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—THE—

SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

—PUBLISHED BY—

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY COMPANY,

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, : : : : : JULY, 1900.

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Devoted to the Exchange of Thoughts on Apiculture.

\$1.00 Yearly.

Vol. VI.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, JULY, 1900.

No. 3.

National Bee-Keepers' Ass'n.

Editor SOUTHLAND QUEEN:—

Please allow me to remind the readers of THE QUEEN that the next convention of the National Bee Keepers' Association is to be held in Chicago, Ills., on the 28th, 29th and 30th of August next, commencing on Tuesday evening, the 28th, at 7:30.

The sessions will be held in Wellington Hall, No. 70, North Clark St., about a block and a half from the office of *The American Bee Journal* and about five blocks directly north of the court house. The hotel at which delegates may secure lodging, etc., is the Revere House, on the corner of Clark and Michigan streets, only half a block from the hall. Rates for lodging will be 50 cts. per night, but several will have to occupy one room. Mr. York has been assured by the proprietor of the hotel that good beds will be provided. This hotel may not be able to accommodate all the bee-keepers, but all should endeavor to secure a lodging place as soon as possible after arriving in the city. Usually there is no trouble in securing enough to eat at reasonable rates.

The programme for the convention will be on a different plan from that usually followed at our national gatherings, for most of the time will be occupied in the asking, answering, and discussion of questions, with perhaps one paper at each session.

The question box will be in the hands of such veterans as Rev. E. T. Abbott, of Mo., Dr. Miller, C. P. Dadant, and the editor of the *American Bee Journal*, of Ills., D. W. Heise, of Ont., Canada, R. L. Taylor, of Mich., and O. O. Poppleton, of Florida, and the papers will be from such practical workers as Thomas W. Cowan, of Cal., Dr. Howard, of Texas, Mrs. Acklin, of Minn., S. A. Niver, of N. Y., Herman F. Moore, of Ills., and R. C. Aikin, of Colo., and if you want to know what the papers are about and assist in the enjoyment of asking and discussing questions, please report, in person, at the hall, at the time above mentioned. As yet I have not learned what the rail road rates will be, but I presume they will be about the same as are usually granted the G. A. R. encampment. By inquiring at any railroad station the rate

can readily be ascertained. From some localities it has been one and one-third fare for the round trip; from other localities, one fare, and in the Central Passenger Association territory, one cent a mile each way for the round trip.

A. B. MASON, Sec'y.,
Sta. B., Toledo, O., June 18, 1900.

Programme of the Central Texas Bee-Keepers' Association.

The sixth annual convention of the Central Texas Bee-keepers' Association will be held at Hutto, Williamson County, Texas, Thursday and Friday, July 12th and 13th, 1900. The programme is as follows:

FIRST DAY; 10 A. M.

Call to order, by President. Prayer, by Rev. L. L. Lusk. Welcome address, by A. W. Carpenter. Response, by Judge E. Y. Terral. Reading the minutes of last meeting. Calling the roll. Receiving of new members. Collection of dues. Adjourn for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION; 2 P. M.

Call to order. Secretary Scholl's report. President's annual address. Election of officers. Time and place of next meeting.

Subjects for discussion:—

(1) Honey resources of Texas; L. Stachelhausen, E. Y. Terral and others.

(2) Balks, blunders and difficulties in the way of a beginner; Louis Scholl.

(3) Management of out-apiaries; Willie Atchley and Geo. F. Robbins.

(4) What are the essential qualities for making a successful bee-keeper? Udo Toepperwein.

(5) How does bee-keeping compare with other pursuits, upon which to depend for a living; F. L. Aten.

Adjourn for supper.

EVENING SESSION; 7:30 P. M.

(6) Best method of comb-honey-production; L. Stachelhausen and G. F. Davidson.

(7) Chunk honey vs. sections, for the South; E. J. Atchley and O. P. Hyde.

(8) Management of bees in Missouri; R. B. Leahy.

(9) Uniting and dividing bees; W. H. Laws.

(10) Exhibits at fairs and the results; W. Z. Hutchinson.

(11) Bee-pasturage. Is it profitable to plant for honey? If so, what is the most profitable? F. J. R. Davenport.

(12) Best size hive and frame for all purposes; W. H. Laws, E. R. Jones and others.

Adjourn.

SECOND DAY; 9 A. M.

(13) Queen-rearing; Mrs. Jennie Atchley, H. H. Hyde and others.

(14) Practical results of, or benefits to be derived from, scientific queen-rearing; E. R. Root.

(15) What is the best machine for fastening foundation in frames and sections; O. P. Hyde.

(16) How to prevent or control swarming; E. J. Atchley and H. H. Hyde.

(17) Best management to secure the most workers for the honey harvest; W. O. Victor.

AFTERNOON SESSION; 2 P. M.

Question box.

There will be an apiarian exhibit in connection with the convention. With your co-operation and assistance we hope to have the largest display of bees, queens, honey and apiarian supplies and tools that was ever shown in a county or district convention.

Excursion rates will be had on all railroads if possible.

Come one, come all. No hotel bills to pay.

E. R. JONES, President.

O. P. HYDE, Com. on programme.

LOUIS SCHOLL, Sec'y. and Treas.

Excursion Notice.

Bee-Keepers of Texas:—We wish to invite you, one and all, to our Bee Meeting, July 12 & 13. Come and let us have the largest convention Texas ever had. We have already heard from a large number

who are coming, many of them the foremost bee-keepers of our land, especially of Texas, and to induce you to come, by using our influence we have secured excursion rates on all principal lines of railroads in Texas. The following letter, from the General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the I. & G. N. R. R., explains itself:

Palestine, Texas, May 18, 1900.

Messrs. O. P. Hyde & Son,

Hutto, Texas.

Gentlemen:—I have your favor of the 15th inst., and in reply, beg to advise that we shall be pleased to accord your Association the usual rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip for your meeting at Hutto, July 12th and 13th. In view, however, of the fact that Hutto is not a regular coupon office for the sale of through tickets to points on connecting lines, and you advise that you expect 200 delegates at your meeting, it would probably be somewhat inconvenient to handle the business on the certificate plan. We shall, therefore, arrange to sell round trip tickets at rate of one and one-third fare and have invited other Texas lines to sell through tickets on same basis. Yours truly,

D. J. PRICE,

G. P. & T. A., I. & G. N. R. R.

Notice that, no matter how many or how few comes, the ex-

cursion is in force. Remember there will be ample accommodation for all who come, no hotel bills to pay, and that we will be glad to see you.

O. P. HYDE & SON,

Hutto, Texas, May 22, 1900.

Reply to F. L. Aten.

BY H. H. HYDE.

Well, Friend Aten, I am here to reply to you, and will take up the points as they come. First, we have produced some chunk honey since 1890, and in shallow frames too, but not very much until the last year or so. Again, we have used the 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch or Ideal super for two years instead of one, as you say we have. Ask Louis Scholl if we did not have a lot of 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch supers in use in 1898. Next, you are correct. We, my father especially, did condemn the production of chunk honey, but we saw our error and now recommend its production. Remember, "a wise man changes his plans, but a fool never does." Neither have I forgot about writing for 4-inch screw top cans, but we have since learned that 8-inch screw top cans are better, as a 4-inch top requires the honey to be cut up too near into bug-bites for me. Now, about that array of figures. First, 250

supers, for chunk honey, cost about \$35.00—no great amount. Of course we did not use all of them, as the season did not admit of very much tiering up, yet we got some 5000 pounds from those 100 colonies, our average for all colonies being not far from 25 lbs. We also beat you some 6000 lbs., according to your report. Again, these supers hold only about 30 lbs. instead of 40. Have you been asleep or what is the matter that you did not know that the Uvalde County bee-keepers and a great many others in Southwest Texas use these shallow 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch frames exclusively? Why do they do it? There certainly is a reason. Again I say I like them because, when full, they are not so heavy to handle as those large supers. If you ever extracted honey all day, handling bodies containing ten full frames of honey, then you would realize the benefits of lighter supers. They are very handy to tier up with and we have had them four or five high. They are especially suited to weak colonies, when there are such, and to the long, slow flows we have here in the summer time. Again, you say you want your supers to get heavy and that they do. How was it that we beat you so bad last year.

Then in regard to using five or

six hundred this year. Certainly we are, but, as a matter of fact, we fed bees in May. Why? Because they needed it. We do not believe in letting bees starve, allowing the combs to be ate up by moth worms, and having the hives scattered about over the apiaries, resembling wreckage left by a cyclone, as we are reliably informed that some of your apiaries looked after withstanding the ravages of last year.

Now, friend Aten, about foundation I beg your pardon, for I have learned that you are now using foundation running ten sheets to the pound. Again, I wish to inform you that for several years we have been turning out foundation running from ten to eleven sheets to the pound, hence, you see, we make it as thin as you do. We sold 125 pounds to one man, so they surely must like it. Most assuredly we can produce chunk honey in full supers. Our reasons for not doing so are: They give too much room for comb-building in a slow flow, are too heavy to handle, and thin foundation in full sheets cannot be used successfully in large frames—we want no foundation, for surplus honey, running less than fourteen or fifteen sheets per pound.

Yes, during a honey-flow bees contract brood-rearing, but accord-

ing to your plan of promiscuously scattering the brood, it being the nature of bees to store pollen near their brood, the adjoining combs can not fail to catch a liberal supply, which is very often covered over with honey, after the brood has hatched.

You do not realize the fact that, with proper management and by giving the queen room to occupy two or more bodies with brood, large colonies can be had in eight-frame hives. You certainly have not read all my articles in the *Progressive Bee-Keeper*. Yes, I have very little use for weak colonies, and I dispose of all queens whose colonies are not strong and do not build up, under proper management, to strong colonies, but I admit that I have not done as much of this requeening work as I should have done, from the fact that all through last year and up to the present time we have had pressing orders for all the queens we could possibly rear, but I am now adding more nuclei to our establishment and if I live and keep my health every hive we have will have a vigorous, prolific queen, from our best stock, before cold weather comes.

Friend Aten, your illustration of Polly and the dog is good, but if any one believes I talk too much let him come to Hutto and get free

board, free transportation and verification of what I have said in times past as well as present. The fact is, the dog that is hurt is usually the first to bark.

Now, I have said all the above in the friendliest way I know how, to state facts, and in the best of spirit, but if, at any time in the future, you wish to enter into further controversy about this subject, or any other, your humble servant will be pleased to oblige you.

Hutto, Tex., June 22, 1900.

The Bee Industry.

FLORESVILLE, June 18, 1900.
EDITOR CHRONICLE:

We would respectfully beg leave to inform the public through your columns that our Annual Bee Convention meets here on August 10 and 11, and as we have been asked frequently what our object was and as it is possible that some others may be interested in the answer, will state that our object is akin to that of the agriculturist and horticulturist who, upon the occasion of their meetings, give their theories and experience, discuss all questions of interest along their line of business, show up the fertility of their soil, what it is best adapted to, encourage and assist each other in every way possible, etc. We, like they, propose

to bring up and discuss all questions of interest along the line of bee-keeping, and right here is a very good time to invite everybody to come and we like to have said "especially those in this line of business," but we will make no exceptions as we believe that everyone is almost equally interested. The lawyer, doctor, merchant and others may say, how are we interested, to which we would say why are you interested in agriculture, stock-raising, etc. Now, we know from years of experience that we are right in the middle of a very fine honey country, and all that it lacks of taking its place as a staple business by the side of agriculture is a little brains, lots of muscle, scads of stickativeness, with bushels and bushels of bees, and when it comes down to fine figures, some men, or at least, one man don't even need bees to gather it. As we passed him and two of his sons, each, with a two-gallon bucket and a cup, were dipping up honey from a puddle where it had run down a wagon rut, and when we drove off each had a bucket full of honey and probably have a sufficient amount to run them all summer. Knowing that some persons may think that this savors a little of fish, am ready to be qualified, and as we would feel badly to have them doubt even

then, we would have you summon one Louis Reynolds, one Welton Martin, and if you wish any more let us know later, or be at our meeting and we will tell you all about it. And let us ask all bee men to be sure to come so that we may have a big meeting and show up the resources of our country along this line. As for the Lone Star, Crescent, Bell, Sweet Home and Crown apiaries, we are strictly in it. Being encouraged by several prominent citizens of our city assures us of success. More anon. M. M. FAUST.

We clip the foregoing from the Floresville Chronicle, and as Mr. Faust sets forth the objects of our meeting in it, we give it, in full, to our readers. Please notice the programme of the meeting, which begins on this page. We would especially invite the attention of all bee-keepers, and all would be bee-keepers to attend this meeting, as we expect great good to be the outcome. Ed.

Programme of The South Texas Bee-Keepers' Association.

We will just say that the meeting will be called to order by the President, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer, by Rev. Griffith. Welcome address, by Mr. Blanton; response, by E. J. Atchley. Roll call. Reading of minutes of last meeting. Receiving new members. Every one present who is interest-

ed will be appointed by the Chairman as a committee to arrange such questions as they desire discussed for their benefit.

M. M. Faust will instruct the amateurs on the brood-nest and the forces of the hive.

Queens and queen-rearing; led out by G. F. Davidson and followed by G. W. Hufstедler, Willie Atchley and others.

Adjourn for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Production of bulk comb and extracted honey; led out by F. L. Aten and followed by L. Stachelhausen, J. B. Salyer and others.

The best plans of managing out-apiaries, to secure the most profit, at least loss and expense; O. P. Hyde, G. F. Davidson, M. M. Faust and others.

The best time to harvest a honey crop; Ray Royal, followed by all the members.

The best method of disposing of a crop of honey; H. H. Hyde, W. H. Laws and others.

Selection of locations for apiaries; Willie Atchley, L. Stachelhausen and all others with experience.

Adjourn for supper.

SECOND DAY—A. M.

The first part of second day is to be taken up with the questions, giving time to fully discuss each to the satisfaction of all.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Election of officers, selection of place for next meeting and then such other matters and business as may best suit the members.

Adjourn at 2:30 o'clock, to allow members to return home on south-bound train.

This programme was gotten up in a hurry, and we can broaden it to include each and every member, so that *all* may have a chance to say what they desire for the up-building and advancement of apiculture. Do not for a moment draw an idea that because your name is not down you have been slighted, as we (the committee) do not know who will be present. Therefore each and every member will be called on after assembling. Come one, come all, to the bee meeting at Floresville, August 10 and 11. Get ready now and when the time arrives start and you will be pretty sure to get there, and what a jolly good time we will all have!

Uniting Swarms.

The most vexatious of anything I found in bee-keeping was too much increase. My mode, with afterswarms, was to hive all that came out for three or four days in small box hives and unite all of them just before sunset. They

should be smoked the same as in uniting old colonies. I have hived enough swarms to make a colony strong enough to enter the surplus department at once. Where increase is not desired it might pay to hive first swarms together if they are small. Always unite in the evening and let them (the queens) fight it out before morning. If united in the morning they might abscond.

Several years ago, while examining my bees a few days previous to the swarming season, I found a colony with a queen cell started. I supposed they were making preparations to swarm, and, without waiting to make a thorough examination, I destroyed the cell. Some ten days afterwards I examined the colony and found them queenless, with but little brood and not strong in bees. Not being desirous of increase I concluded to wait until swarming time and hive a new swarm with the colony. The first swarm that issued was united with the colony, by smoking them a little at the time of hiving. The experiment was a complete success. The bees entered the sections at once and kept right down to business all through the season.

TAKING OFF SURPLUS.

When the surplus is all filled except a few sections in the corners, and the bees seem to stop

working, remove the case and put the unfinished sections in the case put on, in the same position they occupied in the one taken off. I have known cases to be almost entirely finished with but very little improvement in two weeks. If a case of foundation had been given to the colony the combs might have been nearly finished.

When taking off surplus place a box in front of the hive, level with the entrance. Place strips on the box, for the sides of the case to rest on, an inch or more in height. Place the case on the strips, leaving the side fronting the hive free. Smoke freely and the bees will generally leave the sections much quicker than they will when the case is left on the hive, as the case of empty sections gives plenty of room for the bees.

It seems natural for some colonies to viciously attack the cappings of the surplus when excited. The surplus should be removed from such colonies in the evening, when the bees are filled with honey. The bees drive quicker in the evening and it is the best time to operate if the nights are warm enough to allow the straggling bees to live outside the hive until morning.

J. H. ANDRE,

Waverly, N. Y.

Don't Care a Snap.

Those of you that have secured fair crops of honey the past unfavorable season, please tell us what your management was, under what conditions your crop was secured and from what source. *We do not care a snap for the kind of hive or frame used*, but we do love to learn how to get good honey returns, especially in bad years.—SOUTHLAND QUEEN, Dec., 1899, page 224.

Funny! Don't care a snap what kind of hive or frame is used. How in the world am I to tell how I secured a fair crop the past season without mentioning the kind of hive I use? That puzzles me.

I contend that there is no bad years, but contend that there is bad management and bad hives that are not adapted to the wants and requirements of the honey bee.

But enough of that has already been written. So to the question of how my crop of honey was secured. First let me say that before the youth starts out to fight the bread and butter battles of this cold and friendless world he should determine in his own mind whether he wishes to become a good honey bee literary writer or a good bee-keeper. He can't be both.

If the youth, who wrote the re-

Subscribe for THE QUEEN.

quest to have us bee keepers tell how we secured a crop of honey in 1899, has sense enough his name will not be mud, even though he is not able to get in out of the wet. However, we like the youth, because he thinks the weather is going to clear up, better than we do the youth who is sure it has set in for a long rainy spell.

Now I will tell the youth of my work of 1899. Bees of 1898 went into winter quarters strong and with an abundance of food. I had 110 colonies, 68 of which were in the sanitary hive and the balance in the Langstroth 10-frame hive. The bees in my yard had no fly from October 19, 1898, until March 20, 1900. All came through fine, but they did not commence breeding. Now, to make a long story short, they commenced to dwindle and every one in the Langstroth hives (except one) dwindled away, leaving me 68, in the sanitary hive, in very fair condition. Six of them became queenless. The long confinement of the bees was the cause of the disaster. I readily saw that I could get but thirty-six strong enough to gather the white honey. So I devoted my time to building up the thirty-six, for basswood, by robbing the weak ones of brood and feeding in the open where all could plunder. Now, as I lost thirty-one entire

colonies, I fed the honey that was left from them and some five hundred pounds more, from the first day the bees could fly up to June 1st. Feeding in the open air starts the queens to booming. In this way I got bees enough in the thirty-six colonies to give me a fine lot of basswood honey, which netted \$9.32 per colony. After that I set the whole yard to work for increase and fall honey, and wintered with sixty-eight colonies in the sanitary hive, which I wintered out of doors under the broad, blue dome of heaven, and twenty-eight in the cellar.

As far as I can learn, none about me secured a crop of honey this season. The cause seemed to be that the bees consumed, during March, April, May and part of June, more honey than they gathered; hence, when the real honey-flow came, the honey went into the brood-nest and not into the surplus apartment, for one thing, and for another thing, when the honey-flow did come there was an abundance of it, but no bees to gather it. Long confinement in the winter of '98-'99 caused the bees to dwindle, and of course the queens would not perform their part in time to be of any benefit for the honey when it did come.

Therefore it was not that the year was bad that caused a short crop, but

bad, unsanitary hives. Let the youth learn to use good hives, that the bees may be healthy.

This feeding in the open air is what filled up the brood frames with brood and honey, so that when the honey-flow came the bees had no place to store it except in the surplus apartment. Some of the colonies got more of the feed than others, so I took away their honey and gave empty combs and fed the same honey again and again and stopped feeding ten days before basswood bloomed. One has to hustle to see that there is always plenty of room for the queen and honey, to prevent swarming; so when the white honey harvest is on there is a large army of field bees.

There is a heap more left unsaid.

J. W. TEFFT,

South Wales, Erie Co., New York.

What we said we meant, and it makes no difference to us what kind of hives and frames are used, but we desire to learn about the management. We understand that any and every one that reports a good yield uses some kind of good movable-frame hives, and if such hives will do to secure the crops and have sufficient room for the storage of the honey, then the end in view is accomplished, no matter what hives are used. There has always been too much fuss about somebody's hive being the best, and, while some hives may be a little easier handled and frames handled more rapidly, there is but little difference, so far as we know,

between any of the movable-frame hives, and that is why we do not care a snap what kind of hives are used. We know nothing whatever, except what we have learned by reading, about bee-keeping in the North, and it is understood that we meant in the South, but, friend Tefft, do you really think the sanitary hive had anything to do with it? We hardly think so. Who told you this was an unfriendly world, friend Tefft?

ED.

Commercial Queen-Rearing.

BY W. H. PRIDGEN.

Very few queen-breeders now allow the bees to construct their own queen-cells. The cells are dipped and fastened in some way to a stick and then supplied with just hatched larvæ. If only a few cell-cups are needed they may be dipped by using a single dipping-stick, dipping a single cell at a time; but this is too slow work where there are many cells to be dipped.

The dipping-stick should be not larger than 5-16 of an inch in diameter. The tapering part should be 5-16 of an inch long; reduced rapidly the first $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, and then gradually reduced to the end. It should slip into a worker-cell $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch before filling the mouth of the cell, and form a sink in the wax-cup that will bear sufficient pressure to make the cocoon fit snugly without touching the bot-

tom. The time has arrived when cell-cups will be on the market, and we need a bar to which they can be attached without melted wax. One, a half-inch square, to fit between the end-bars of a brood-frame, with 18 5-16-of-an-inch holes bored nearly through, and $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch from center to center, furnish just such a bar.

Only one round nail should be used at each end when fastening it in the frame, so that the holes can be turned out for the cups to be inserted and the larvæ transferred, with the frame lying on its side. The bars should be immersed in hot wax before put in use, and if the larvæ only are transferred the cups should first be slightly pressed into the holes with a peg that fits the bottom; but if the cocoons be transferred with the larvæ, it is only necessary to set them over the holes, and the slight pressure necessary to make the transfer will also tighten the cups.

The bar should be put across the center of the frame, and the space above it, except a bee-space immediately above it, be filled with a thin board nailed in. There will be no necessity of ever taking the bar out of the frame; as, if provided with wire loops, the nursery can be slipped over the cells in less time than it takes to count them, and the queens removed as they

emerge; or the cells can be detached and used in the usual way, by simply running a knife between them down to the bar, and prying them off.

To dip cell-cups that are smooth inside, the first dip must be full-depth, and the others varied according to the temperature of the room and wax. Usually the second dip should only be half way up, and then the third one will finish it, unless the wax is too hot, and should be nearly full-depth.

The use of the new cell-bar will simplify the dipping of cups wonderfully, as any number of the forming-sticks can be made fast in a board, in rows of suitable distance to admit of conveniently removing the cups, or the sticks can be made fast in the bars, as teeth in a rake, instead of loose, and a number of these sets can be fitted into a frame and all dipped at once, by having blocks of varying thicknesses, or some other arrangement, to be adjusted while the wax is cooling, after making a dip, for the frame or board to come down on, to change the depths of the different dips. It is not necessary to make the base of the cups heavy, as is the case when they are to be stuck on slats with wax, and the sticks need not be varied from a perpendicular position, but simply give a little jerk to dislodge the

drops as soon as they form on the points, to prevent having long necks to the cups.

The latest machine dips them by *turning a crank*, and the pins have two motions. They go round like the spokes in a wheel, and they whirl, or slowly revolve, as they go around, which keeps the wax spread evenly around until it sets, and prevents the long points that are so bothersome when dipped by hand. The wax must be the right temperature, and the dipping done by a steady, slow movement. If moved too fast the wax will be forced up too high on the pins, and make the cups with a long side and a short one. Although they are turning while in the wax, they will not turn entirely around while at the deepest point.

The pins are arranged on the circumference of a wheel, but not put on entirely around the wheel, and after all are dipped, and the point reached where no pins touch the wax, all is suddenly raised sufficiently for them to miss the wax, and another revolution given without stopping the wheel, followed by a pause for cups to cool, and then repeated until the cups are sufficiently heavy. Then the wheel is carried over to the water-trough and the cups removed. If the weather is cool, the water should be kept at a temperature of

about 100 degrees, Fahr., to make the cups slip off easily.

The machine automatically varies the depth of dip by means of a plate with a thick side and thin one, that is, moved around one notch every time the point is reached where no pegs touch the wax. Over this is arranged a piece of hoop iron that moves up and down, on which the thumb-screws rest that are used for adjusting the machine to the quantity of wax, and for lowering it as the wax is used up.—*Bee Keepers' Review*.

We have received a lot of Mr. Pridgen's cells and they are fine indeed. We use a great many cell-cups and we also use a great many cells built out and out by the bees, by dequeening and at swarming-time. Why are cells built over larva, by queenless bees, not just as good as grafted cells? Why are the queens not just as good? You may say that bees will sometimes start cells over larvæ too old, and they will, but we can assort them and destroy the cells we do not like quicker than we can dip and graft cell-cups, and, besides, ALL grafted cells are not good either. Does the moving of larvæ and the making of cell-cups, by the hand of man, make the queens any better? If so, why? Mr. Pridgen's cell-cups are the nicest and most even and uniform of any cups we ever saw and would be cheap at \$1.00 per pound.

Subscribe for *The Southland Queen*. See offer elsewhere.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

..ASSISTED BY..

WILLIE, CHARLIE AND AMANDA ATCHLEY.

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

Terms of Subscription.

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" " " 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, JULY, 1900.

The bees have been gathering considerable honey from mesquite and cotton, for a few days past, and, with favorable weather, we expect another fair crop during July and August.

We do not care to buy any more honey at present, as we are full up and have a carload on hands. Six wagonloads were here at the same time last week, and still they come, as well as local railroad shipments.

Mr. Avant, of Atascosa, met us at the hotel in San Antonio. He had some fine honey with him and said his bees had done well. He is very enthusiastic and will increase his bees and honey resources by establishing out-yards.

We have learned that J. W. Wolf, of Mineral, Texas, will be at the Hutto meeting. L. Stachelhausen, of Converse, Herman Jahn, of San Antonio, and W. H. Madely, of Gindale, are also to be there, and we trust there will be a big crowd.

Our 1900 catalogues are about exhausted, but as soon as July QUEEN is out we will begin printing plenty more, with additional lessons, and as soon as they are finished we will begin mailing them to each applicant, but we seldom send out catalogues except on call.

We will certainly get around to our every-day apiary work, which we perform in our own ya.ds, for

the benefit of beginners and those asking for it, just as soon as we can. We think it will begin in August number and continue for about a year, making in itself a good guide for general apiary work.

We have rushed out this number of THE QUEEN so we may have a chance to attend the Hutto meeting. You will all remember that the 15th of the month is our day of publication. We would be glad if you all would get in your communications by the first of the month in which you wish them to appear.

It is well to rehearse the old warning that it is best not to extract too close at this season of the year, as the flow may stop any day, when the bees will need honey to carry them over. During early spring, especially at the beginning of horse-mint bloom, honey may all be taken, as the bees are sure of filling up again.

We have been to see a tin firm in San Antonio in regard to making cans for holding honey, and we are hopeful that we may perfect arrangements whereby we can have cans made at home as cheaply as in St. Louis. We will let you know, through THE QUEEN,

whether or not we succeed, as the tin firm are figuring on our offer and making out an estimate on large lots.

Subscriptions have been pouring in at a rapid rate for some time. We are able to mail all premium queens by return mail, when so wanted, even if a hundred are wanted in a day. We think we have perfected the best system of queen-rearing in the world, whereby we do not run our bees down and at the same time rear good queens and control mating just as we desire. These plans will be given in THE QUEEN in the near future.

We (E. J., Willie and Charlie) have just returned from San Antonio, where we went to purchase a new boiler and some machinery for our factory. We bought a 25-horse-power latest improved boiler, with all fixtures. We have been realizing, for some time, the need of more power and better machinery, and we bought cast iron tables for our most particular work, that we may be able to do better work and more of it, and that we may fill orders more promptly and with better workmanship.

Mr. L. Stachelhausen, of Converse, Texas, met us at the train

in San Antonio and we had a bee convention sure enough. We went to the Real Estate and Industrial Convention Hall, on the evening of June 27th, where the writer made a short talk on bee culture, as per programme, and such questions as were propounded to us while on the stand would tickle almost any ten-year-old boy or girl. We can hardly realize how little the general public know about bees until we come in contact with them in a public way, where questions are asked. After the meeting Mr. Stachelhausen said: "Well, can't those people ask funny questions though?" The meeting over, we took a car for our hotel and after going to bed we do not know at what time we went to sleep, bees and hives were bothering us so much.

After our mission at the Alamo City was over we took an early morning train for Floresville, and that good-looking, whole-souled bee man, M. M. Faust, met us at the depot with hack and team and an ice-cream-freezer, and away we went for his home, two miles away. On arrival at Mr. Faust's home we found long Jim and his faithful helpers busily making the extract-hum. The extracting was soon brought to a close and Jim washed some of the sweet off his person

and began turning the ice-cream-freezer, and Mrs. Faust and her noble girls, Betsy and Louretta, soon had dinner spread, and such a feast we had not had for a long time. Mr. Faust has his apiary on an incline just above a pool of water and right under the shade of large mesquite trees which were bending with blooms. The bees did not have to go far to gather the mellow mesquite honey and it was sure a pleasant sight to raise the hive-covers and see the nice honey, just ready to harvest. Mr. Faust is also a farmer and keeps fine cows and horses. He was just harvesting his hay crop, which was very fine indeed. After a three-hours' pleasant visit and profitable stay, the horses were made ready and we sped away to the Aransas depot, and, arriving there a few minutes before train-time, we improved those minutes by looking over the shipments of honey, stacked up in the depot, billed to Little Rock, Ark., and other points. Mr. Faust had five crates, of 24 sections each, crated together, which were going by freight, and nicer honey we never saw. The train soon gave her warning toot and we had to leave, with the visit not more than half finished, but with the hope that we may be able to finish the programme at the Floresville meeting, August 10th and 11th.

OUR SCHOOL.

Mrs. JENNIE ATCHLEY,
INSTRUCTOR.



Can I introduce an Italian queen to a swarm of blacks as I take them off a limb and have them do all right?

O. A. COGBURN,
Leo, Texas, April 4, 1900.

Sometimes we can successfully turn a new queen loose with a swarm, after taking away their queen, but it would really be best, as a rule, to hive the swarms and allow them to get started off, and about the time they get larvæ in the combs you can take out the old queen and introduce the new one, by using the candy plan.

Please inform me if reversing the hive, end for end, on movable bottom-board, which happens sometimes, will make any difference.

J. T. Cook,
Navasota, Texas, May 21, 1900.

Friend Cook:—It will only make a difference, with the bees, of about one day's work if you reverse the entrance to your hives. It will bother the bees about one day, more or less, but unless there is a honey-flow on it will not make much difference. If you had a heavy flow it might make a difference of from five to ten pounds of honey, according to the strength of the colony, to turn the entrance

in an exactly opposite direction to the way it previously fronted. It does not pay to bother the bees any more than can be helped when there is a honey-flow on.

Find inclosed a one-dollar money order for a golden Italian queen. I gave the premium queen that I received from you to a hive of bees and they cut her out in less than 24 hours and then balled her. I took Root's advice and gave them a good tobacco smoking, that night, and I can't say whether they have received her or not, as I have not found her in the hive, but she may be there all right. How long may I keep a queen, after receiving her, before I introduce her? The reason I ask is because I don't know when I will receive one and I don't want to prepare too soon. It has rained throughout this country. Horse-mint has just commenced to bloom and the mesquite has tried two or three times and failed.

JOHN C. SMITH,
Lockhart, Texas, May 8, 1900.

Friend Smith:—You can keep a queen caged for a week after receiving her, by watching closely and adding fresh bees, water and food if needed. We would advise you not to keep them on hand, however, nor make any preparations to introduce them, until received, and then, at one and the same operation, take out old queen and introduce new one. If you are making divisions do this also after queen arrives, giving new queen to queenless half.

I notice that the shallow extracting frames you sent me have no guides and I would be glad to know how to fasten the foundation in them. I do not want to wire these frames, because I want to produce comb honey. That No. 1 hive you sent me is a daisy, and the next time you advise beginners in regard to hives tell them to get the No. 1, with sections.

JOHN C. SMITH,

Lockhart, Texas, March 16, 1900.

Friend Smith:—It will be all right to put foundation in the plain shallow frames. Just stand frames on their backs, lay the foundation on the top-bar and rub it on with a 'daisy' roller, a hard, smooth stick, or a knife, letting it hang in the center of frame when straightened out, and it will hold all right. Yes, No. 1 hives are all right, but the tendency of comb-honey production, in this part of the country, is toward bulk comb honey. Sections are very nice, but we can not get as many pounds of honey from a colony when we use sections as when we use frames.

Why is it that some Italian queens are dark and some yellow, or light-colored? I would like yellow queens. Have you got them.

S. SAMUELSON,

Newman Grove, Neb., June 3, 1900.

The reason some Italian queens are darker than others is because imported queens are used as mothers. By this time everybody that has had any acquaintance with

imported stock knows that they are, as a rule, dark. The time is fast coming, and is not far distant, when nothing but nice, yellow queens will be used by the majority of bee-keepers, as the orders are nearly all calling for yellow stock. If we can keep the stock and improve its qualities, by select breeding with the yellow bees, it will be all right, but we have not yet reached the point where we are satisfied to throw away our dark imported queens and use the yellow races exclusively. There has been a great deal written on the subject of dark bees, also on yellow bees, and we think that the surest course for the most profit is to use the bees that bring in the most honey, regardless of color. There has been too much tendency toward color and not enough toward profit, along the lines of breeding, for some years, and we fear that, unless great care is taken in the rearing of yellow queens, it is going to result in damage to the interests of the real honey-producers.

I am beginning to believe that Texas queens can not stand our Minnesota climate, as one of the queens bought of you died, while others lived through. Tell me if you have had similar complaints, and if, in your judgement, climate has any thing to do with the well-being of queens.

F. C. ERKLE,

Mineapolis, Minesoto, May 8, 1900.

We do not think the climate has any thing to do with queens dying, as the temperature of the hives should be about the same whether in the North or South, and is certainly kept about the same by the bees, hence the queens could not show any difference in that respect. We are under the impression, after many years of experience, that it makes no particular difference where a queen is raised whether or not she does good work, but whether she is a good one or not is the most important factor, North or South.

I have had a hard time preventing swarms, especially afterswarms. I have tried your plan of cutting out all cells except the best ones and only about one-third hatched. I would like to know why.

A. H. KNOLLE,

San Antonio, Texas, April 22, 1900.

We do not know why your cells did not all hatch, but sometimes people get fooled and leave cells that have already hatched, the cappings having fallen back and been fastened down by the bees, and then again, sometimes a cool rain or cool nights will cause cells to get chilled after the swarm has issued. The cells were likely in some low nook or corner and, the bulk of the bees being gone, the necessary heat was not kept up

and the young queens were chilled and died in their cells. If these causes were not the ones that prevented your queens from hatching we do not know what was the matter.

Several Mexicans have imported Johnson grass from the United States and have planted it in their sugar-cane and corn fields, and they find now that it is almost impossible to raise a crop. Do you know, or know anyone that knows, of any method of destroying this grass in the fields? I would be very thankful if you would be kind enough to give me some information on this subject, and it may prove beneficial to all concerned.

THEODORE RIVERS,

Garza Valdez, Mexico, June 21, 1900.

We are not sure about any effectual remedy for getting rid of Johnson grass, but we have, many times, seen it nearly killed out by pasturing hogs on it, as they root down and eat the roots of the grass, soon checking its growth, and we think that if hogs are kept on the grass for a time they will kill it out entirely. If any of our readers know of a remedy please let us know it and we will give it for the benefit of others. This is not a subject on bee-keeping, but it is a bee-keeper who asks for the information, so it is interesting to bee-keepers, and we gladly give space for this and all other matters pertaining to our welfare.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Fifteenth Annual Entertainment of the Texas State Fair will be held on its grounds in the City of Dallas, State of Texas, September 29th—October 14th, 1900.

Its interests and affairs will be represented and controlled for the coming season by the following named Directors and Officers, to-wit:

J. T. Trezevant, Alex Sanger, J. E. Schneider, J. B. Adoue, J. B. Wilson, B. E. Cabell, W. C. Padgitt, W. H. Gaston, C. F. Carter. W. H. Gaston, President, J. B. Wilson, Vice-President, J. B. Adoue, Treasurer, Sydney Smith, Secretary and General Manager.

Thanks to the management of last year, the grounds and buildings are all in good repair and their general attractive appearance will be greatly enhanced by a liberal supply of paint and all other needed decorations and improvements.

Never before since its organization, in 1886, have the financial affairs of this great institution been in so solvent a condition. Never before has its very foundation been so firmly established as where it now stands and never before have its prospects been so bright for a long and successful future.

The large area of our state, its mild and healthful climate and the varied products of its soil, combined with its wealth of minerals, coal, stone and lumber, and its peculiar adaptability to stock raising, invite alike the capitalist and miner, the manufacturer and laborer and the farmer and stock-raiser. To develop all these varied resources and products has ever been, and will continue to be, the main object of the State Fair, coupled, however with a view to the recreation and enjoyment of the public at large. As in the past, so in the future, will the State Fair provide every species of new, interesting and instructive amusements, full particulars of which will be given to the public later on through the columns of the press, and nothing will be left undone to make these annual entertainments grand, gala and educational occasions. Annual assemblies of the people where they can meet, teach and be taught; meet old friends and make new ones; compare past experiences and make new resolves, and all return to their homes, each with a fresher heart and broader views; each wiser and better than before and saying to his neighbor: "It is good that we saw the Great State Fair."

In appreciation of past efforts,

the press has freely tendered its columns, the railways their rates; exhibitors have filled every available space and visitors have crowded its grounds to the utmost capacity, and to-day the Texas State Fair stands without a rival. Should it receive equal patronage and support in the future, and there is no reason why it should not, it will ever keep pace with the rapid and marvelous developments of this wonderful State of Texas, and generations to follow will point to it with pride as the greatest Fair in the greatest State on the American Continent.

SYDNEY SMITH, W. H. GASTON,
Secretary. President.

Alfalfa Growing.

I saw your ad in March No. of THE QUEEN. You will find inclosed one dollar and fifty cents, for which send me two untested Carniolan queens. Please put some pure Carniolan workers in one cage and mark it. I want to see them and compare them with some I have that I don't know what kind they are. The weather is warm here now and alfalfa is growing. Send queens as soon as possible.

E. J. JOHNSON,
Garden City, Kans., March 26, 1900.

Subscribe for THE QUEEN.

✱ 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

15 CENTS A YEAR

Is what the **Poultry, Bee & Fruit Journal** will cost you if you subscribe at once. The regular price is 35c. It is devoted exclusively to these industries and is a plain common sense journal for common sense people. It is not edited by a trust or an incubator factory but is published monthly by two young men with a fair amount of horse sense and who understand the business from A to Z including the figures. The journal will contain from 8 to 24 pages each issue of good boiled down, right-to-the-point reading matter. It also has a free Exchange Column and Query Department and readers say each issue is worth the above rate. So will you. Hadn't you better send today—NOW, before it is too late. Our advertising rates are low, quality considered. Your card in our Breeders Column will cost 25c and will bring results. Write today to

Poultry, Bees & Fruit,
DAVENPORT, IOWA.

6-4 Please mention "The Queen."

SPENCERIAN PENS

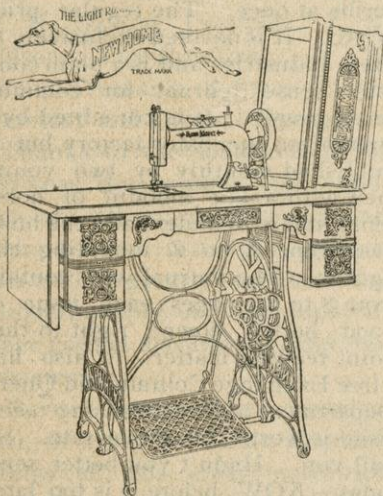
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FOR SALE BY

The Jennie Atchley Co.

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, three-band, \$1.50 each, of other races, \$2.00 each, at all seasons of the year. Fine breeders, from previous season's rearing, 5 dollars each. We will select you a queen from any race or strain for 50 cents extra to prices given. Bees by the pound, 1 dollar; 10 or more pounds, 90 cents for each pound, and untested queens to go with them, 75 cents each. If you wish a large lot of bees and queens write for wholesale prices.

The Jennie Atchley Co.,

Beville, Texas.

Job Printing for Bee-Keepers.

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

The Jennie Atchley Co.,

Beeville, Texas.

~~* FOR SALE. ~*~*

Patent No. 522,872—An invention in garden hoes, dated July 10, 1894. Will sell State Rights. The hoe is made from a strip of thin steel about an inch wide, turned up at right angles at each end. The socket, or shank, branches in two bows, which are bolted to the ends of the blade. The hoe is intended for work among drilled garden crops, or where hand work is done on a level surface. It works easily, skimming the surface soil, and will work close to small plants without covering them or tearing them out. When the blades are worn out a new one can be used at a small expense. Warranted to do double the work of any other hand hoe with the same labor.

J. H. ANDRE,

200 Moore St., Waverly, N. Y.

6-6

Please mention "The Queen."

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.

For every \$10.00 sent us for queens we will mail, next August or September, one select tested queen, or for every \$25.00 a fine breeder.

O. P. Hyde & Son,

Hutto, Texas.

6-8

The Modern Farmer and Busy Bee.

Emerson Taylor Abbott, Editor.

A LIVE UP TO DATE

FARM JOURNAL,

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St. Joseph, Mo.**

11

Please mention THE QUEEN.

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

Please mention THE QUEEN.

WANTED---HONEY AND WAX.

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

The Jennie Atchley Co.,
Beeville, Texas.

LARGE Apicultural Establishment

(Established in 1860)

for the Rearing and Export of queen bees

PURE SELECTED ITALIAN KIND

Cav. Prof. PIETRO PILATI,

Via Mazzini No. 70,

Bologna, (Italy.)

PRICE LIST

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

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

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

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

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

Please mention THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN in answering this advertisement.

APIARIAN SUPPLIES!

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

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

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

J. W. ROUSE & COMPANY,

MEXICO, MO.

6-8

Please mention "The Queen."

Queens. ❀ QUEENS! ❀ QUEENS!!

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

WILLIE ATCHLEY, Beeville, Texas.



OUR PRIDE

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

Send for our free 40-page catalogue.

It tells you about bee-fixtures, bees, etc. Also gives some instructions to beginners.

We have A. I. Root Co's. supplies and sell them at their factory prices. We buy in car lots, so can save you freight charges and time by ordering nearer home.

We make a specialty of choice stock Italian queens, bees and one, two and three-frame nuclei. Write for Prices.

Bees-Wax Wanted.

JNO. NEBEL & SON,
High Hill, Mo.

Please mention "The Queen."

* HOW TO EARN * Flower Seeds and Bulbs.

We are supplying first class seeds and bulbs to numerous flower lovers all over the United States in exchange for work they do for us. We send a box of our popular flower seeds, one hundred packets, over fifty varieties, strictly fresh and pure, which you sell on commission. We also offer you, if you sell seeds for us, a chance to earn a good supply of tuberose and gladiolus bulbs for writing a few letters.

L. H. COBB & CO., Perry, Okla.

Please mention THE QUEEN.

* PREMIUM! *

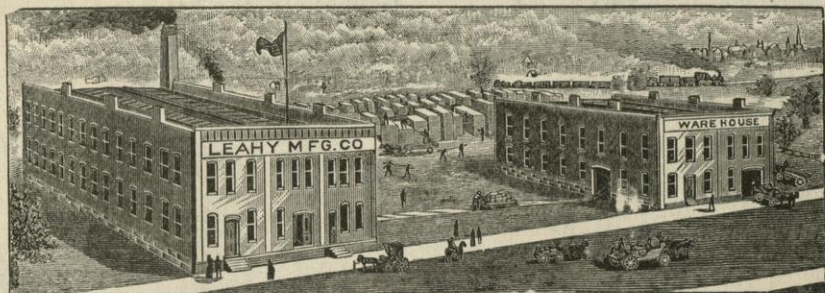
We wish to rehearse the fact that we will give a nice untested queen bee, and guarantee her safe arrival at your postoffice, as a premium to all old subscribers who will pay up and one year in advance; also to all new subscribers. You can have the queens sent when it best suits you.

The Jennie Atchley Co.,
Beeville, Texas.

J. M. Jenkins,
Wetumpka, Ala.

—ESTABLISHED—
1884

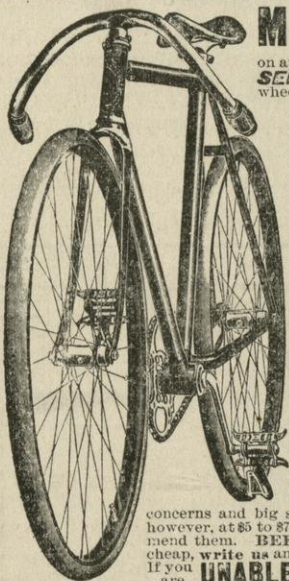
Steam Bee-Hive Factory,
Italian Bees, Full line of bee-keepers' supplies.
Send for sixty page catalogue—Free.



FOR APIARIAN SUPPLIES

Address

LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.



MONTROSE BICYCLE SENT FREE

on approval to your address **WITHOUT A CENT IN ADVANCE.**
SEND US YOUR ORDER, state whether you wish lady's or man's wheel; give color, height of frame and gear wanted and **WE WILL SHIP**

THE WHEEL, C. O. D. on approval, allowing you to uncrate and examine it fully before you accept it. If it is not all and more than we claim for it, and a better wheel than you can get for any where near the price from any one else, refuse it and we will pay all express charges ourselves. **The "MONTROSE" Bicycle**

at our Special Agent's sample price of **\$16.50** is the greatest bargain in a bicycle ever offered. We guarantee it equal to any \$40 wheel on the market, and you need not accept it nor pay a cent if you do not find it as we represent. We are **EXCLUSIVE BICYCLE MANUFACTURERS** and take this method of quickly introducing our **1900 MODELS**. This offer of a sample wheel at this low price is made to secure a **RIDER AGENT** in each town to represent us and take orders. Our agents make money fast.

SPECIFICATIONS. Shelby seamless tubing with forged connections, flush joints, improved expander device to fasten seat post and handle bar; Royal Arch crown; the celebrated **Mavis** hubs and hanger—the easiest running known; **Record "A"** tires, the best and one of the most expensive tires on the market. The genuine **\$4 Mesinger Hygienic** saddle; pedals, tools and accessories the best obtainable. Enameled in black, maroon or coach green, highly finished and ornamented; special finished nickeling on all bright parts. We thoroughly test every piece of material that goes into this machine. Our binding year's guarantee bond with each bicycle.

FREE to any one sending the **\$16.50** cash in full with order we will send free a genuine **Burdick** 10,000 mile barrel pattern cyclo-meter; or a high grade floor pump. Your money all back if you are not perfectly satisfied.

CHEAP WHEELS. We do not manufacture the cheap department store kind of wheels, such as many low concerns and big supply houses advertise and sell as high grade. We can furnish them, however, at \$5 to \$7 striped; or \$9.75 to \$12.50 complete. We do not guarantee nor recommend them. **BEFORE ORDERING** a bicycle of any one else, no matter who or how cheap, write us and let us tell you how much we can save you on the same machine.

If you are **UNABLE TO BUY** a wheel we can assist you to **EARN A BICYCLE** by distributing catalogues for a few days. We need one person in each town for this purpose. We have several hundred **SECOND HAND WHEELS** taken in trade which we will close out at **\$3 to \$10** each; also some shopworn samples and '99 models very cheap. Send for Bargain List.

OUR RELIABILITY is unquestioned. We refer to any bank or business house in Chicago, or any express or railroad company. We will send you letters of reference direct from the largest banks in Chicago if you wish it. **SEND YOUR ORDER** today. This low price and these special terms of shipment without deposit will be withdrawn very soon. Give name of this paper.

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

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 } 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.



NUCLEI FOR SALE.

One-frame, bees, brood and queen, \$1.75. Two-frame, \$2.50. Three-frame, \$3.00. Discount on larger lots. All queens from imported mothers. I will also sell full colonies. Write for prices.

FRANK L. ATTEN,
Round Rock, Texas.

6-9

Please mention THE QUEEN.

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.**

Beeville, Texas.

New York Quotations.

There is a steady demand for all grades of comb honey. The receipts are not heavy.

We quote to-day:

WHITE	Fancy, 15 to 16	cts. per lb.
	No. 1, 13½ to 14½	" " "
AMBER.....	11 to 12	" " "
BUCKWHEAT.....	9 to 11	" " "

EXTRACTED HONEY held steady at the following prices:

California White....	8½ to 9	cts. per lb.
Light Amber.....	8 to 8½	" " "
White Clover.....	8½	" " "
Amber.....	7½	" " "

We are asking, for Extracted Buckwheat, 6½ to 7 cts. for kegs, and 7 to 7½ cts. for tins, according to quality, but with very little trade.

Florida Extracted....	8 to 8½	cts. per lb.
Light Amber.....	7½ to 8	" " "
Amber.....	7 to 7½	" " "

Other grades of Southern at from 75 to 80 cts. per gallon, according to quality.

BEES-WAX: Demand a little more active at the following prices: 27 to 28 cts. per lb.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & Co.,
 Franklin, West Broadway & Varick Sts.,
 Jan. 11, 1900. New York City.

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.

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-Keeper's 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.