



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

The Southland queen. Vol. V, No. 9 January 1900

Beeville, Texas: The Jennie Atchley Company, January 1900

<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
a211

— THE —

SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

—PUBLISHED BY—

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY COMPANY,

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, : : : : JANUARY, 1900.

Contents of this Number.

New Method of Producing Comb Honey	233
Weather Report—How to Feed	235
More About Queen-Rearing	236
Production of Comb Honey	238
Don't Believe in Bee Journals	240
1899 a Poor Honey Year	241
No Bees in the Klondike	241
From British Honduras	242
Bee Talk	243
Transferring	244
Only 400 Pounds of Honey	245
Queen-Rearing—An Original Plan	246
Bees in Good Shape in Iowa	247
Our School	248
Editorial	252

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.

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.

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.

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.

PATENTS

obtained on small articles at one-half the usual regular charges that are made.

Trade Marks * * * * *

registered at very liberal terms.

Copyrights * * * * *

for publishers—on booklets, etc., etc. Write us.

We attend to these things promptly and satisfactorily.

Valuable Information Free. Address

ENNIS & CO.,

P. O. Box 442. Washington, D. C.

A Liberal Offer.

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

Jennie Atchley Co.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

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

Vol. V. BEEVILLE, TEXAS, JANUARY, 1900. No. 9.

New Method of Producing Comb Honey.

(BY L. STACHELHAUSEN.)

In my last article I mentioned the method by which I produce comb honey in sections.

Hutchinson was the first one who devised a plan by which swarms could be used profitably during the honey flow in producing comb honey, and according to the discussions about hives during the last few years it seems that the greater part of comb honey is produced by this Hutchinson's method.

Danzenbaker, in his book "Facts About Bees," recommends the same method, and adds that the swarms can be made artificially and describes the way in which he does it, which is similar to mine. But he says: "No swarm should ever be driven until the bees indicate, by loafing and starting queen cells, that they are preparing to swarm."

Here is the difference: I do not wait for this, and I know, by about fifteen years of practical experience, that I can make brushed swarms with success, if the colony is strong enough, without waiting for queen cells.

What I claim as new, for the United States at least, is that I can prepare my colony at the right time, when the harvest commences, while before the bee-keepers had to wait for the swarm. I will say here that I described this and other kinds of artificial swarms many years ago in the *Apiculturist*, but at that time every bee-keeper was of the opinion that an artificial swarm must get some brood-combs or empty combs at least.

With this method the *modus operandi* can be different. I will at first describe how I prepared my colonies. The first thing is to prepare two half-stories with foundation-starters, and one or more section-supers ready to go on the hive. When the time arrives when section-supers should be given, that is, when the honey flow commences, I prepare my colonies for comb honey production. With the empty hives and the smoker I go to the selected colony and remove the whole hive, story by story, from the bottom board and set it aside to be handy for later manipulation. In so doing smoke is used and the hive is handled somewhat roughly for the purpose of causing the bees to fill themselves with honey.

This is important for the later behaviorment of the swarm. On the old stand I at once set the two half-stories mentioned above, on top of them a section-super, and then an empty story, which serves as a funnel. Now the frames are taken out of the old hive one by one and the bees shaken and brushed off from them into the empty body. I brush a few bees in front of the hive to induce the bees in the air to alight. As soon as a frame is brushed off it is set into an empty story, and hereby I assort them, putting all frames containing brood into an extra hive. When all the frames are brushed off the empty body is removed from the top of the hive, the hive closed, and our swarm is ready for work.

All my hives have two or three extracting supers on top all the year round. For this reason it would take too long to brush off all these frames. This is easy to avoid. I remove these supers by using a bee-escape one or two days before I make the swarm, and thus crowd the bees into as few stories as possible.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE BROOD COMBS.

They can be used in different ways. I used them, as yet, for strengthening weaker colonies, but will tell some other ways:

1—If the new swarm is to get all the bees from this brood we can use Heddon's method of preventing afterswarms. Let a few bees remain with the brood and set this hive by the side of the new swarm, but facing the opposite direction. After four or five days it is turned around facing the same direction as the new swarm. Ten days after the swarm is made we turn the hive again to the former direction and destroy all queen cells. On the 12th or 13th day the hive is again turned so as to face the same direction as the swarm. Eight or nine days later all the bees are brushed in front of the new swarm and the combs, now free of brood, used in any way desirable. Probably it will be necessary to give a comb with young brood to this colony on the 10th day, when the queen cells are cut out, so the bees can start other queen cells. In this way all bees are drawn from this hive to the swarm.

2—This drawing can be done only once, and then we have only capped brood in the combs. On the 10th day we brush all bees in front of the swarm and the brood-combs can be used to strengthen any weak nucleus to a good colony.

3—If an increase of colonies is desired the brood-combs, without bees, can be used, right after the swarm is made, to form a new col-

ony. We take the queen from a nucleus, with the comb on which we find her, bees and all, and set them into the hive with the brood-combs. This hive is placed on the stand of a strong colony, and this makes a new stand in the apiary.

Now we will go back to our swarm. It has two half-stories for brood-chamber and one section-super. As soon as the bees have commenced work in the super and in the upper brood-story, we will say the next day, or in two days, the lower brood-story is removed. If honey is coming in freely, and the swarm is strong enough, this one half story remaining with the swarm will be built out with worker combs in a few days, and very few if any drone combs will be seen if the room given to the swarm is not too large.

Some recommend putting a drone comb, containing some honey, in one side of the hive, if a swarm is hived on starters. This does not agree with my experience. If any comb is given it will incite the bees to build more drone combs, not less, and if honey or capped brood is given it will incite the bees to swarm out and abscond, when otherwise they would not. Eggs and young larvæ will keep the swarms in the hives. The reason I give two half-stories at first is to keep the bees from absconding.

As soon as more room is needed in the brood-chamber another half-story, with full sheets of foundation, is set under the first one. It is hardly necessary to mention that more section-supers are added when necessary. Converse, Texas.

Weather Report—How to Feed.

I send you a weather report of California, to date, and you will note that we have sufficient rain to insure us at least a fair crop of honey for 1900. I suppose it will not be necessary for me to warn you to be ready for the queen trade that will come from this locality. Permit me to suggest that we have hives face east, paint covers and south side of hives black to draw the sun's heat, and then feed in sheltered places, in sunshine. A flint glass bottle, full of syrup, turned upside down on some coarse cloth will make a good feeder. The sun will warm up the syrup, which will help the bees. The cloth will keep the bees from drowning and you can see at any time, through the bottle, how much food the bees are taking.

H. VOGELER,

New Castle, California, Dec. 27, 1899.

Friend V.:—We wish to thank you for the information you give. We shall try, as usual, to have plenty of queens to meet the demand. We think your feeding plan is all right. Ed.

More About Queen-Rearing.

(By W. H. Pridgen.)

The December QUEEN has just arrived and friend Atchley's comments noted; his position being fully understood, and his compliments appreciated.

Some of the nice things said were unintentionally or for lack of a better knowledge of your humble servant, overdrawn.

I guess the article appearing on page 932, Dec. *Gleanings*, which was written the same date of the former article, shows that we are not far apart in the matter of transferring, his plan being second to none with me.

After this was written I noticed that it was discovered at Medina that larvæ would be accepted in worker larvæ food, and am disappointed in not seeing a foot-note to the part of my letter just published, whether in praise or condemnation.

Gleanings, at different times, has admitted that I rather beat them in getting Doolittle cups accepted, but seems to avoid commenting on the manner of transferring, although I resorted to means to bring them out privately.

The only improvements I claim are: the simple little transfer-stick, the wholesale cell cup dipping ar-

rangement, or outfit, and the best and most convenient nursery in use, all of which have been fully illustrated in *The Review*, for the benefit of all who feel disposed to make and use them.

Occasionally a person imagines that I know more about queen-rearing than I really do, and asks questions that are freely answered to the best of my ability, by taking in consideration the supposed ability of the questioner to successfully carry into effect the different methods, not only in the preparation of the larvæ, but that of the bees for cell building also.

By some, one person can rear as good queens as another, while with others it requires considerable skill, and the greater the skill the more satisfactory the results.

Once master the situation as Mr. Doolittle has done in having three sets of cells at the time, in different stages of development, in the same hive all through the season, and many obstacles are removed.

The art of having cells built with a queen in the hive, has the advantage of having the bees ready at all times, and the work is certainly not inferior to that done by queenless bees.

It is to be admitted that queenless bees are more certain to care for and retain the cells, when con-

ditions are unfavorable, as well as the fact that they do not furnish the best at such times.

It is less trouble to keep a few colonies in the proper condition to build cells above an excluder, than it is the required number to build the same number of cells by the queenless plan, in my locality, for a colony must be induced to breed nicely before they will do the best work in cell building, if deprived of both queen and brood.

The worst time to have satisfactory work done, is immediately after a heavy flow with me, and during a heavy flow that has been on two weeks or longer is not much better.

Strictly speaking, I doubt whether bees in their natural condition, without the influence of man, often rear a queen when one is not present, but as they will do so, it must be one of Nature's ways, when it comes to the colony simply being deprived of its queen. Nevertheless it is better to bring about the conditions present when cells are built with a laying queen in the hive, or a great many are mistaken.

I do not find any advantage in making a colony broodless, provided the brood is all sealed, to induce them to accept cups, and am confident I get better cells by queenless bees, if some sealed brood is present.

A colony deprived of its queen immediately destroys the eggs, which brings about somewhat the same condition present when preparing to swarm, a fact that proves that it is not best to have much unsealed brood present while cells are being built.

The most unnatural condition I can think of for bees, is to deprive them of both brood and queen, and while we often get nice cells that way, I do not think they should remain in that condition but a few hours.

Six hours is usually long enough for the best results in accepting cups, and as soon as work is well under way sealed brood will do no harm.

In fact, as I have already said, it does no harm if present all the time, just so the bees are deprived of a queen and unsealed brood, a few hours before they are expected to start or accept cells.

A novice will get better queens by simply removing a queen when the bees are crowded, or giving a new comb containing only very young larvæ to bees prepared to accept cups or Alley strips, rather than attempt any plan that exposes the larvæ to hot, dry, or chilly winds, the latter being preferable.

Old comb is just as good if cut away from the bottom to the just hatched larvæ, but bees prefer

new comb because they can enlarge the cells more easily, which is done by stretching them, where the larva for a queen is selected, rather than by gnawing them away and rebuilding as some may imagine.

Well Mr. Editor, you, Mr. Doolittle and I all belong to the same denomination and I hope you will excuse me for saying, what applies to the minister you refer to, applies to nearly all. There is more hard preaching done to uphold the devil's lie to Eve, and torob Christ of the glory of giving believers eternal life than any thing else. If a man accepts the scriptures and declares that none will live or abide forever except those who inherit eternal life, he will be called a fool or fanatic right away.

Creek, N. C.

Friend Pridgen:—We note all you say, and we are not far apart, sure enough. It is only about 1000 miles from Texas to North Carolina—Oh! What am I saying? It is queen-rearing we are not far apart in. All right. We note that you say it has been discovered at Medina that worker jelly will answer for grafting on the Doolittle plan. This was exactly how Willie came to catch on to moving baby, cradle and all, in the year 1893: It was by using what he called over-fed worker larva jelly for grafting, and as he shaved down the cells to get at the worker food easily, some cocoons, food, larva and all, came loose. He at once jumped up and exclaimed, "I have got it now. Watch

me make a cell stick, will you?" And so he at once began his plan. We think this has all been given long ago in "Gleanings," the "A. B. J.," or some other bee paper. The best place to get the food is where young queens have only laid a small patch of eggs. Remove her, and the bees, having made preparations for feeding lots of larvæ, will over-feed what they have, or feed them more than usual, and that was how Willie used to get his grafting jelly, and it is much better than the hard stiff jelly from partly matured queen cells. Ed.

Production of Comb Honey.

(BY LOUIS SCHOLL.)

The article on this subject by Mr. Stachelhausen, in the December QUEEN, was read with great interest, and for two reasons, namely: first, because it is a subject upon which I have spent much time and study, and second, because it was written by so able a writer, and I am fully aware of the experience Mr. Stachelhausen has had. But after reading such articles the thought always came to me whether it would not be better to use all your colonies for the production of extracted honey and also produce section comb honey in one and the same hive at the same time.

Like Mr. Stachelhausen and a good many others, I have put aside a number of colonies for the production of section honey, while us-

ing the rest for extracted; and after trying nearly all methods given in the bee journals, besides some of my own ideas, I have attained more satisfactory results by first using shallow extracting supers with shallow frames on all colonies all the year round.

In spring, before the main honey flow, the bees will store the honey not needed for food in these supers, and as there is always more coming in at this time these supers are generally filled, more or less, at just about the time the main flow begins. Now I think that the use of such supers during this time is beneficial, as it gives the bees extra storage room, thus leaving more room for the queen below in the brood chamber. Just as the main flow begins the section supers are put on *right in between* the brood nest and the shallow frame super. Now please remember *right* here is where most of them make a mistake when trying this plan; by *exchanging* the section super for the shallow frame super.

Right in between is where I put the sections, and the extracting super is left on until the first section super put on is nearly filled, when another is added in between, and so on in the way well known to every bee-keeper.

In this way the apiarist can let each colony fill only one super if

that will make up his required amount of section honey, or he can give the second super, just as he likes. I have found that I can produce nicer and better filled sections in this way, and the extracted honey is also ripened better while left on the hives.

This plan, used in combination with the divisible brood-chamber, has worked very nicely with me this last season, as by exchanging the two cases with each other the bees were kept from storing too much honey in the brood-chamber; as is the case with the L. frames.

By using only one shallow case with starters only in the brood frames, and adding section supers on top of strong swarms is one of the best methods of producing section honey only, but one objection is that one has not always such swarms at the right time, if any, so I have used what Mr. Stachelhausen calls brushed swarms.

Sometimes colonies would get over-populous just when the flow would be at its best and the colony with two or three supers of sections almost finished. To avoid the danger of such swarms escaping I transfer or brush them onto frames and starters in one of the shallow cases and add all the section supers on top, just as Mr. Stachelhausen does.

There was one objection though, as one can not be too careful, and it is sometimes quite a job to first hunt out the queen in a rousing colony of bees; her majesty would sometimes be polite enough to ascend to those beautiful combs, and lo and behold: One of my Italian colonies treated in this way had three supers with 35 tall sections in each, all nicely capped except a few cells around the edge next to the wood, so on examining the lower frames to see what they had done to the starters I found them nicely drawn out, but was surprised not to find the queen nor any sign of eggs. Well, I came to the conclusion that perhaps she had been killed, and although I hated to lose her I was thinking all the time that those 105 beautiful tall sections would make up for the loss, and I thought also that by that time the bees would be too weak to amount to very much.

When, a few days later, I was to have my reward, I got it, for that queen had one of the nicest brood nests of any in the yard, and there was not a single section left unmolested.

Although those dreadful(?) queen-excluders are not necessary, and I am not a great friend of them like many others, I do wish that I had used one on that particular hive.

Hunter, Texas, Jan. 5, 1900.

Don't Believe in Bee Journals.

A few days ago, while I was coming home from Beeville, I met up with Mr. J. W. Jordan and he got in my wagon and rode part of the way home with me. We had quite a conversation about the bee business. Mr. Jordan don't believe in the bee journals. I told him I was a reader of THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN, and he said he once thought he would read a journal, but he said that in the first journal he read he saw where some one said that when a queen was once mated purely she would never mate again. He says that this thing about a queen never mating but once in life is all a humbug, and says that if a queen never mates but once what do they have so many hundreds of drones in a hive for, as one drone would be sufficient to mate the queen.

He says that it is of no use for people to tell him that the old queens come out with the first swarms, for he has kept queens with their wings cut off for five years at a time and knows they never come out with the swarms. He says the bees always raise a young queen to come out with the swarm and leave the old one with the parent colony.

Now I want to hear from some of the experienced bee-keepers on this subject.

J. W. WOLF,

Mineral, Texas, Dec. 27, 1899.

1899 a Poor Honey Year—A Contrast of Years.

The Jennie Atchley Co.:—

Please find inclosed draft for \$2.50 to apply on account, for advertising.

1899 was a poor honey year with us. Bees were in good shape all the season after getting started, which was unusually late, April 6. We had cold disagreeable weather up to then. Brood-rearing commenced at that time, which was nearly a month late, but every thing proved favorable, so bees built up rapidly. White clover was never more promising; bloom in abundance, but no nectar. Something was wrong. Then the Spanish needle, our dependence for fall surplus, proved a failure. There were millions of blossoms, but it was too dry for any nectar secretions. We never had a year in our 20 years' experience when there was so much bloom and secured so little honey, not an average of 5 lbs. to the colony, where 100 lbs. would have been small considering the strength of the bees and the amount of blossoms.

We will give you two years for a comparison, to show what a great difference there is in seasons.

In the year 1886 we had, spring count, 185 colonies, and secured, during that year, 16000 lbs. of

honey, and in 1899 we had 178 colonies and secured 700 lbs. surplus. Our bees, in 1899, were strong, and for a few days, in clover, and the fall flow worked immensely, the flow however only lasting long enough to get the brood chambers filled and to begin in surplus departments. This shows that it all depends on the nectar secretions, which we hope will soon come around right, as in former years.

JNO. NEBEL & SON,

High Hill, Mo., Jan. 9, 1900.

Friends Nebel & Son:—Your contrasts are quite interesting, and form a basis for our future expectations somewhat, if we are to judge the future by the past. ED.

No Bees in the Klondike.

The Jennie Atchley Co.:—

Inclosed please find postoffice order for one dollar, for which please send me THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN for one year, as I always like to have a queen in the house, in fact, can not keep house without her.

I believe I promised to write you in regard to bees in Alaska, and as I have neglected to do so I will write now. I was not on the coast much, but was in the interior some time, and during my stay I was not able to see a single bee. There seems to be lots of flowers in Alaska and the Yukon Territory,

but no bees. There are but few trees that are large enough for bee trees, and I do not think bees could stand the cold winter. I believe the thermometer registered 62 below zero some of the time that I was at Dawson.

It is a very hard climate for a person to live in, to say nothing about bees. I arrived in Seattle on the 26th of last July about as much dead as alive, but I can thank the Lord that I am feeling quite strong again. I reached Dawson the last of September and did not see a well day for over a year, and think I will try to make a living with the bees.

I have not decided on a location, but will in the near future.

As we have seen so many people from Alaska I don't know that I can write any more that would interest you.

JOHN FRANCISCO,
Everett, Wash., Dec. 28, 1899.

Friend F.:—We are sure your experience in Alaska will be interesting to our readers. Wish we could try a colony of bees in Alaska. It would likely test the wintering qualities of a race of bees to be cellared up nine months of the year. The remaining three months would be splendid for bees, no doubt.

Ed.

Bees are working on buckhorn, affileree and willows. We have had a very mild winter so far, with sufficient rain to keep things growing. Tomato vines in our garden have not yet been touched by frost.

MRS. LAURA BOQUIST,
Chatsworth, Calif., Jan. 12, 1900.

From British Honduras.

I promised to write you a letter on the suitability of this colony for bee-keeping. I must say that it stands second to no other place for the pursuit, from the large variety of flowering plants here. It has large forests of mangrove, white, red and black, logwood, fruit trees, and other honey producing plants, but there is one great drawback, the country is not opened up, not one road in the whole colony, all traffic being done by water. At Belize there is no logwood, but it abounds in mangrove, cocoa-nut, some fruit trees, and other flowering plants, but the most difficult task is to get a spot for an apiary. To me it was a task, but at length I got a spot, but it was very much exposed to the sun. Will that produce any detrimental effect?

The cause of my difficulty is this: The land surrounding the town is an entire swamp, studded with mangrove, thorny shrubs, etc. It is uninhabitable, so that to get a spot is an impossibility except it be filled up with debris taken from elsewhere and also sowed.

These difficulties would be overcome up north and down south where the lands are better suited for the purpose, but I have not yet been to such places.

There is a large variety of bees in this colony, but they are stingless. About two or three species are honey gatherers, but the honey is imperfect. I am endeavoring to get a hive for experiment, and will give you an account when I succeed. They are wild bees however, found in hollow logs, in which they are kept by those who keep them. I heard of one kind that is domesticated and which give a fair amount of honey. Some kinds are not bigger than a small fly, and make nests in little crevices. There is one kind which deposit some kind of stuff in little holes, one in each hole, and afterwards seal it over with some dirty stuff, and after a time one like bee seems to issue from each hole. There are some of such in the lintel of my door, which I have examined very closely. I have observed another kind gathering pollen, as other bees, but they are as large as our drones and much rounder in body, but I have never seen the hive, one not being able to do any rambling in the woods on account of swamps, etc.

I hope to be favored with this month's number of *THE QUEEN*. I consider your last very valuable. I don't know if it was on account of my existence out of the bee world a little, but at all events it was full of valuable facts.

I hope your removal of bees to a new locality will prove beneficial to you in all respects.

S. J. ALLEN,

British Honduras, Nov. 30, 1899.

Friend Allen:—We are very much interested in your description of the different races of bees in South America. We suppose the large ones you speak of are the *APIS DORSATA*, and the smaller ones the stingless bees. We trust that we may be able to receive a colony of both the large and small varieties from you this year. By all means tell us more about these wonderful bees and that far-away sunny clime. We wish you much success. ED.

BEE TALK.

(BY H. H. HYDE.)

As there may be some who expect to move bees this winter I will give our plan of moving them. We first see that all parts of the hive are in exact alignment, and in case the hives are old and there are a few cracks in them we stuff cotton in the cracks. We procure some $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide crating staples and secure the different parts. We stop the entrance with our entrance closer, which is made as follows: First take a piece of plaster-lath as long as the entrance is wide and tack on it a piece of tin $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 inches wide, the lower edge perforated full of small holes and projecting $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the lower

edge of the lath. A couple of 4 d. nails driven $\frac{2}{3}$ up will hold it on the hive, hence it is no trouble to take off. They never wear out and are quite cheaply made.

To make nuclei in the same yard, and not have any bees go back to old stand, we stop them up for 24 hours or more, first giving them a liberal supply of tobacco smoke, which is repeated on liberating them, which is always done just at nightfall. No bees ever go back. If they are to be carried to a new location, one or more miles away, the tobacco smoke is not necessary. I might add that we have found a little tobacco smoke useful in uniting bees, as well as in introducing queens, especially virgins.

Right here I might tell just what to do with fertile workers (I seldom have them). If they are too weak I unite them with some other hive or nucleus, if not I go to a strong nucleus having a young laying queen and secure the frame, brood, bees and all, containing the queen and place in the center of the fertile worker hive. The result is that the queen is accepted and the fertile workers disappear.

And so it is very probable that *Gleanings* is to have the phonetic spelling. Verily, on my first acquaintance with it, in the *A. B. J.*, it looked horrible, but after getting

used to it it seems better, and I can not but endorse the change, as it is a move in the right direction, tending to shorten and simplify the English language.

Hutto, Texas, Dec. 13, 1899.

Such things as phonetic words, as a rule, can not disfigure a QUEEN. ED.

TRANSFERRING.

(BY W. H. BACUS.)

The queen you sent arrived all right. She is not tested yet, but her appearance is good. THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN was a very welcome visitor, as the reading of bee literature is entertaining to me. I saw some notes relating to transferring. If it is not considered presumptuous I will give you, in part, the method which I have used for many years: that part pertaining to the transfer of the combs. Take any suitable wire and cut it a little longer than the outside horizontal measurement of the frames. Bend each end of the wires to a right-angle, so as to fit a little loose over the end-bars of the frame. You will want four wires to each frame. Take as many frames as you want and put two wires on each, tightening them up by slipping one end toward the top-bar and the other end toward the bottom-bar. Lay the frame,

wired side down, on a smooth board. Cut the combs to fit by using another frame for pattern. Lay the comb into the wired frame, put on two more wires, tighten by spreading them apart, as before, but at the opposite end of the frame, and if you have tightened the wires equally your frame will be as square as when you began. Set the board on edge, so that the bottom-bar of the frame on it will be down, and then move the frame to the hive. If your bees are gathering honey or being fed you can remove the wires after three or four days.

I know of no better method of fastening combs in frames than the above. Strout, Ills., Dec. 11, '99.

Friend Bacus:—Your method of transferring is all right. We give it in the interest of our readers, and we are most sure that some will be benefited. Thanks for kind words. ED.

Only 400 Pounds of Honey.

The Jennie Atchley Co.:—

I inclose 50 cts. due on QUEEN to January 1st, 1900. Hope to forward another 50 cts. or so soon.

I am sorry to report that from all my 85 hives of bees I obtained only 400 lbs. of honey.

I lost, last spring or winter, only four or five colonies from queenlessness, dwindling and freezing.

No good or normal sized colony perished. All wintered well. I am possessed with an idea that it requires a seasonable spring, March and April particularly, *without* a fruit bloom killing frost, and no frequent rains thereafter, to get a good yield of honey in this section. It may be dry in June and July, and even in May, yet there is apt to be some honey. A dry spring does more injury in the long run than a dry summer. I shall take notice of our first spring months in 1900 and see if I can predict a good honey flow for myself.

Please send me your latest catalogue. Don't fail, for I have asked twice for one before, and it was evidently overlooked in the rush of business. I feel glad that you are succeeding so well with your factory. I am also glad of the success of THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN. She seems to be building up and entering into the front rank of bee-journalism. May THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN rise the higher and fly the farther in circulation!

R. A. WHITFIELD,

Westville, Miss., Nov. 25, 1899.

Friend W.:—We are also satisfied on the point that it takes a seasonable spring and a moderately dry summer, in most all Southern States, for best results in honey secretions. A soft, balmy spring atmosphere and gentle rains bring honey in a hurry with us, and when mesquite is in bloom, in summer, we need dry weather. ED.

Queen-Rearing—An Original Plan.

As I see no report from this part of Texas I will write a few lines. I have a small apiary of about 66 hives. I use the L. 8-frame hive, and run for comb honey. I have been raised in the bee business, but not on a scientific plan. My father used to keep bees in old log and box hives. Bee-culture has made some rapid strides since I was a boy, twenty years ago. In those days, in the spring, about March 15 or 20, as that was about the beginning of swarming time, our father would say, "Boys, you had better go and saw some bee gums," and we would take the cross cut saw and start for the woods. We would saw fifteen or twenty gums, dress them out, put two cross-sticks in them, thin the bottom end to keep the moths out, and they were ready for the indwelling of the bees.

I have not been using frame hives more than three years. I purchased two Italian queens of Mr. Moore, of Kentucky, last year, and three of you this year. I have raised several queens, and will give you my plan, as it is original: I make a hive queenless and at the same time put an empty comb in the center of my breeder's brood nest. When the queenless colony

gets queen cells nearly ready for sealing I go to my breeder's hive, take out the comb that I gave her, which by this time contains some just hatched larvæ, remove the combs from my queenless colony, take my grafting spoon, reach down in those cells that are nearly grown, take out the great big grubs from them and replace them with tiny little Italians from the comb which I took out of my breeder's hive. The bees keep feeding and enlarging the cell until it is old enough to seal, by which I get very long cells and large queens. Of course if I was raising queens for the market this would be too slow and too much trouble, as I have to watch very closely to see that they don't seal any that I have not grafted. When a colony begins to build cells, to swarm, I treat them the same way. By that means I get my old black colonies in streaked shape pretty soon.

Bees do very well here, as we have very good bee pasture. Elm and fruit bloom in early spring, and later in the year we have rattan, some basswood, and worlds of cotton, which is our staple honey crop. I took from 50 to 65 lbs., this year, from my strongest colonies. I can't make a general average, as I have not got all my bees transferred yet. But I expect to

complete the job this spring, and will report next fall.

I take THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN and like it very much. If this don't find its way to the wastebasket I will come again after a while. With best regards to THE QUEEN, all the Atchley family, and the bee-keepers at large.

HOWARD GILMORE, M. D.,

Hayes, Texas, Nov. 26, 1899.

I am very sorry to state that three of our family have been sick this month. E. J. Atchley is very low at this writing, Jan. 24, he having never recovered from the shock he received some time ago in the accident with the runaway team. He also has a touch of catarrh fever, but we hope to soon be able to report his recovery. Amanda and I have also been confined to our beds for the past week with fever, but we are both fast recovering now, and hope to soon be able to be at our posts of duty again.

W. A.

Remember that we are well supplied with imported queens, as we have imported a large lot of different races this fall—Italians, Carniolans and Cyprians. We also have a fine lot of Holy Lands, and can fill orders promptly. We believe we have succeeded in getting some of the *finest imported queens ever brought to America.* ED.

Bees in Good Shape in Iowa.

Mrs. Atchley and Family:—

It has been a long time since I have heard from you, except through THE QUEEN, so I will wish you all a happy New Year, and write you a few lines to let you know how we are getting along in this cold country.

I have just been down in the cellar, where my 80 colonies of bees are. They seem to be very quiet, so I think they are getting along nicely. I put them up on the 20th of November, I think, with enough good honey and in good shape for wintering. We had a rain and about 8 or 10 inches of snow on the 11th of December. The snow came in the mud and I think the white clover was in fine shape, so that at the present time I think prospects are fair for a honey harvest this year. By careful management I succeeded in building up my bees from 43 colonies in very poor shape to 80 colonies. A few have division boards, but I think they will come through the winter, and I have honey saved to feed in the spring, should I need it. I run a few bees on shares. I think that I got about 2000 lbs. of honey, 400 lbs. comb and the balance extracted. I bought 800 lbs. of extracted honey at 7 cts. from a man near here, so I do not have freight to pay, but

return him the cans. I am selling honey at $12\frac{1}{2}$ and 15 cts., but sales are slow at that price.

It was a great disappointment to me to not get to come down there, as from what you say about that country for bees I don't see why I should not do well there, and I am tired of this cold country, I assure you, but luck may turn by another fall.

I am anxious to know how much honey you got and for what price you sold it; also how many colonies of bees you are wintering over to run this year and the prospects for honey this year.

We had a very pretty fall and are having a nice winter, but the temperature has been running below zero of mornings the most of the time lately, and it is very cold through the day.

Please say what kind of weather you are having down there.

W. C. NUTT,

Eldora, Iowa, Jan. 1, 1900.

Friend N.:—We are glad to learn that you succeeded in building up your 40 colonies to 80, and we wish that you may winter and spring every one of them. We only sold about 40,000 lbs. of comb and extracted honey, and kept back eating honey. We had a poor year in 1899. We now only have about 500 colonies of bees, as we sold a great many last year. We have not as yet had enough frost to kill the tomato vines, and the thermometer stands at 76 above zero, in the shade, to-day, Jan. 16. Bees have been gathering pollen and honey nearly every day this year.

Ed.

OUR SCHOOL.

Mrs. JENNIE ATCHLEY,
INSTRUCTOR.



Please find inclosed 50 cts., for which send me THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN. The queens I bought from you a year ago last October are doing as well as could be expected. Bees have made no surplus honey for two years. I am feeding all my bees this winter. I would like to have an answer to the following questions: How can we keep bees from robbing? How can we keep ants from bothering the hives?

H. L. ROWLAND,

Leo, Texas, Dec. 14, 1899.

Friend R.:—The best way to keep down robbing is to never expose any honey or any thing that would be likely to excite the bees when they are not gathering any honey from the fields. Feed at night if you practice indoor feeding; if not, place the feed far enough from the apiary that the bees at the apiary can't hear the noise at the feed trough. This will keep down robbing to some extent. Never open any colonies or break the honey loose in them when they are not at work, unless you have a small tent to set over the hive while manipulating them, and even then you should be very careful, as it is a very easy matter to get robbing started and is sometimes a very hard matter to get it stopped. We never have the ants

to bother strong colonies of bees. We think the best way to keep the ants out is to have a good stock of bees and keep them in a prosperous condition, but I have often set weak colonies on a stand and placed the legs of the stand in water to keep the ants from troubling them.

Mrs. Atchley:—I again write to you in regard to my bees. I have almost become disheartened trying to raise bees, as I bought three more hives last spring, which made me nine hives in all, and none of them swarmed, and the moths killed out five colonies. I still have the last three I bought and one of the first six, and I have had a hard time keeping the moths out of them. Early in the spring I found the moths at work in one of my hives. I went at once and transferred them to a new hive. They stayed about one hour, when they all came out and marched along on the bench (did not fly) to the next hive and went in it and stayed with that colony. As you told me the bees would do better off the bench I must ask you some more questions: How high should hive stands be? How are they made? Would under grape vines in the vineyard be a good place to put bees? I have my bees on a bench now and they have a cover over them. If I put them under the grape vines or plum bushes I can not cover them. Last week my neighbor had one hive which the moths were about to take and he gave it to me. I brought it home, took the bottom off, layed it down in front of my weakest colony and smoked all the bees into my hive, and they appear to be doing all right. There has been only four or five days this fall and winter, so far, but that

bees could get out and gather feed. I do not understand why none of my bees swarmed. A neighbor of mine living about four miles from me bought one hive at the same time and from the same man I bought my last three hives and his one colony swarmed twice. T. MERRIMAN,
Chico, Texas, Dec. 3, 1899.

Friend M.:—I am sorry you are discouraged with your bees, and hope you may have better success with them this season. Hive stands should be about four or six inches high, just enough that the bottom of the hive won't rot. I often set them right on the ground, but this soon rots the bottoms of the hives. We now make them out of four pieces of lumber, made to just fit the bottom of the hive, in other words, make a rim out of six inch plank. Nail it up just as though you were going to make a box, making it so that it will fit inside of the bottom board of the hive, and you will have a hive stand. Yes, I think under the grape vines would be a good place to put bees, if the vines are large enough to furnish plenty of shade in the hottest weather. But the bench on which you now have them is all right if it is well shaded and the hives are not too close together. I would not advise having them too crowded. I think the reason the moths have given you so much trouble is because the past season has been such a poor

one in some localities that bees never gathered enough honey to keep up the strength of the colonies, consequently they had more empty combs than they could care for, which gave the moths a fair chance. You must remember that a few miles sometimes make a great deal of difference in the prosperity of bees, as it sometimes happens that bees at one place will be starving, while others only a few miles away will be storing honey, and I think perhaps that was the case with you, as your locality and surroundings furnished no nectar for the bees to build up on, while your neighbor, only four miles away, had good flowers and his bees did well.

I have arrived home after being gone down South nine months. Before I went away I sold my bees and thought I had ordered THE QUEEN stopped, but she still comes and is a welcome visitor. I have now got bees again and therefore I write to know how much I am in debt to you and about your offer to send a queen to new and old subscribers. How early would it be safe to send me one in this climate? Bees will be breeding in February. Do you insure safe arrival of the queen? Can you advise me about a smoker of the Bingham make? What about the "Conqueror?" Will woolen cloth, or yarn, wrapped around the legs of bee stands, keep ants away? I have been told that it would. Please send price list of bee fixtures and very much oblige

G. W. HOXIE,

Williams, Oregon, Dec. 30, 1899.

Friend H.:—I am glad to hear that you have got home again. Well, that's just like a fellow: When he has once been in the bee business he can't stay out. He may sell out and say that he is going to keep no more bees, but the first thing he knows he finds himself meddling with them again. Yes, we guarantee safe arrival on queens, and can send them to your state next month with safety. Our premium offer still holds good, and our premium queens are just the same as those sold for 75 cts. I think you would be pleased with the "Conqueror" Bingham smoker, as I have used them for twenty years and found them to give perfect satisfaction. I don't know about the woolen cloth keeping the ants away unless it is saturated with something. I often use woolen cloths, saturated with kerosene oil, on the legs of my honey table, and find that this will keep them out every time. Just saturate the cloths every few days.

I received the premium queen and introduced her according to directions on cage, and she seems to be doing very well. I am having trouble with bee-feed. I can't keep it from turning to sugar and getting hard, making it unfit for bee-feed. If you have a plan for putting up bee-feed that will stay liquid for a day or

two, please let me know it through THE QUEEN, and oblige. F. R. KNAUTH,
Granger, Texas, Dec. 19, 1899.

Friend K.:—I will give you our plan for making bee-feed. We use two measures of sugar and one of water. Just put the sugar in the cold water and stir it until it is thoroughly dissolved, then place it on a gentle fire and allow to come to a boil, after which take it off of fire and allow to cool, stirring it a few times while cooling. I think if you will follow these instructions you will have no more trouble, as we seldom have any feed to go back to sugar since we began making it this way.

The queen you sent me was all right, but the bees killed her and all the bees that were in the cage with her. Now, what I want to know is what would be best to do with the colony. I killed a drone-laying queen before introducing the one you sent me.

Mrs. B. A. BROWN, Pilot Point, Tex.

Friend Mrs. B.:—I am sorry to hear that you had your queen killed after receiving her O. K. I expect the reason she was killed was that the food was nearly all eaten out of the cage and she was released too soon. I think the best thing to do with the colony is to give them some brood from other colonies, and either introduce another queen to them or let them rear one.

✱ W. H. LAWS ✱

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

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

**W. H. Laws,
Round Rock, Texas.**

6-8 Please mention "The Queen."

WE PAY CASH FOR

HONEY!

We solicit your correspondence.

S. T. FISH & CO.,

189 South Water St., CHICAGO;

(ESTABLISHED 24 YEARS.)

—DEALERS IN—

**Fruits, Vegetables,
Potatoes and Honey.**

6-2 Please mention "The Queen."

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

..ASSISTED BY..

WILLIE, CHARLIE AND AMANDA ATCHLEY.

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

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.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, JAN., 1900.

We start out to-day, January 11th, to put some colonies in shipping cases, for shipping to Belize, British Honduras. We will also cage some queens for the same purpose.

More rain has fallen in South Texas this last fall and winter than any winter since 1879, and every body wears a shining smile as they look out upon the green grass and the romping cattle. Farmers are happy, as their prospects for this year are good, and we will leave you to guess about the bee-keepers' prospects.

As I look out of my office window to-day, January 11th, I can not refrain from telling you about the tall green vegetation that is waving in the gentle breeze. There are turnips, cabbage, mustard, lettuce, radishes, tomatoes, onions, beets, snap beans, and many other vegetables growing green and thrifty within twenty feet of where I am sitting, which will no doubt interest some of our Northern readers any way.

WANTED:—A young man (single) to engage with us on the first of March, to do general work with the bees. Experienced man preferred. None need apply unless of moral habits, sober, and industrious, and uses nothing but good language.

Address,

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

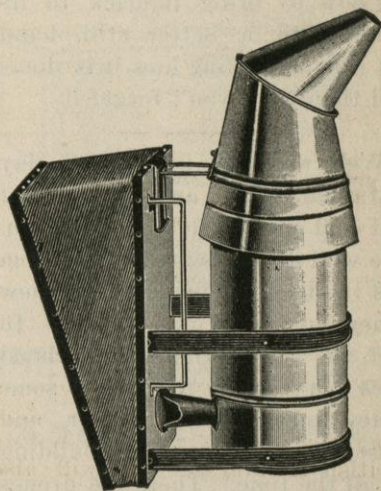
We think this a splendid chance for the right party. Ed.

W. H. Laws, late of Lavaca, Arkansas, has moved and cast his lot among the bee-keepers of Williamson Co., Texas, and Round Rock is his postoffice. See his new ad in this issue. We gladly welcome you, Bro. Laws, to the Lone Star State, and if necessary we will give you the bottom crust from our biscuit, and if that is not enough the top crust too, and should that not be enough we might give a little pinch of the crumb.

We now have our printing office moved and settled down in her new office. We also have the new factory in running order, but the building is not quite finished. The new factory building is twice as large as the old one, which makes ample room now, and we are fast getting things ready to fill all orders that come our way. We will give you a peep at the new factory some time this year, and also our new residence, as well as the army of Atchleys. There are now twelve of us at home and we are able to do a right smart of work too, as the most of us are large enough to earn our grub if we are not too lazy.

We are pleased to show you a cut of the new Higginsville smoker in this issue. If you wish to try

one just think of it when you make an order and we will put you in one for 75 cents, or if you do not wish to make an order send us one dollar and we will send one by mail. The nozzle is hinged, and the hinge slips out too, in a slide, and there are finger grooves in both top and bottom of bellows boards, so there is no danger of the smoker slipping out of one's hands if a little honey gets on the bellows boards. We have often had our smoker to fly clear out of our hand when we had picked it up hastily and the bellows boards were slick with honey. There are other improvements, and you will not regret it when you spend 75 cts. or \$1.00 for one of them.



HIGGINSVILLE SMOKER.

We sold a 60-pound can of honey to a neighbor a few days ago, and it being horse-mint honey, began to granulate pretty soon. He came back in a short time and said he did not like the honey, as there was too much sugar in it. We assured him there was no cane-sugar about it and gave him a printed instruction paper about how to liquefy candied honey. He soon came back and said it was O. K. and got another can, but said he really was honest about it and thought it was sugar at first. Now this shows how much the consuming public needs schooling in regard to granulated honey, and we ought not to sell extracted honey without explaining about its candying or granulating, and telling how to bring it back to its liquid state, or better still, hand out a paper telling how it is done, and then they won't forget it.

Well, well, this is the 11th day of January, 1900, and we have not had cold enough to kill vegetation. The wild currants are in full bloom and the bees are bringing in new honey and pollen right along. In fact, the bees in this neighborhood have not ceased to gather some honey and pollen all winter, and most colonies have been building up all the time. There are drones in plenty, and our young queens

have been mating all winter and are fine indeed. We have queens that were reared in the month of December and mated about Christmas that are as good as any queens we have, being very large and prolific. Oh! how they do lay and spread out. If we had one of these winter queens in each hive we would expect a much larger yield this year, as they are far ahead of the old queens in building up, for they love to lay so well.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

In the early part of December last Ye Editor came very near losing his life, and may be a cripple for a long time yet. As I was driving out of the lumber-yard with a heavy load of long timbers, and just as I entered one of the main thoroughfares of Beeville, Washington Street, a runaway team struck my wagon, and the force was so great that they knocked my wagon and load of about 600 feet of lumber fifteen or twenty feet. As the street leading out from the lumber-yard is a cross-street, and the buildings, most of which are two stories high, cut off the view, I could not see the runaway team till they were within a few feet of me, and I did not even have time to jump. The collision was so great that it knocked me about twenty feet. I went head first, catching on my

hands, and the weight of my whole body, about 145 pounds, fractured both arms from the elbows to the wrists, and for two weeks I could not use my hands, not even to feed myself. My right arm has recovered so much that I can write, and the left one is better than it was, but fractured pieces of bone work out at the wrist and it is much swollen yet, so I suppose it will be some time before it is well.

New York Quotations.

Our market never was in better condition for the sale of either comb or extracted honey. The causes for this are very light stocks of either here, and so far the demand has been more active than in previous years, probably caused partially by the general report of a short crop.

We always claim that sales made before the Holidays are larger than those made afterward, as well as more profitable.

Honey is selling to-day as follows:—

COMB:

WHITE	Fancy.15	to 16	cts. per lb.
	No. 1..14	to 15	“ “ “
AMBER	Fancy.12	to 13	“ “ “
	No. 1..11	to 12	“ “ “
MIXED	Fancy.12	to 13	“ “ “
	No. 1..10	to 11	“ “ “
BUCKWHEAT	Fancy.11	to 12	“ “ “
	No. 1..9	to 10	“ “ “

EXTRACTED:

California White.....	8½	cts. per lb.
Light Amber.....	8¼	“ “ “
White Clover and Basswood.	8½	“ “ “
Amber.....	8	“ “ “

We are asking 7 to 7½ cts. a lb. for Buckwheat, but little trade doing.

Florida and other grades of Southern, 7 to 8¼ cts. a lb., according to quality.

BEES-WAX: Very quiet at 26½ to 27½ cts. a lb.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & CO.,
Franklin, West Broadway & Varick Sts.,
Nov. 21, 1899. New York City.

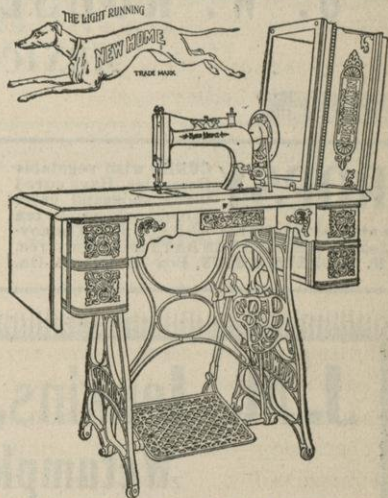
✳ **PREMIUM!** ✳

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

The Jennie Atchley Co.,
Beville, Texas.

.. TRY THE ..

“NEW HOME” SEWING MACHINE.



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

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.,
ORANGE, MASS.

28 Union Square, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.
Dallas, Texas. San Francisco, Cal. Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE BY

APIARIAN SUPPLIES!

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

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

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

J. W. ROUSE & COMPANY,
MEXICO, MO.

6-8

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. GREEN'S SONS, Box K, Atlanta, Ga.

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.

J. M. Jenkins,

—ESTABLISHED—
1884

Wetumpka, Ala.

Steam Bee-Hive Factory,

Italian Bees, Full line of bee-keepers' supplies.

Send for sixty page catalogue—Free.

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

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

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

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

Prices of either race:—

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

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

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

6-8

Please mention THE QUEEN.

In Tennessee

There is only one Up-to-date journal published in the interest of Agriculture and Manufacture. **THE WEST TENNESSEE INDUSTRIAL JOURNAL**

leads all others. A Monthly Industrial Journal with a growing circulation. Has now more than 5,000 readers. Subscription price, **50 cents a year in advance.** Advertising rates made known on application. Address

**The West Tennessee Industrial Journal,
PARIS, TENNESSEE.**

6-8

Please mention THE QUEEN.

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

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

47 Good Block, Denver, Colorado.

5-9

Please mention "The Queen."

Queens. ❀ QUEENS! ❀ QUEENS!!

FRIENDS:—I am now better prepared to supply you with queens and bees than ever before, as I have more bees now, and double my regular number of queen rearing yards. I can supply you with queens and bees of almost any kind, the different kinds of which I breed in separate yards, from six to twenty miles apart. Three banded Italians, five banded goldens, Holylands, Cyprians, Albinos and Carniolans. Untested queens of either race from now until further notice, 75 cts. each, \$4.25 for six, or \$8.00 per dozen. Tested queens, \$1.50 each. Fine breeders, from previous season's rearing, \$5.00 each.

WILLIE ATCHLEY, Beeville, Texas.

—THE—
Western Bee-Keeper

Is exclusively devoted to apiculture in the

ALFALFA REGIONS
 AND TO
 ASSOCIATION 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.

C. H. GORDON, Editor and Publisher.
 Room 47 Good Block, Denver, Colorado.

tf

Please mention "The Queen."

VIRGINIA HOMES.

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

tf

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

Please mention **THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN** in answering this advertisement.

Forced To Rise.

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

1900 Prices of Queens and bees.

CHEAP QUEENS AND COMPETITION.

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

The Jennie Atchley Co.,
Beville, Texas.

ATTENTION!

DON'T TRUST YOUR PHOTOS TO AGENTS
Deal Direct with the Artists.

We will make to anyone sending us a photo, a Life-Size Oilette, Crayon or Pastel Portrait Free of charge to introduce our superior work. Exact likeness, highly artistic finish and prompt return of small photo guaranteed. Send us your photo at once.

ARTIST'S UNION,

293 MAIN STREET, DALLAS, TEX.

6-1

Please mention THE QUEEN.

1900.

Begin early by placing your orders now.

Free to
Bee-keepers.

Our 40 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.

1, 2 and 3 frame nuclei a specialty.

John Nebel & Son 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,

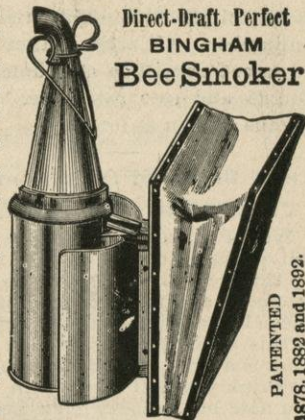
Atchley & Salazar,
Beville, Texas.

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

Patented 1878, 1882 and 1892.

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

Direct-Draft Perfect
BINGHAM
Bee Smoker



PATENTED
1878, 1882 and 1892.

All Bingham smokers are stamped on the metal



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

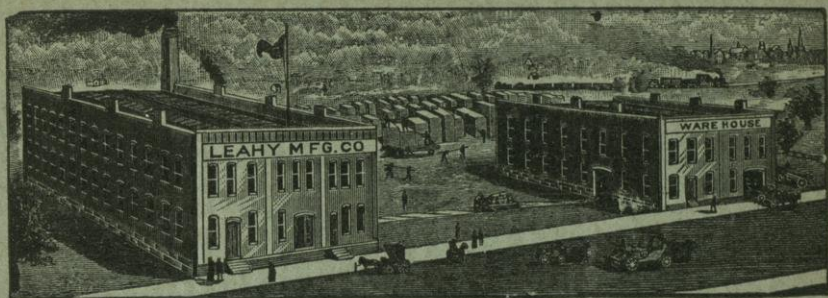
DEAR SIR: Have used the Conqueror 15 years. I was always pleased with its workings, but thinking I would need a new one this summer, I write for a circular. I do not think the 4-inch Smoke engine too large.
Yours, etc., W. H. EAGERTY, Cuba, Kansas, January 27, 1897.

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.



FOR APIARIAN SUPPLIES

Address

**LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.**

Please mention THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN when writing.

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 this journal, 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.

SECOND HAND HONEY CANS.

We have about fifty cases of 1½-inch screw cap cans, just been filled with honey one time, holding 60 lbs. per can, two cans to a case. These we will sell at half price, or 45 cts. per case.

The Jennie Atchley Co., Beeville, Texas.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ORDER.

Don't wait until your bees are

Hanging on a Limb,

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

They do Swarm.

REMEMBER



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

we are receiving:

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.

Round 1868 and 1889
June 1894 to 1902