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—THE—

SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

—PUBLISHED BY—

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY COMPANY,

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, : : : : JULY, 1899.

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

Vol. V.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, JULY, 1899.

No. 3.

THE EXPOSITION OF 1899.

**Some of the New and Interesting
Amusement Attractions Plan-
ned for the Greater Ameri-
ca Midway.**

**The Big Colonial Show to Be Open-
ed in a Blaze of Glory and
Fire-works on July 1.**

The amusement features of the Greater America exposition, which opens in Omaha, July 1, for a season of four months, will surpass those of last year in point of numbers and in the quality of the attractions. Never before at any exposition held in this country since the World's fair, have so many strange and decidedly interesting features been arranged to interest and amuse the public, as will be seen on the Midway the coming season. Among the latter will be a Filipino village, with a number of native men, women and children, in their native costumes, showing the habits, ceremonies and every-day life of the people. Their huts will be the exact reproductions of those found about Manila, and the native animals, tropical plants, and agricultural imple-

ments, will here be found. There will also be Cuban villages, Hawaiian villages, and natives of Porto Rico, with dancing girls and all that goes to show the daily life and habits of these people.

The opening day, July 1, will be one of the notable days of the exposition; Schley day follows on July 3, and on the national holiday, July 4, a magnificent celebration will be held, making the first week one of special interest. "Hobson Sinking the Merrimac," will be one of the chief attractions in connection with which a novel and beautiful display of colored pyrotechnics and fire displays will be presented, commemorating the great naval victory in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's Spanish squadron last summer. The sinking of the Merrimac and the destruction of the Spanish war ships will be faithfully reproduced on a lake of real water, and with all the accessories necessary to make it realistically true to that great event. Railroads will offer very low excursion rates and the city of Omaha will assist in preparing a monster demonstration for those who visit the exposition.

In the work of building the new Midway, comfort as well as pleasure has been especially taken into consideration. A mammoth and elegant structure having been erected on the site of the former Chinese village located on the West Midway. Here the visitor tired of sight-seeing, can rest in the cool and inviting shade of leafy bowers of fragrant and rare tropical trees, plants and flowers, while strains of sweet music in hidden nooks tunefully play in suggestive harmony of the passing scenes. Theatrical performances will be given in the main building, under the famous Orpheum Theater Circuit management, where some of the world's most talented artists will appear in vaudeville, comedy sketches, thrilling acrobatic feats, juggling, startling fire dances, cake walks and the latest musical productions. A large and well appointed arrangement under the same roof which will be a source of delight to the hungry, is the Midway Restaurant and Buffet, where every style of prepared foods will be supplied at prices which visitors will not have need to find fault with.

The great cyclorama of the Battle of Missionary Ridge is now complete, with the exception of the outside decoration. It is certainly one of the finest cycloramas

of the civil war ever exhibited, and as many Nebraska soldiers took part in this battle, it will be of exceptional interest. The foreground of the cyclorama is covered with sand, gravel, trunks of trees and relics taken from this famous battlefield.

The wonder of the exposition now nearly completed, will be a spectacular electrical illusion called the "Naiads of the Fountain." It is the result of three years' work by a French designer and was exhibited in Paris for the first time a year ago. The details are of the most elaborate kind, and the subject significant of Grecian mythology. Permission to exhibit it in this country was obtained by a gentleman in Boston, who, at great expense, secured the concession at the Greater America Exposition. Human types of female beauty are used in the allegory, aided by powerful spectacular effects, colored fires of surpassing brilliancy and gorgeous costumes, music, etc.

The Old Plantation will not be recognized by the visitors of last season. The grand theater, much larger and finer than the former one, has been erected in the front, instead of at the rear as it was last year. Some queer looking types of colored people from the cotton, tobacco and sugar states will be seen at the Old Plantation,

among them the old body servant of Jefferson Davis, who was captured by the federal cavalry with his master, just at the close of the civil war, and has a remarkable history of his own.

Other amusement features will be Pain's London magnificent display of fireworks, which are to excel the exhibition of last year, and which will be one of the most beautiful, unique and novel attractions of the exposition. Dazzling displays of colored fire, and a series of remarkable set-pieces are being prepared, which will illustrate some of the principal events of the late war. Horse races by electric light, fire and ghost dances by half-civilized Indians, and scores of other attractions will be seen, leaving little or nothing to be desired in this line by the visitor at the Greater America Exposition.—Greater America Exposition Notes—6-20-'99.

Bee-keeping will have representation at this great exposition. All that can, go and send your exhibits. Ed.

We are receiving notices almost daily that some new bee-keepers are going to be at the Milano meeting this month, and if *you* do not wish to miss a rare treat you had better fix up *now* and be there. Bro. Jones and other Milano people are going to put the little pot in the big one and have enough for all, so go on; you won't starve at Milano.

SWEET CLOVER.

To the Editor of THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN:—

As I promised to give my experience with sweet clover, here it is for what it is worth. I am not sure that I can give any additional information to what is already known.

Sow 30 pounds to the acre and compact the ground and it will germinate better. Sow on any kind of land. Once started, it will come as near growing on a flat stone as any thing I know of. Sow at the time you would sow any other kind of clover. If sown in the spring it will not bloom that season, but you can get a cutting of about two tons of hay to the acre. The hay is about the same quality as red-top hay. It must be cut before it blooms or the hay will be so woody that it will be of little value. If sown early in the fall and it gets a good start before winter sets in it will bloom the next season. Here, it blooms the first of July and continues in bloom till frost, which is about September 15th. It produces a fine quality of honey, and in great abundance. As a fertilizer, I know of nothing to equal it. The roots are from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter near the surface of the ground, and taper down much the same as a

parsnip. The roots die out the season the stalk blooms, which leaves the ground full of decomposed vegetable matter. The tops are an annual, and when dry can readily be disposed of by burning. Good cultivation in corn soon kills it out. Here, stock eat it with avidity.

G. H. EVERSOLE,

New Mexico, June 22, 1899.

A THEORY.

You wish to know what I am doing away down south, in Florida. Well, I will tell you: I am down here to break W. T. Crawford's bill off, lest he leads some young or new bee-keeper astray with his old tried and exploded theory, a theory that has been tried and thrown aside long ago; and I wish to break that bill of his so short that his brothers and sisters can't patch it up again. "By the way," Brother Crawford, I am a pretty good mechanic in an apiary. I am a rapid, reversible, automatic, with a patent index, and have tried your theory a long time ago, and the results were that the piece of queen excluding zinc shut in the drones as well as the queen. The drones, I found, in some cases crowded themselves into the zinc so tight that it caused suffocation to the colonies inside. Another

bad case was that when they swarmed with the queen shut in, they came back, killed the old queen and reared a young one. The young queens can go through the zinc and if the apiarist is not present the swarm is likely to abscond. Again, the queen should not be allowed to pass from the brood chamber to the next upper set of combs. A hive containing 8 or 10 good frames of comb is sufficient for the most prolific queen. In my judgement a break-joint honey-board over the frames of the brood chamber is no obstruction, but on the other hand, is very beneficial to the apiarist. First, it does away with all brace or burr combs; second, it prevents the extracting combs from being fastened down to the brood chamber; third, the extracting combs come off as free and clean as they are put on; last, but not least, any practical apiarist who manipulates his hives with the break-joint honey-boards will soon appreciate their superiority.

C. E. WOODWARD,

Hawk's Park, Florida, June 28, 1899.

Friend W.:—Have you been in the South long enough to be sure that 8 or 10 frames are enough for the most prolific queens? We often find that 20 L. frames is insufficient room for our best queens.

Ed.

Scent or Sight---Which is It?

(By J. A. Golden.)

In an article published in THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN, page 5, 1899, I solicited the wise experts to solve, answer, or give their views in regard to the cause of the peculiar freak of a colony of bees which I described, afterwards adding my solution of the episode, at which The Editor pitches in and says in his foot-note that I did wrong by answering or unfolding the riddle. Now, Mr. Editor, I can't see where I did wrong in giving my views. Surely that would not excuse you or any one else for not giving their views or explanations, would it? Now, I did not say that I was correct in my solution. I may be wrong in my views. However, we concede that we did wrong in betting and smoking, because the latter came pretty near causing us to lose the grand, good supper that we had done so ample justice to, but we can console ourselves by believing that our indulgence was not nearly so great as to imbibe so freely in wine drinking, "really becoming boisterous during the long hours from sun-down till sun-up," as ye Editor reported of one of the bee conventions when held at Jude Terry's. But The Editor, in giving his solution, rather inclines toward the idea that the

mother and daughter came off with the swarm, although he says it may have been two hatched queens after all. Then he intimates that there was a possibility of there being only one queen when the bees swarmed and that two swarms were hived together, and so on. Now, if you, Mr. Editor, give this as your solution, you are far from a true solution, for the reason that there were two young queens, as the old mother was deprived of her flying powers; also that there was no other swarm present at the time the bees swarmed. Again, it was but some three hours after hiving till the division took place, and not a few days, as you seem to intimate. But so far as each queen progeny going with their mother queen, is a question that can only be answered by the natural instinct of the animal creation. Have you any better ground to base facts upon, at least, in this case? I think not, as you seem to agree with my solution.

After giving your version of the problem, you suggest that it was only to call me to the stand on the recognition of bees by one another.

Now, we can't see much importance attached to this question of whether bees recognize by smell or sight, but as we have been kindly invited to give our opinion

as to which is the strongest, we submit the following as the grounds upon which we base our conclusions that scent is the greater of the two. First, then, we do not hold but what bees recognize each other by sight. Such an idea would be erroneous. But we do believe bees recognize each other more minutely by scent than by sight, and offer the following as evidence for our belief: If we cage some bees from colony No. 1 and some from colony No. 2, one of black bees and the other of Italians, and after having replenished the cage with food place the caged bees over colony No. 3 for five days, then take the cage and liberate one of the black bees at the entrance to its former home we will see the guards come promptly forward, and the liberated bee is not permitted to enter the hive until a critical examination has been made. After the examination the bee is allowed to enter the hive. Now, why was this bee not permitted to enter at once, if recognition by sight is the greater or stronger? Do you not see that a stronger proof that this bee was of their personal household was required by those guard bees and she was held until they got in close contact with her and got the scent peculiar to the bees of that colony, otherwise she

would in no wise have been allowed to enter that hive. Again, liberate one of the black bees at the entrance of the Italian colony. The guards quickly come forward and of course they see or recognize the lady is dressed in dark. Why do they not arrest her at once and dump her overboard? No, they will not do so until they are satisfied by a close examination, but on finding that she has not their peculiar scent she will be forcibly ejected. Then offer the beautifully dressed Italian ladies likewise and the result will be the same every time. Now, Mr. Editor, here is a later experiment: A few days ago I received one of your up-to-date Cyprian queens. The queen was taken from the colony to which I wanted to introduce the Cyprian and caged. Now, a piece of fine bleached cotton cloth was wrapped over each caged queen, then the Cyprian queen and cage was laid on top of the frames and the cage was quickly covered with bees, in fact they began to tug and pull at the cloth in a manner that showed that they were angered and were making an effort to get at the queen to destroy her. Now, what a difference there was in the conduct of those bees when I removed the Cyprian and placed the queen that I had taken from them on the frames. Of course

the cage was quickly covered by the bees, but oh how different they acted! Instead of frisking over the cage they set up a joyful hum and appeared calm and contented, but on placing both cages side by side a rumpus was on in a moment. Now, surely you must admit that these queens were recognized by scent, as they could not be seen. Again, Mr. Editor, during the time the honey flow is on, if the breeze is coming from the south, why is it that your bees take that direction after nectar, or if coming from the west, they take that direction? Is it because they can see the flora from which they procure their loads of nectar? No, sir, it is because the bees, as they go out and circle in the breeze, get the scent of the aroma that is carried by the air and are directly lead to the fountain and they know that it is nectar when they smell it just as well as you knew it was a cantaloupe when you saw it, or the hound knew it was a 'varmint' or a human when he saw it. Now, you may say they see the flora when they get in view of it. Of course they do, but they do not see the nectar. They smell it and reach for it just like the Irishman when he was digging for a skunk, "Begorra, Pat, I smell him," and reached in and proved to Pat that he smelled a skunk.

So now, Mr. Editor, we think we have offered sufficient evidence that bees recognize by scent more closely, or that scent is the strongest sense of the two. However, we might give quite an array of additional testimony to sustain our views.

Reinersville, Ohio.

Friend G.:—After carefully reading your article we began to wonder if you took what we said in THE QUEEN as being absolute. We have not got the No. of THE QUEEN out here on the ranch that contains your article and our foot-note, but if we remember right we did not say that sight was stronger than scent. We think sight is the strongest, but we are not sure about it. We take all your reasoning as being true, or at least as near right as we are likely to get at such matters, but really, we may both be a way off after all. The bees are guided by Nature, as they are just the same now as when first created, and their keen instincts are quite puzzling in the extreme, in some things. We believe sight and scent both go together to make recognition more certain, but neither may not be used as we think they are. We once had a horse nearly stung to death by the bees, and after we got that horse nearly a mile away from the apiary the bees would stop and sting him as they were passing over, going to the flowers. This looks like scent, and was, but to make sure the horse was there we suppose the bees saw him. So, in this case, as in most others, scent thought it was and sight knew it. During the past few weeks we have been having very hot weather and queen orders have been so numerous that to keep up and get queens off on time and stay in out of the hottest part of the days we

caged queens at night by lantern light, and we noticed several times that strange bees could be put with strange queens with less danger, in the dark than in daylight, and bees from different colonies could be put together in the dark with less fighting than in daylight. Now, this is against scent and in favor of sight. Maybe Nature does the recognizing without either scent or sight, to a certain degree, so now what do you say, Bro. Golden? Maybe those caged bees and queens were recognized by sound, and by neither scent nor sight. We are not going to dispute your ideas at all, for we are almost with you, but let us put the matter to further tests.

ED.

San Antonio International Fair.

Date Fixed for October 28th to November 8th, Inclusive.

As is generally known to most of our readers, a Fair is to be held in the City of San Antonio this fall, the dates having already been fixed for October 28th to November 8th, inclusive. These dates do not conflict with those of the Texas State Fair held at Dallas, that Fair closing on October 23d.

The management of the San Antonio International Fair Association has been very liberal in the matter of premiums; their premium list footing up nearly \$13,000 in cash. The main idea the Board of Directors and management of the San Antonio International Fair

Association have constantly kept in view is that this is to be, as far as possible, a Live Stock and Agricultural Fair and out of the \$13,000 set aside for premiums, \$11,000 of that amount will go to exhibitors of live stock and farm products, this amount being nearly one-half greater than has ever been given by any other fair association in the State for premiums in the line above mentioned.

The Association has already received the catalogue and premium list from the hands of the printer and will be glad to place a copy of same in the hands of every stock raiser and farmer in the State who might be sufficiently interested to make an exhibit at this Fair. This is not a local Fair, not being confined to any section of the State, but competition is open to the world. Of course, the main idea is to develop the resources of Texas, and to that end it is hoped that the exhibitors will be numerous from every section of the State. Mexico has also been invited to make an exhibit, which will prove an attractive feature of the Fair.

The Association offers something like \$15,000 in purses for runners and harness horses. The other attractions which the management of the Fair hope to secure will be given to the press for publication from time to time.

The directory of the San Antonio International Fair Association is composed of the best business men of the Alamo City and it is confidently believed that a Fair at that point can be held second to none in Texas or the South, which will result largely to the benefit of the people of all Texas, and it is for this reason that the management solicit the hearty co-operation of all persons from every section of the state:

The management will be pleased to give stock raisers, farmers and others intending to make an exhibit full and complete information through the secretary at San Antonio, Texas.

Bees and Fruits—The Facts in the Case.

(By Prof. A. J. Cook.)

As conductor of Farmers' Institutes for Southern California, I have a good opportunity to feel of the public pulse regarding bees, and I have been more than gratified at the general right-mindedness of all parties interested. As a region where all kinds and the most luscious fruits are raised, and where extensive fruit-drying is carried on, it goes without saying that bees will of necessity be more or less of an annoyance at certain

seasons in certain years. When we couple with the above facts that of the general presence of bees, and often in immense numbers, we readily see that the question of bees and fruits becomes one of great importance.

The last week in March and the first week in April I held institutes in four regions where fruit growing is the leading industry, and where bees are kept in great numbers. These meetings were attended by hardly less than 2,000 people in the aggregate. In two of the places—Villa Park and Banning—lawsuits have been recently instituted between orchardists and apiarists. The fact that I was requested to give the true status of the relation of bees to fruit, shows clearly that the people for the most part wish to know the truth. I gave as below the facts as I see them, and was more than pleased to note that few took objection to my position; indeed, only one man called in question my statements, and he did so in private, and not in hostile mien. I am very sure that Southern California will very soon be in the same attitude as the people of France, Italy and England, and will wish the bees brought to the orchards, and not cry for their removal. Already the orchardists in most localities are converted to the right belief.

The following is the position I took in the premises:

It is a truth demonstrated beyond question, by Darwin, and by many other scientists, by our Department of Agriculture, and by my own experiments, that many flowers are sterile to their own pollen, or to that of the same variety of fruit. It is also true that pollination is always necessary to seed-production, and usually to the production of the pulp in case of our berries, pomes, drupaceous fruits, etc. There seems as little doubt but that some fruits usually or sometimes fertile to their own pollen, or to that of the same variety, are under less favorable circumstances sterile to the same.

Thus, the Bartlett pear is generally sterile to Bartlett pollen, though occasionally under favorable circumstances it fruits well though no other pears are in the vicinity. Yet in these exceptional cases no one knows when the tide will turn, and the Bartlett fail to produce unless other pears are near by to insure cross-pollination. We are sure, then, that mixing of fruits so as to secure cross-pollination is absolutely essential in almost all cases, to the best success, and in a large proportion of cases to any success at all.

Again, this cross-pollinating requires insects to carry the pollen-

grains from the anther of one bloom to the stigma of another. Before the orchards were planted the fruits were less numerous, and the solitary scant-insects were sufficient to do the work; but as we massed the fruits in great orchards, the native solitary insects were all too few, and fortunately the social bees were brought along with the fruits. Even the social native insects, like social wasps and bumble-bees, are very few in spring when the fruits bloom, and so are absolutely inadequate to pollinate our orchard trees. The non-seeding of red clover for the early first crop is because the bumble-bees are too few to properly cross-pollinate the bloom. It is possible that in this case the flowers are fertile to the pollen of other red-clover blossoms but not to their own.

The orchardist then must have the bees. To drive them away would be to kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

Again, bees never attack sound fruit. They only come when bird, wasp, or sultry weather combined with over-ripeness break the rind and cause the juice to exude. Possibly bees could bite open the skin of the fruit, but positively they never do. Yet let the juice once ooze, and then the bees quickly hie to tree or drying-tray and

leave little behind to show what once was there.

When we remember that nearly 90 percent of the ripe fruit is juice, and that the bees take this, we see that little would be left. The juice often oozes from very ripe fruit, and so bees are often in the vineyard to the great annoyance of those who would gather in the vintage. Fruit on the trays in the drying-yard has the skin removed, or is cut open, and so the bees may take most of it unless repelled by sulphuring, which is now generally done. We see, then, that bees are a disturbance at times, and annoy the orchardist greatly. Then must the apiarist be driven off? Not so, say the European pomologists. They want the bees, and there is no quarrel between the two industries. Not so, say the most intelligent fruit-men of our own State and country, for we must have the bees to aid us in time of bloom.

What then? It may be wise to move the bees temporarily on rare occasions when the annoyance is most severe. If so, who should bear the expense? Surely, not the bee-keeper, for he was the pioneer in the region, and has a first, or at least an equal, right. The removal is for the fruit-man, and he should be at the most, if not all, of the expense. But each should know all the facts, that bees are

never harmful to flowers, but always necessary to best success, and that they are only injurious to wounded fruit; that if they are to be temporarily removed it is for the good of the fruit-man, and he should bear the expense. The harm is usually not great, and the annoyance usually almost nothing, so that if the bee-men and fruit-men donate the one to the other their choicest products, and cultivate good-feeling and not enmity, each may be a tremendous blessing to the other, and all the best of neighbors.—American Bee Journal.

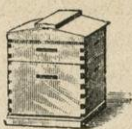
We think the above lecture too good to let pass without reproduction, and we give it in full. This subject ought to interest bee-keepers and fruit growers everywhere alike, and all fruit-growers and bee-keepers ought to be fully acquainted with this matter that they may work harmoniously together for each other's benefit.

ED.

If this section of the country continues to increase in the melon business during the next few years as it has for two years past we may be able to offer a new honey for inspection. There are hundreds and hundreds of acres now in bloom, watermelons taking the lead, but muskmelons and cantaloupes are also plentiful. There has been at least 500 car loads of melons shipped this year from this territory.

OUR SCHOOL.

Mrs. JENNIE ATCHLEY,
INSTRUCTOR.



I have my hives on a long bench about nine inches high. I have them set close together, side by side, and I have a cover (roof) over all. Is that right? The bees of part of the hives come out in great bunches around the mouth of the hives in the evenings—look like they are going to swarm, but have not swarmed yet. Should I put the supers on the hives when I transfer or when they swarm, or wait until they require more room? I will transfer the little box I have at once, and wait for the others to swarm. We are having a great deal of rain in this part of Texas now. The bees appear to work fine in the morning, but don't work so well in the afternoon. Please tell me the cause, and tell me why you think they don't swarm. I have not yet seen any drones in the hive I transferred last month, nor in the little box hive that I am going to transfer now. What is the cause of that? Two months ago the bees in the other box hive would come out and bunch up on the hive like they were going to swarm right away, but now they don't lay out any to amount to anything. What is the matter? They have been at work all the time. Please tell me what time in the day they generally swarm. I lost three colonies early this spring—starved, I think. The three Italian colonies I have are in hives made after the pattern or No. 8, only they have two 12 x 18 inch boxes with a bottom in the top one. They have no frames. I believe I have told all.

T. MERRIMAN,
Chico, Texas, May 26, 1899.

Friend M.:—I would not like my hives set on a bench, as any jar you make in manipulating one hive makes the same disturbance to all the others, and unless you smoked them all you would soon have the air full of mad bees. I would not advise placing hives so close to each other as you have them. You will find better success and satisfaction working with the bees by giving each colony a separate stand and plenty of room, say at least six feet from center to center each way. We usually have our hives ten feet apart, and ten to 12 feet in the rows, but we raise queens, and for honey alone six feet will do. Yes, put on your supers as soon as you transfer, or as soon as you have a swarm if honey is coming in. Of course you will give each swarm a frame of brood and empty combs or foundation as soon as hived, and this will keep the bees from starting their nest in the supers. The reason the bees work better in the forepart of the day is, the flowers they are gathering from do not furnish honey in the afternoon. The reason they do not swarm is, they are not yet ready, and they were laying out on account of hot weather, waiting for a honey flow, and when the flow came they went to work more, leaving less bees and less time to lay idle. The

bees swarm from seven o'clock in the morning till half past seven in the evening, as we have had some swarms come out before breakfast and some after supper, or just before sundown, but the time most swarms issue is from 10 o'clock A. M. till 4 P. M.; and this might be termed the time they generally swarm in Texas.

Will a queen lay eggs that will hatch both Italian and Carniolan bees, all in the same litter? Will Iron weeds produce honey?

J. P. HALBERT,

Province, I. T., June 17, 1899.

If an Italian queen mates to a Carniolan drone she will likely mark her bees mixed, some Italians and some Carniolans, but neither will be pure, as they will be a cross, and a Carniolan queen mated to an Italian drone the same. Some seasons Iron weeds produce honey in abundance and some seasons none at all, or not enough to attract the bees but little.

I have a few questions that I would be pleased to have you answer through THE QUEEN. 1st, what is the greatest number of days that you ever knew a virgin queen to remain unmolested in the hive before she took her wedding flight? 2nd, was the queen successful, and if so did she prove to be a good one? 3rd, what is the shortest time after hatching that you ever knew a virgin queen to take her wedding tour and be successful?

A SUBSCRIBER.

We have had late hatched queens remain all winter in a few cases, and then mate in the spring, and they proved to be as good as any. All winter, in this latitude, makes about 60 days. As a rule 20 days is about the longest time a virgin queen goes without successful flights, and still be a good mother. Our queens fly at from about 4 to 5 days here, unless the weather is too bad for their flights, and in this case the first opportunity, which does not run over 10 days, except in extreme cases. Three days is the shortest time after hatching that we have any record of the successful trip of queens flying.

I am thinking of embarking in the bee-business with fifty to one hundred stands, and I wish to ask if you think there is any money to be made in it here, and if you think I can make anything out of the bee-business here in Louisiana.

J. W. RABURN,

Arcadia, Louisiana, June 24, 1899.

We find that such questions as the above are very hard to give an intelligent answer to, as so much depends upon who it is that is going into the business that it is only a guess at best whether or not the parties will be successful. We mean by saying who it is, whether or not such persons are the right ones for bee-keeping, and if they are not failure will surely be the

result. If you love the bees, if you are patient, if you can bear disappointment well, if you will push your work as well when there are no prospects as when the prospects are good and if you will read up and post yourself on bees, their management and the flowers that produce your honey crops you will succeed. Others have made the bee business a success in your state and we see no reason why you should not do so. We mean there are people in Louisiana that have been keeping bees for more than twenty years and are still at it, and it looks like if it did not pay them they would give it up.

I am a young man, full of life and ready for business, and I intend to go into profitable bee-keeping. For two months I have been perusing your lessons and I would wish for you to tell me the best time to buy bees.

REV. GEO. PESCH,
Phlox, Wis., July 8, 1899.

The best time to invest in bees in your locality is the month of May. There is a honey flow on now in your state and if you had bought even a month ago you would have secured some honey this year from your purchase. Of course you can buy bees at any time, but to avoid danger of winter loss you will find early spring time the best for your locality. We trust that you may be able to get a good start early next spring.

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.

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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, JULY, 1899.

Geo. W. Hufstedler, of Beeville, is on the sick list this month. We trust that you may soon be yourself again, George.

We have rushed out this number

of THE QUEEN in order to get her out and in the hands of our readers before the Milano convention, and we have left out many things that ought to have went in.

A NINE-POUND SWARM.

On Thursday, June 29, the Jennie Atchley Company swarmed. It is a nine pound girl. Mother and child are both doing well. Name, Emma June.

E. R. Jones desires us to say that he will have the giant *Apis Dorsata* bees, of India, on exhibition at the Milano meeting. Better go and see these wonderful bees. Remember the 20th and 21st is the time.

We call your attention to the advertisement of E. W. Hoag, New Berlin, Ohio, in this issue. Mr. Hoag succeeds Theodore Bender, of Canton, Ohio, and Mr. Bender has the following to say of his successor: "Mr. E. W. Hoag is a competent man and all customers can depend upon him as being honest and upright and can rely on getting the best from him."

Before we go to press we desire to call attention to our South Texas Bee Meeting, at this place, Aug. 16 and 17. Every body that is in any way interested in bees is in-

vited. We are going to try for a big meeting. Remember the old programme. No hotel bills to pay at a Texas bee meeting. Come one, come all, both great and small, and help us out with the biggest meeting of all.

The second edition, or second thousand of our 1899 catalogues and lessons in profitable bee keeping are now ready to be mailed to all that apply for them. We have added the 17th lesson and the work is still progressing and each edition will have one or more lessons added till the book is as complete as a work of this kind can well be made. We do not send this book out except on call and if any of you wish a copy drop us a postal and you shall have it.

As several of our readers have made inquiry about imported queens we wish to say that we have them now in stock, of this years raising. They have been laying a month and their bees are hatching. The best imported queens we will sell for \$5.00 each; second best, \$4.00 each; third best \$3.00 each, all from queens received from Italy the last day of May, this year. We also have three or four select tested imported queens, from last year's importations, tested and tried for breeders and found to be

the very best. These we think are well worth \$10.00 each, for breeders. We can send the above queens promptly, as long as they last.

We are pained to have to report the many great losses by bee-keepers and others, caused by the great floods that have just passed over this section of country. We have lost heavily in bees and honey by the back-water from the Nueces River. Mr. S. Elliott, of La Salle Co., Texas, lost 115 colonies and the crop of honey with them. Mr. B. F. Marshall, of McLennan Co., near Waco, lost all he had, and the family had to wade and swim five miles, and barely escaped with their lives. Others have lost very heavy. The like has not been known since 1842. Bees located on apparently high ground, a mile from the channel of the river, overflowed with back-water and were ruined.

There are some disappointments so great that they are almost unbearable. 1st; How sad it makes one feel, after being at great labor and expense to get up a nice lot of queens for a customer and then when the time arrives for them to be mailed the customer says he don't want them. 2nd; It is disappointing to send a customer a

queen before he pays for her, you mail her, she goes dead, and he countermands the order and won't let her be replaced. 3rd; It is exciting and disappointing to find a big snake in the bed when one goes to lie down to rest, which we did to-day, but the worst is reached when we carry a big watermelon twenty miles to a bee-ranch and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of a hot July day cut the melon and find it green and unfit to eat.

We sent a shipment of bees-wax to Chas. Dadant & Son, of Hamilton, Ills., and the following is what they have to say about one cake of it: Be careful about buying wax, as there was one cake that had a pound of tallow in it. Now, friends, we would be glad indeed to know the name of the party that put the tallow in the wax. Surely it was not a regular bee-keeper that did this, as we seldom find a person that is a bee-keeper but what is fair and honest, and if we knew the name of the party that put tallow in wax we would feel like giving him a free advertisement. Friends, this is the meanest kind of meanness, and please do not ever let it occur again that a bee-keeper will stoop low enough to put tallow in bees-wax, or anything else, and let us, as a fraternity, hold ourselves spotless from all dirty, mean acts, and walk boldly and upright before God and man.

Among Texas Bee-keepers.

(By H. H. Hyde.)

At 6.36, March 5, Willie Atchley arrived to make us a visit, and as he will likely tell of our mishaps I will only state that it was a bee convention from start to finish. I gathered some valuable knowledge from him to be sure in regard to many fine points, especially on queen rearing and prevention of swarming.

On the 20th Mr. E. R. Jones made us a flying visit on his wheel. He stated that he could remain but one day, so boss Hardin and I arranged for a trip to a lower apiary for the day. We loaded the wagon and started. Mr. Hardin and I mounted our wheels and went by one or two apiaries on the road. During this time I discovered that Mr. Jones had no use for bee veils and little use for a smoker, both of which I feel better to have in reach, especially the latter. On arriving at our destination we went to work and we soon discovered that it was more comfortable to be inside of a veil. Mr. Jones laughed at us, saying: "Use more smoke. Don't go at it 'a la Coggs shall.'" However, it was well that he had his fun first, for lo and behold, in response to several denunciations such as Murder! Murder! Fire! Police! Help! Help! I, on looking

around, discovered that he was dodging behind one tree and another, killing and slaying. After it was all over we asked him if he wanted a veil, and if the bees stung him. His only response was, "Yes, by golly!"

On the night of the fourth of April I took the train for Greenville, where I attended the North Texas Bee-keepers' Association. Here I had a pleasant time, being entertained by Marion Graham and his estimable lady. The Grahams, I believe, have the largest factory in this state. They do nice work. I saw them in full force, at work, from planer to dove-tailer. Mr. Graham also makes a good quality of sections from cottonwood. I also saw his foundation machine, from which he turns out a nice quality of foundation. Success to the Grahams.

On June 27 I mounted my wheel and pulled out for Hunter, Texas, to visit my friend, L. Scholl. I made a run of fifty miles in a little less than six hours, a great deal of the distance through the roughs of the Colorado. I was royally entertained by the elder Scholl and his family in true German hospitality, and to be sure Louis and I had quite a convention, as we are old time friends. While here we made several visits to bee-keepers around Hunter, several having their bees

in first-class shape, Louis himself having a nice apiary of 32 colonies. The ground on which they set is just slanting enough. The hives face southeast and are painted white. He has rows of cedars for shade. He, like myself, is in favor of large hives, the divisible brood chamber being his favorite. He says, "Give me large hives, large colonies, prolific Holyland queens and plenty of honey for breeding purposes and I will insure you a fine crop of honey." I endorse his views. Well, Mr. L. Stachelhausen can thank his stars that it rained, for otherwise he would have had us boys on his hands, as we contemplated a trip down there. On my return I stopped in San Marcos, calling on R. H. Waldrip, an extensive bee-keeper. We walked over to the Government Fish Hatchery, where they are raising bass, carp, &c. We also saw the San Marcos River. This river boils out of the ground in one great volume from, well, the depths of the earth, eyeless fish, salamanders, &c., coming up with the water. At this place I was compelled to take the train for home, on account of the rains and washouts.

Hutto, Texas, June 30, 1899.

Bees-wax has gone down to 20 c. cash, now, but we will still pay 25 cts. in goods for fair, average wax, delivered at Beeville, prepaid.

Third Edition of

"The Honey Bee."

It may interest you to know that we are to have a new edition (the 3rd, revised edition,) the 2nd edition, 20,000 copies, having been exhausted some time, of "The Honey Bee," Bulletin No. 1, new series, of the Division of Entomology. There will be a few changes, but not great ones. A European entomologist has unearthed an older scientific name for the honey bee than *apis mellifica*, so the *specific* name will have to be changed wherever it occurs in the bulletin. A reference to the inadvisability of spraying fruit trees during the time of bloom has been inserted, and some additional honey plants have been mentioned. The new edition will have to be small, as the law limits it. Ready about July 1st.

FRANK BENTON,
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1899.

The Central Texas Bee-Keepers' Association.

TO BE HELD AT MILANO, TEXAS,
ON JULY 20 & 21, 1899.

On account of the above meeting special rates of one and one-third fares for the round trip, on the certificate plan, will be given from all points on the lines of The Southern Pacific, Houston & Texas Central, International & Great Northern, Gulf, Colorado & Santa

Fee, Ft. Worth & Rio Grande, Missouri, Kansas & Texas and The Cotton Belt railroads. Application has been made for rates over other roads, but no definite answer has yet been received.

Read carefully the following instructions: Tell your ticket agent that you are going to Milano to attend The Central Texas Bee-Keepers' Association, and ask him for a receipt showing that you have paid *full fare* to Milano. If you can not get a through ticket to Milano take a receipt showing that you have paid *full fare* to the point your ticket calls for, and when you get another ticket take another receipt showing that you have paid *full fare*. Ask for a receipt every time you have to buy a ticket. When you get here we will see to getting the return tickets. Come on, Bee-keepers, and I assure you that we will all be benefited.

I am *very* anxious to get to see the ugliest bee-keeper in Texas if he is any uglier than THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN'S editor and business manager. Oh! no, I didn't say he was ugly, but, well, you all know how he looks and I just named him so you all would have the same standard to compare your ugliest man with, so come on with that ugly bee-keeper; I have got a present for him. E. R. JONES, Milano, Tex., 7-8-'99. Com. on programme.

Programme of The Central Texas Bee-Keepers' Association.

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

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

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

Night session. Best race of bees for each and every bee keeper to use for all purposes. Shall we use foundation in brood frames? How much? Why? Shall the frames be wired? How and Why? By O. P. Hyde. Criticism; by all. Shall we use starters or full sheets

of foundation in sections; by all. Best method of fastening foundation in sections; by E. R. Jones. Criticisms. How to get section honey well filled all around; by all. Paralysis; can it be cured? If so, how? Has the locality any thing to do with the size of hives and general system of management in an apiary; by all.

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

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

There will be an apiarian exhibit in connection with the convention. Bring anything that you may have in the way of an apicultural tool, fixture or product that is new, odd,

beautiful or useful and let us see it. E. R. JONES, Com. on programme.

F. L. ATEN, Pres.

H. H. HYDE, Sec. and Treas.

A Special Invitation.

To the bee-keepers of Texas:— I, as Ass't secretary and Treas. of The Central Texas Bee-keepers' Association, wish to call attention to the announcement and program of the above association's convention to be held at Milano. I hope every bee-keeper who possibly can will be present. Let us have a large attendance. I guarantee that the people of Milano will give us a royal welcome, the time will pass pleasantly and enjoyably and last, but not least, you can not go without coming away wiser on the subject of bee-keeping than when you went. Mr. Jones has prepared an excellent program, the best part of which will be the question box. All bee keepers, both amateurs and veterans will ask questions to be answered by discussion by the convention. A question box will be prepared, but I am going to start the ball rolling, so if at present or in the future you have a question you would like answered, no matter whether you expect to be there or not, just simply drop me a letter, or a postal card will be O. K., giving the question. I will make a list of such and they will be answered, so come along, brother bee-keepers, with your questions; also please favor us with your attend-

ance at Milano. One of the hardest questions already on file is, Does the mating of the queen affect her drone progeny? I hope all will have a bounteous harvest of honey.

H. H. HYDE,

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

Mr. E. R. Jones, Milano, Texas.
Dear Sir:—

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

secretary of the meeting, in order that he may appoint joint agent.

Yours truly,

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

Galveston, Texas, June 5th, '99.

If I interpret correctly the above special rate will be given on any of the railroads of the following companies: viz:—M. K. & T., H. & T. C., I. & G. N., G. C. & S. F. and the Cotton Belt.

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

E. R. JONES,
Com. on Program, Milano, Tex., June 7, '99.

WANTED—To exchange a Barnes's foot-power sewing machine, that has been run four seasons, for high-arm Singer sewing machine. **Mrs. S. E. Chatham,**
Travis, Falls Co., Texas.
Please mention THE QUEEN.

 **GOOD SINGERS.** 

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

L. B. Smith,
Lometa, Lampasas Co., Texas.
Please mention The Queen.

New York Quotations.

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

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

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

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

Comb Honey:

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

Extracted Honey:

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

PER GALLON.

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

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

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & Co.,
Franklin, West Broadway & Varick Sts.,
May 27, 1899. New York.
H. E. Wood, Honey Department.

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

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

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

Job Printing for Bee-Keepers.

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

The Jennie Atchley Co.,

Beeville, Texas.

Hydes' Specialties.

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

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

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

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

Queens. ❀ QUEENS! ❀ QUEENS!!

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

WILLIE ATCHLEY, Beeville, Texas.

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

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Atlanta, Ga. Office, 104 North Pryor St.

and Whiskey Fabrics cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. DR. B. M. WOOLLEY CO.



Iroquois Bicycles \$16.75

400 of the famous Iroquois Model 3 will be sold at \$16.75 each, just one-third their real 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 1/4 in. seamless tubing, improved two-piece crank, detachable sprockets, arch crown, barrel hubs and hanger, 2 3/4 in. drop, finest nickel and enamel; colors, black, maroon and coach green; Gents' frames, 22, 24 and 26 in.; Ladies' 22 in.; best "Record," guaranteed tires and high-grade equipment throughout. Our Written Guarantee with every bicycle.

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), subject to examination and approval. If you don't find it the most wonderful Bicycle Offer ever made, send it back at our expense.

ORDER TO-DAY if you don't want to be disappointed. 50 cents discount for cash in full with order.

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

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

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



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

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

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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.

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The Southland Queen,
Beeville, Texas.

Duncan's 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.

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

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6-1 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.

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,
Beeville, Texas.

Concluded Not To Rise.

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

Our '99 Prices for Queens and bees.

CHEAP QUEENS AND COMPETITION.

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

The Jennie Atchley Co.,
Beeville, Texas.

The Midland Farmer

—SEMI-MONTHLY.—

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

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

A Whole Year!

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

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

The Midland Farmer,

Wainwright Building,

ST. LOUIS.

W. M. BARNUM, Editor.

THE RURAL HOME,

S. H. PILE, Pub.,

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

A Semi-Monthly, devoted to

BETTER FARMING and

MORE MONEY for
the PRODUCER.

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

A Liberal Offer.

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

CHOICE CARNIOLANS.

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

Ralph Benton,

"The Carniolan Apiaries,"

1801, Harewood Ave.,

Washington, D. C.

5-5

Please mention "The Queen."

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.

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.

PRICES OF

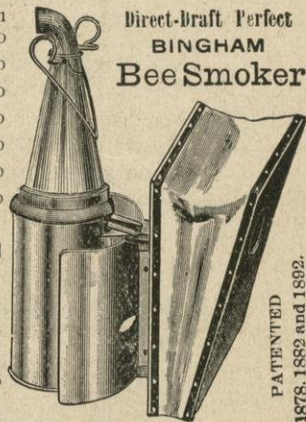
Bingham Perfect BEE Smokers and

Honey Knives

Patented 1878, 1882 and 1892.

Smoke engin	largest smok-	Per Doz.	each
4-inch stove	er made	\$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.

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. EATERY, 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 inc : 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, ^{of} Greenville, Hunt Co., Tex.

BEE-KEEPING FOR BEGINNERS.

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

Bee-keepers' supplies at bottom prices.

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

J. M. Jenkins,
Wetumpka, Ala.

—ESTABLISHED—
1884

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

NOW IS THE —
— TIME TO ORDER.

Don't wait until your bees are
Hanging on a Limb,

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

They do Swarm.

REMEMBER



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

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

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

The Jennie Atchley Company,

Beeville, Texas.