions the colony may get. The money obtained is used to pay the expenses of locating lands, getting grants or anything else that will be of benefit to our people. Now, if you want to better your condition, go with us. Send \$10.00 and you will get your certificate by return mail. Don't think that we can do all this work gratis. We are not able. We need your help and must have it if we succeed in carrying a healthy colony.

We advise the leaving of your families until you go, build a house, clear land and make a crop. Then send for your families and they will be pleased with their new homes. Now we trust we have been true in our account and that this will bring fruit for our labor. If anyone who reads this article wishes to know more, write us with inclosed stamps.

Dr. C. S. PHILLIPS,
Waco, Tex. General manager.

Dr. Mason informs us that the next meeting of the United States Bee-keepers' Association will be held in Philadelphia on Sept. 5, 6 and 7, 1899. We hope that as many bee-keepers will attend as can possibly go.



F. L. ATEN'S JACOBSON APIARY OF 48 HIVES, ON BRUSHY CREEK, WILLIAMSON COUNTY, TEX.



SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF
L. STACHELHAUSEN.

I was born in 1845 in Bavaria, near Regensburg in my father's castle, he being a nobleman with estate in Bavaria. At the age of ten years I left the parent house for education in different schools. From 1861 till 1864 I was a student at the university at Muenchen, in Bavaria. For further study as a mining engineer I went to the mine college of Leoben, in Austria, and studied there till 1866. Afterwards I surveyed in different coal and silver mines, especially in Hungaria. In 1867 I received an appointment as superintendent of a

glass factory in Bavaria. Afterwards I conducted iron founderies and machine factories in Bavaria and Saxony.

During my school time about 1856 I visited an uncle of mine very often who kept bees in movable frame hives and I was interested in bee keeping at once. In a very short time I could help him in all his manipulations with bees and as soon as I had a home in 1867 I commenced bee-keeping earnestly, making my own hives, and since that time I have owned some colonies nearly all the time. In 1870 I married and my wife has truly and faithfully shared all our ups and downs of life. Our only daughter, Else, was married in 1893, and her husband, Ed. Dietz, is my partner in the bee business now.

Different circumstances induced us to emigrate to Texas in the year of 1879 and to select bee-keeping as the main occupation. I bought some land here, kept bees and worked my farm since that time. It goes without saying that I have always read different German and American bee papers. In 1876 I wrote my first article for a German bee journal, and since I am in Texas I try to explain our American hives and managements to the German bee-keepers and to make the American bee friends acquainted with everything occurring in Germany that I think is interesting to them, and to give my little experience and few observations free to all.

L. STACHELHAUSEN,
Converse, Tex., March, 1899.

BEE TALK.

(By H. H. Hyde.)

I see by March QUEEN that Bee Crank takes me to task in regard to what I said about the Yankees not liking southern honey. If it will ease his conscience I will affirm that a greater part of this is pure prejudice and nothing more.

If Bee Crank will take the trouble to write me I will send him a sample of cotton bloom honey which I believe is equal to his heartsease or any other northern honey. Mind you, I am not saying it is superior. I am willing for a fair settlement of this mooted question. Next, Bee Crank steps on my toes about defending section honey so strongly. Well, I am like Bee Crank. I believe in producing just what the market calls for. In our part section honey is the readiest sale. Mr. Atchley says that with section honey broken combs are more numerous with him, hence I am picking no racket out of Bee Crank for raising extracted honey. We, (O. P. Hyde & Son) in fact, produce all three kinds, but more section honey than either one of the others.

Thank you, Bro. Bee Crank for your invitation to help cut wood. Without trying I will give it up that you can beat me, but you wouldn't do so at picking cotton,

although I haven't picked any in several years.

Pickings, by Stenog, in "Gleanings," and Afterthought, by Cogitater, in "A. B. J.," are two new departments in beedom. Both promise benefit. Pity but that THE QUEEN had a Reviewer. We hope some intelligent bee-keeper, perhaps one of the Atchleys, will take up this department. What says you, Mr. Editor?

I see by a recent number of the "A. B. J." that the editor replies to a slur about his ("A. B. J.") journal not giving the P. O. of contributors, but only the county. Well, I must butt against editor York. I believe every journal should give the full address of every contributor, neither should a man write under a nom de plume. Sometimes great help can be given by doing so. An editor should not hold back the address of a contributor for fear he would be bothered by letters. A man doesn't have to answer every or any letters he doesn't wish to. I believe there is a deeper reason behind this affair.

Well, while I am butting, and since I am invited to do so, I will proceed with a statement made in February "Progressive," by Mr. Williams, to the effect that a queen never lays eggs in queen cells.

Well, I must say that every up to date bee-keeper knows that

queens do lay eggs in queen cells. While I have never seen a queen in the act of doing so, I have seen and torn down hundreds of fresh queen cells with eggs only in them, also new cells with no eggs, showing that the bees were waiting for the queen to lay the eggs.

Hutto, Texas, March 20, 1899.

If you noticed, Bee Crank said he never tasted southern honey. Ask him if he really let the opportunity pass without doing so, when, about the year 1893, we shipped him 100 nuclei. Yes, a paper full of stuff without the full names and addresses of its contributors is a damage to such papers, but *nom de plumes* are sometimes unavoidable. We really have no room for another department at present.

ED.

SWEET CLOVER.

To the editor of THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN:—

In January number you published a letter from me in which I made some mention of sweet clover.

How many states compose the American Union? Is Texas one of them? How about Novia Scotia, Canada, etc? I had no idea that THE QUEEN meandered away up in the Klondike region, or if it did what might anyone there care about sweet clover. Well, I will

not venture to enumerate the letters that are produced pertaining to this mal-odorous plant, but must ask THE QUEEN to reply to most of them. Nearly all desire to know when and how to sow it, and on what kind of land, also whether or not it is good for forage or fodder fertilizer, etc. What would it profit a man to sow it for the bees, and if it would be likely to run a man off his farm if he scattered a few seed along the highway. Where seed can be obtained, and finally the law as to sowing it on his own land.

Now as to the time of sowing, all depends on where a man lives. I would say, sow when you would other clover, but as a rule you will get about one seed in fifty to germinate. When it sows itself, or its own seed, it seems to all come up, but we must remember that one plant produces thousands of seeds. Most any kind of land will do. Try and compact the soil after sowing. If you drive across the ground with a wagon you will see how much better it will come up in those ruts. Now I have no domestic animals that I despise enough to attempt to teach them to eat this clover. Nearly everyone here calls it sour alfalfa, and heartily hate it, unless it be the bee-keepers. The plant produces excellent honey and in abundance. It might not pay

to sow on good tillable land for the honey alone unless no one keeps bees near you, or all join in planting for the bees. You would in that case make it pay if you have plenty of land that needs fertilizing. Good cultivation keeps it where it will do no harm. The A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio, will send you seed postpaid for 17 or 18 cts. per pound. The law? Well, I haven't the revised statutes of the Western Hemisphere. H. M. JAMESON,
Corona, Cal., March 25, '99.

Friend J:—We are proud of the information you give regarding sweet clover, and we believe our readers will be also. Yes, THE QUEEN goes to all civilized countries where bees are kept that we know of. We have nearly fifty subscribers in the little island of Jamaica, a great many in Australia and other English colonies, and as far as we know, they all like THE QUEEN. ED.

A BEE TRAP.

Well, Brother Atchley, as I commenced to write you a sketch of my experience this spring with bees, I will first state that at the end of the cold spell I had a few hives that had nice queens in them with maybe a pint of bees and no brood. Now, to save them, I invented a trap to catch me some

wild bees to put with them. As you know that wild bees and lots of them are against the bee-keeper, I thought it no harm, although I hated to treat the little things that way. I went three miles from home and put out my trap where I thought bee trees were pretty thick and in a couple of hours I had imprisoned a pretty fair swarm. I brought them home at night, run them in a hive with a queen and about a half pint of bees and put a feeder on them and now I have a strong colony. It works like a charm. I also had some robbers that seemed to want to do nothing else but pilfer around the cracks of hives. I set the trap, caught the scoundrels, kept them shut up till sun down and what of them that were alive would go home to return next morning. So in three days I got rid of them. It is the best bee escape, I think, in existence. Later on I will give dimensions of it.

Now, brothers, if you think this is unreligious let's here from you in THE QUEEN.

W. W. WILLIAMS,
Fannin, Texas, March 18, 1899.

SHORT CROP EXPECTED.

As we have had no rain to speak of for about six weeks prior to March 18th our season is delayed fully one month and the prospects at present are for a short crop at best, or likely very little honey at all.

G. L. MORRIS,
Bonsall, Cal., March 28, 99.

QUEEN REARING.

Why Everyone Can't be a queen Breeder.

(By Willie Atchley.)

(Concluded.)

I think I have said all I know to say about why everyone can't be a queen breeder. The greatest reason is that everyone does not lean that way, nor does everyone lean toward bee-keeping, but there are many bee-keepers that will never make queen breeders.

The importance of having good queens can not be emphasized too strongly nor rehearsed too often, as the whole thing in successful bee-keeping lies in the kind of queens that are used. In overhauling the apiaries, both in spring and fall, or any other time for that matter, the work of queens should be watched closely, and when one is found that does not perform her duties to the letter, it is money in the owner's pocket to pinch her head off at once and give the colony a better one. It has been going the rounds of the bee papers for many years that sometimes a young queen will lay drone eggs at first and then get down to laying worker eggs. This is all a mistake, according to my experience. Many times laying workers begin their work, sometimes in one or two days after a colony has been made queenless,

and when those workers begin laying they do not stop, as a rule, till they are dead, and thus the young queens have help and have to bear the name of laying drone eggs into worker cells when it is the workers doing the work, but as soon as the workers are played out that were laying at the time the queen began you will see no more eggs that make drones in worker cells. At least, this is my experience, and I have tested it in hundreds of cases. Of course there will be a queen once in a while that will begin laying drone eggs in worker cells and scatter some worker brood along with it, but she never does any better as long as she lives. If a queen is mated right and is all upright in every way she will lay worker eggs from the start, and drone eggs only when needed for the welfare of the colony, or mostly at or near swarming time.

HOW TO TELL WHEN A QUEEN HAS BEEN REARED FROM A WORKER LARVA TOO OLD.

I can tell more by the head and face of a queen when she has been reared from a worker larva too old than by any other way, at least when she is young. She will have a worker's head or will very much resemble a worker if you look at her about the head and such queens never do active service very long,

but may lay all right for a while. Another way to tell them is by the way they get about. Those that show that they are reared from a very old larva usually crawl about with their heads close to the combs and get about just like they were about half crazy. These queens may be as large and look about as well at first as any queens, but they will soon begin to give way and the colony will run down. I am of the opinion that such queens are never mated properly no way, as they are too much worker and not developed as they should be and this makes them almost worthless. Now, a question that I have not, as yet, settled in my mind is, I am not able to tell whether queens that are raised from these half worker and half queens are any way at fault or not. I know that general rules would count them inferior, but as yet I have failed to tell whether it is true or not that they are inferior. I have had a great many of the half worker and half queens superseded and the queens were as good as any and lived just as long as any queens in the apiary as far as I could tell. I would be glad to hear from others on this subject. I will give, from time to time, dots on queen rearing as they turn up while I am at work among the bees.

(THE END.)



OUR SCHOOL.

Mrs. JENNIE ATCHLEY,
INSTRUCTOR

I wish to keep a few bees. Please tell me the best place to get them and how to take care of them after I do get them.

A. H. SHERMAN,
Sandoval, Ills., March 28, '99.

I would advise you to get bees as near your home as possible if you can get them as cheap there as elsewhere, as express charges are high on bees. If you cannot get them cheaply near you we will send you bees by the pound, nuclei or even full colonies, from which you can soon get a start, and we have sent hundreds of colonies to Ills. We mail you our lessons in profitable bee-keeping and you are now a scholar in our school and any information not found in the book let me know and I will do the best I can in the way of imparting the information to you.

Your catalogue does not exactly inform me what I wish to know. What do you mean by spacing strips, or bottom boards with spacing strips? Also what is hive stands? DR. B. F. JOHNSON,
Stockdale, Tex., March 30, '99.

Dr., what we call bottom boards with spacing strips are the bottoms for the hives with little strips nailed on them that give a bee space under the frames, as both stories of the No. 5 hives are alike and can be used interchangeable and without the spacing strips the bottoms of frames would come too near the bottoms of the hives for a bee space. Hive stands are little frames made about three inches deep for hives to sit on to keep them off of the ground. Some use them and some do not, and they do not belong to the hives proper.

Mrs. Atchley:—I am a new man in southwest Texas and new in the bee business and I desire all the information I can get. How must I proceed and what must I read?

J. V. COCKRELL,

Floresville, Tex., March 29, '99.

Friend C.:—I have mailed you our lessons and sent you a copy of our paper and will mail you this issue and if you do not find the required knowledge in them write what is lacking and I will try to supply it. I will say, read *THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN*, of course, if you want to learn all about bees. *THE QUEEN* is gotten out by practical bee-keepers all over the country and is doing a great work in schooling beginners. We aim to

make *THE QUEEN* the bee-keepers' paper, and we are not going to let up until we succeed. The liberal help we are now receiving from all over the country is quite encouraging and when you are a scholar just fire in your questions and we will do the best we can for you.

Mrs. Atchley:—I desire to ask you some questions, as I have 27 colonies of black and hybrid bees, and I would buy a tested queen for each of my colonies if I thought they were better honey gatherers than those I have. Please tell me which kind are the best honey gatherers, anyway. Which are best, the leather colored, three bands, or black bees? I raise all extracted honey. Now, tell me what race of bees you would prefer in my case.

T. LEHMAN,

Elgin, Iowa, March 24, '99.

Friend L.:—I would advise you to keep the hybrids if they are of a good strain, as they are just about as good for your purpose as any bees in the world that I know of, but if you desire to have your colonies all pure, I would advise you to use the three band Italians in your climate, and I think they would prove more remunerative to you than other pure races, but this is only my guess, but after much thought before replying I would

advise you to get the three bands if you wish to make your bees PURE, but if you do not care to, do that just get you one tested queen and raise you some queens from her and allow them to mate with your hybrid drones and you will have a fine honey gathering strain of bees, in fact, this is exactly the admixture I prefer for honey gathering, either for extracted or comb honey, even if they are a little bit more cross than the pure races, or said to be, but really I have found but little difference in this regard in my long experience with all kinds. I have thought best to answer your questions at length, as this is a very important matter, as it may be the means of saving considerable money to my friends, as they may kill off their hybrid queens, spend money for others that are no better for honey gathering, if as good, lose time, worry and money besides. I know it would be money to me to sell you the tested queens, but I will not advise you nor anyone else in a way that would be to my own benefit and a detriment to my friends. Your interest is my interest, and I have tried to give you my honest opinions in this matter.

I want to know if it will make any difference in the mode of introducing my queen when she arrives, as the colony to which I wish

to give her has been queenless for a long time, possibly all winter. The colony has plenty of stores and is in good condition, except queenless.

J. C. BERGEN,

Livermore, Iowa, Feb. 28, '99.

No, you need not try any different plan, but introduce your queen by the candy plan, as described on the underside of the card on the cage the queen will arrive in and you will likely be successful.

Please tell me about where the queen can be found in the hive so I can find her, as you see I am a novice.

T. MERRIMAN,

Chico, Tex., March 6, '99.

Friend M.:—The queen can usually be found on some of the combs forming the brood nest, but to tell exactly which comb she is on without taking out some of them is a pretty hard matter, but she is found, in the breeding season, where there are empty cells for her to lay in. If there are young bees hatching from the center combs she will likely be there depositing eggs as fast as the bees hatch, and she does not allow the bees much time to dress up things after the baby has crawled out either. If there is no brood hatching she may be found on some of the outside combs of the brood nest, on a warm day, where there are empty cells. A person

that is up to it can be pretty successful in withdrawing the comb that has the queen most every time, but sometimes this is hard for anyone to do. You will understand that the duty of the queen is to lay the eggs, and she is very busy at breeding time and may be found at work first one place and then another. If it is near swarming time, the colony is prosperous and there is drone comb in the hive the queen can often be found about the drone combs at such times.

I have asked you how to keep bees from swarming, but as yet no reply. I have a young man working for me who says he can keep them from swarming by keeping the cells all cut out. I wish to keep the bees from swarming and keep them strong that they may be in shape to gather all the honey they can. J. L. SCHRODER,
Missouri City, Tex., March 23, '99.

You can keep the bees from swarming by keeping all the cells out, or at least to a great extent, but even then an occasional colony will swarm without cells and then you are left, but we will accept it that it will keep down swarming, but where is that person that can get EVERY cell out every time and make no mistake about it? I would like to see such a person. Only

three days ago I thought I had taken all the cells from a strong colony, and two days later here came the swarm and after it had issued I went and looked and lo and behold there was a cell that I had missed, which was in a little nook, and there was the queen sticking her tongue through the orifice made by the bees and she had been kept back by the bees till the swarm could issue. I had mistrusted something too, as I had occasion to go back to the hive after I had taken out all the cells, as I thought, and the hatched virgin was piping as though she was mad, and then I took a second look for that cell and missed it. You will see some of my plans for preventing swarming laid down in LESSONS, but I am not able yet to lay down any plan that will effectually keep down swarming, as I have lately found swarms to issue under most any circumstances, as after brood had been kept out and the swarm reduced there came a sudden dearth and some of those colonies sent out pauper swarms, so if there is any plan that will be effectual under all circumstances I have not found it.



and Whiskey Fabrics
cured at home without
pain Book of particulars
sent FREE.
DR. B. M. WOOLLEY CO.,
Atlanta, Ga. Office, 104 North Pryor St.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

...ASSISTED BY..

WILLIE, CHARLIE AND AMANDA ATCHLEY.

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

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, - - \$1.00
 Three months, trial trip, - .25
 Three back numbers, all different, .10
 Postage Extra, (24 cents) on all foreign
 subscriptions except Canada and Mexico.

Advertising Rates.

One inch, one time, - - \$ 1.00
 " " " year, - - 10.00

An X opposite your address signifies that your subscription has expired, and when date is also given it indicates that you are indebted to us from that date to this issue. If you desire your paper discontinued, drop us a note to that effect, or we will continue to send the paper.

General Instructions.

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

Address all communications to

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY COMPANY,
Beeville, Bee Co., Texas.

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

BEDEVILLE, TEXAS, APRIL, 1899.

We complete our fourth volume with this issue and we expect to start out next month with some improvements. Look out for them.

We have just learned of the

death of Miles Morton, of New York state, the inventor of the fence separator. Further details soon.

We have lately received the photos. of several apiaries and homes of bee-keepers which will appear as soon as we can reach them. The bee hive factory of W. R. Graham & Son will also appear soon.

We are, as a rule, filling orders promptly, except on foundation and sections, and of these we ran out before we hardly had time to think about it, but we will soon have another big stock of both again.

We have just bought three barrels of honey for three dollars (bees and all) and they were the strongest colonies of black bees we ever saw. We have them on the Nueces River, 25 miles from our home yard and in a good location.

News still comes from every quarter of the great loss of bees during our recent cold weather. There was no rain to speak of in southern California up to March 25th, and but little honey is expected in that country this year.

Preceding the March "Bee-

keepers' Review" came a neat prospectus, gotten out in grand style and showing high art printing. This, together with "The Review," proves very clearly that there is lots of brains and energy behind "The Review.

Willie reached home on the 19th of March, after an absence of five months. He saw rough weather the past winter in north Texas.

Charlie Snyder, of Seven Guns, Ky., made us a visit a few days ago. He is a son of H. C. Snyder and we wish him success and hope he may think enough of the Lone Star State to make his home with us. Come again, Charlie.

We have had a good rain now which seemed so badly needed all over the country. Yesterday morning, April 5th, it began raining, and from reports that came in last night the rain was general all over south and southwest Texas and is a great blessing to the country.

On account of pressing business both in the factory and with the bees none of us could attend the bee meeting at W. R. Graham & Son's, Greenville, Tex., and we very much regret it. The first of April brings a time of year with us in which it is almost impossible for

us to get away, even for a single day.

We are having the latest spring we have had for years and it is cool at this writing, March 31, down to 60 above, and most too windy for the bees to fly much. We had our first swarm on March 30, almost a month later than usual. Our bees are very strong though and with good weather they will soon roll in with sweetness.

We have just received a neat little booklet entitled "Bee-keeping for profit or fun," by F. C. Yentsch, Mt. Vernon, Mo. The little book is well gotten up and is well worth the price asked for it, 25 cents, and you better send 25 cents in stamps to Mr. Yentsch at once and get a copy, as it will be a great help, to all beginners especially, as well as others.

Bee-keepers can come nearest wanting their goods all at the same time of any people we ever heard of. When the bees begin work in the spring and swarming begins, everybody makes a rush for supplies. We thought a few days ago during those cool windy days that we were in a fair way to catch up, but "Oh my!" This warm weather just pours in the orders.

W. M. Woolsey, of Floresville, Texas, made us a short call on April 6th. He is a delegate to the South Texas Conference which is now in session here. Brother Woolsey is a bee man and left a nice order while here. Our doors are WIDE open to our friends and bee-keepers.

Notice a photo. of L. Stachelhausen together with a sketch of him in this issue. This is the first picture we have ever seen of Stachelhausen in any of the bee papers and we are glad to show you his pleasant face and you can now better appreciate his articles which will likely appear from time to time in THE QUEEN. His biography will tell the rest.

We have often reminded our friends about making beeswax in iron vessels. We have been receiving some wax lately that is almost as black as tar and we are satisfied that the parties used iron kettles or some other iron vessels in making the wax. If you want nice wax use tin, copper, zinc or brass vessels to make the wax in and you will add at least five cents per pound to the value of your wax.

We show one of the six apiaries of F. L. Aten, Round Rock, Tex., in this issue and there are five more

apiaries of his to be shown soon, also his home and biography. Mr. Aten is one of the best bee-keepers we have in Texas, and how could it hardly be otherwise when his father was one of the first to buy Langstroth hives more than forty years ago, and Frank, as we know him, has been brought up with the bees.

Now, we do not think that it will be out of place to again rehearse the old warning that it is the early springs, in Texas at least, when bees suffer most. In north Texas, April is usually the hardest month on bees, but as this is an unusually late spring it may be the month of May that the bees will need the closest attention, and here in this south part it is going to be the first twenty days of April that we will have to look out.

We started our first big lot of grafted queen cells yesterday, March 30th, for this season, and our first queens reared this spring are now laying in fine shape and ready to mail. We are a month late with queen rearing as well as with other branches of the bee business. Usually we have virgin queens and untested queens the year round, but during February and March we were without this time. We have had untested queens all winter, but they were raised last fall.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

(By Willie Atchley.)

While I was in north Texas on business I visited several bee-keepers, and my first visit was a call upon W. R. Graham & Son, of Greenville. Here I was at home, as Greenville used to be our home, but since we left there, about six years ago, things have changed so much that I hardly knew I was in Greenville. Especially was this noticeable about the Graham factory and home. When we left Greenville the Graham factory consisted of only one main building or room and a small side room or two, and to-day they have a large factory which is situated a few hundred yards from where the old one stood and I took a good view of all their machinery while they were running and I tell you that there was unmistakable evidence that the south is fast coming to the front with her apicultural establishments and hive manufactories. The Grahams have the new process wax working machinery and make the new process foundation in endless sheets and it is proving a success. They have added to their factory lately a section machine and their lumber was arriving, so we will soon have sections made at home. The Grahams are enterprising people, and to keep pace with the increasing trade they have lately put in much larger machin-

ery or power. We have a photo. of their factory which will appear in THE QUEEN soon. I have notes by the way of my visits to many other bee-keepers which will be continued from time to time in THE QUEEN till I speak of all the bee-keepers I met, and I must say now that I had a good time with them all. I have just caught a little bit of space in this issue to start my travels, but I think they will appear regularly now till all are finished.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

AGREES WITH WILLIE.

Editor of THE QUEEN:—

It has been nearly a year since I wrote you. I have had a bad time for two months. I have a tuberated shin bone. I am afraid I will lose my leg. I have been to Hot Springs, but did not get benefited. This has been a hard winter on bees in north Texas. I have lost considerable, but have 85 colonies left. Those Cyprians that I got from you are doing well. I have four colonies of them now. I think a cross between them and the Italians are the bees I want. Brother Atchley, I will agree with you in regard to clipping queens' wings, in part. If a man knows what he is doing it will do, but the new beginner has enough of ups and downs. I do not believe it ought to be encouraged in the journals, for a new beginner will catch at a shadow. Brother Smith should remember that there are few that know a virgin from a fertile queen.

J. M. HAGOOD,

Enloe, Delta Co., Tex.

New York Quotations.

Market well stocked with comb honey, Buckwheat and mixed especially. Fancy white finds a ready sale. Extracted of all kinds finds a ready demand. We quote as follows:—

Fancy White,	12 to 13 cts.
Fair White,	10 to 11 cts.
Amber,	9 to 10 cts.
Buckwheat,	6 ¹⁻² to 7 ¹⁻² cts.
White Extracted,	6 ¹⁻² to 7 cts.
Amber,	6 to 6 ¹⁻² cts.
Dark,	5 ¹⁻² to 6 cts.
Florida White,	6 ³⁻⁴ to 7 ¹⁻⁴ cts.
Florida light amber,	6 to 6 ¹⁻² cts.

Other grades of southern honey from 55 to 65 cts. per gallon according to quality.

Beeswax in good demand at 26 to 27 cts. Write us.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & Co.,
Franklin & Varick Sts.,
New York.

Jan. 21, 1899.

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.

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.

Please mention THE QUEEN.

OPIMUM and Whiskey habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. DR. B. M. WOOLLEY CO., Atlanta, Ga. Office, 104 North Pryor St.

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.

Iroquois Bicycles \$16.75



400 of the famous Iroquois Model 3 will be sold at \$16.75 each, just one-third their regular value.

IROQUOIS CYCLE WORKS FAILED because their wheels were too expensively built, and we have bought the entire plant at a forced sale at 20 cents on the dollar. With it we got 400 Model 3 Iroquois Bicycles, finished and complete, made to sell at \$60. To advertise our business we have concluded to sell these 400 at just what they stand us, and make the marvelous offer of a Model 3 IROQUOIS BICYCLE at \$16.75 while they last. The wheels are strictly up-to-date, famous everywhere for beauty and good quality.



DESCRIPTION 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 handle, 2 3/8 in. drop, finest nickel and enamel colors, 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, subject to examination and approval. If you don't find it the most wonderful Bicycle Offer ever made, send it back at our expense.

SEND ONE DOLLAR (or 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), **ORDER TO-BUY** if you don't want to be disappointed. 50 cents discount for cash in full with order.

WE HAVE BICYCLES A complete line of '99 Models at \$11.50 and up. Second-hand wheels \$5 to \$10. We want **SOLE AGENTS** 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 used Iroquois Bicycles at \$16.75 are wonderful bargains.—Editor.

Holy Land  YOUR  Golden Italian
CHOICE.

Reared by the best methods known.

	ONE	SIX	DOZ.
UNTESTED 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.

Please mention THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN in answering this advertisement.

Duncans' Self Hiver and Non Swarmer.

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

DUNCAN & SON, Homerville, Ga.

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

Deanes & Miner,
Ronda, N. C.

Promptly Mailed

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

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

J. W. BAILEY,
PUBLISHER.

F. L. THOMPSON,
EDITOR.


—THE— WESTERN BEE KEEPER

Is exclusively devoted to Apiculture in the

ALFALFA REGIONS AND TO **A**SSOCIATION WORK

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

MONTHLY, 50 c. A YEAR

 No supply-house connections.

Seeks to present **BOTH SIDES OF ISSUES**
2341 FIFTEENTH ST., Denver, Colorado.

tf

Please mention **THE QUEEN.**

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.

For Sale.

One town lot, 1 1/4 acres, 2 story, 8 room dwelling, barn, store house 25x30; all in the very best condition, new and painted. Also 25 colonies of bees in 8 framed chaff hives. Also 2 acre lot situated 1 mile from R. R. station, suitable for out apiary; one of the finest locations for bees in western N. C. ALSO HAVE ONE 12 H. P. UPRIGHT BOILER AND ONE 10 H. P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE with other machinery suitable for the manufacture of dovetailed bee hives &c.

Any or all of the above mentioned property will be sold cheap. Climate unexcelled for health.

Ronda Mfg. Co.,
Ronda, N. C.

Our Clubbing List.

We will club with THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN the following papers, which will be a saving to the subscriber in case both or all the papers named are wanted. The Modern Farmer & Busy Bee \$1.00. THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN \$1.00; both papers for one year 1.40.

Gleanings and The Southland Queen \$1.75. Bee-Keepers' Review and The Southland Queen \$1.75. The Progressive Bee-Keeper and The Southland Queen \$1.35. Cash must accompany each order at the above prices. Address your orders to

The Jennie Atchley Co.,
Beeville, Bee Co., Texas.

CYPRESS BEE HIVES.

Best in the World! Prices right too. Send name on postal card and get our catalogue telling all about them and full line of bee-keepers' supplies.

Crossman Mfg. Co.,

109 COMMERCE ST., Dallas, Texas.
Please mention THE QUEEN.

THE AUSTRALIAN

Bee Bulletin.

The official organ of the New South Wales and Victorian Bee-Keepers. It circulates through all the Australian colonies, New Zealand and Cape of Good Hope.

Subscription—5s per annum in advance, if booked, 6s 6d.

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

Sent Free

Our large illustrated catalogue of Bees, Hives, Smokers, &c.

Address,

Theodore Bender, Canton, Ohio.

54

Please mention THE QUEEN.

1899.

Begin early by placing your orders now.

Free to
Bee-keepers.

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

tures, etc., as well as

How to manage bees

And produce honey

We get

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

IF YOU ARE

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

One, 2 and 3 frame nuclei a specialty.

John Nebel & Son HIGH HILL, Mo.

HOLYLANDS!

I can now supply Holyland queens, untested, at 1.00 each, 6 for \$5.00, or 12 for \$9.00. Tested, \$1.50 each. Breeders, the very best, \$5.00 each.

WILLIE ATCHLEY, Beeville, Tex.

The Midland Farmer,

—SEMI-MONTHLY.—

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

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

A Whole Year!

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

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

The Midland Farmer,

Wainwright Building,

ST. LOUIS.

W. M. BARNUM, Editor.

THE RURAL HOME,

S. H. PILE, Pub.,

8ro 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.

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.

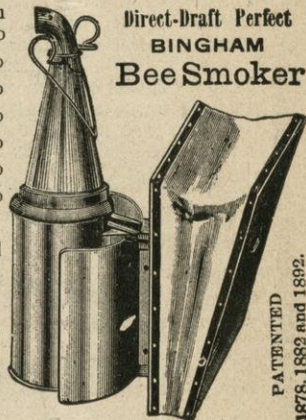
The Jennie Atchley Company,
Beeville, Bee Co., Texas.

PRICES OF **Bingham** Perfect BEE Smokers and
Honey Knives

Patented 1878, 1882 and 1892.

Smoke engine { 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
1892 } Knives, B&H

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

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

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

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

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

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.

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.,
Texas.

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.