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— THE —

SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

— PUBLISHED BY —

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY COMPANY.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, : : : February, 1899.

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THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

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Vol. IV.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, FEBRUARY, 1899.

No. 10.

Gerstung's Theory.

(By L. Stachelhausen.)

In three chapters.—CHAPTER I.

F. Gerstung is pastor at Osmannstedt, a village in the middle of Germany, and shows by his writings that he is not only a scientific educated man, but a practical bee-keeper also; he possesses not only the talent for close observation, but a clear reason also. Gerstung's teachings are based on the accumulated science in bee culture; especially on Schoenfeld's researches about nourishment of bees. Schoenfeld has published a small book, which is most interesting and which I would like to have translated into the English language, to recommend it to our readers. Schoenfeld's opinion is accepted by our most prominent scientists, Prof. A. J. Cook, of California, and Mr. Cowan, of England.

By the way, I will mention that I was the first one who led the attention of Prof. Cook to Schoenfeld's researches (see "Gleanings" 1888). I fully agree with Schoenfeld, except on one or two points,

and last year I was forced to defend him in a German bee paper (*Illustrierte Bienenzeitung*) against very unreasonable attacks which were made for the sole reason that his doctrine is the foundation of Gerstung's theories.

What Gerstung calls "ORGANIC CONCEPTION" is so very much different from the ideas of the old school that it is difficult to understand it. The old school observes single things, taken without connection with other things and nature (the natural philosophy did the same thing till a very short time ago). The new school observes the things in motion, entering into existence, developing and diminishing. This way of contemplation of the things, how they are in fact, that is in motion, offers some difficulties, which the common sense cannot overcome.

Here is one example: For the common sense is a thing, or it is not; it cannot be itself and at the same time another thing, it cannot be here and at the same time at another place. If we observe a larva, it can be no doubt whether it is or is not; but if we observe it enter into existence, we will find

that in the egg an embryo is developed by and by, this is growing and changing itself all the time, till the young larva is coming from the egg. At what moment has the embryo ceased to be embryo and got to be a larva? If we say, as soon as it comes from the egg, we can reply, before it is a larva it cannot crawl out of the egg. In short, we cannot exactly say in what certain moment the larva entered into existence. With further development of the larva changes take place all the time. Here we see a thing that at the same time is another one. In the higher analysis we have mainly to do with continually moving points, this may form a curved or a straight line; for the common sense is curved exactly contrary to straight, nevertheless the differential-calculus at certain circumstances takes curved equal to straight; supposes that a point is on one place and at the same time on another place *a. s. f.*; nevertheless this calculation gives correct results, which the lower mathematic never could attain. To understand similar things we have to get used to another way of thinking. On this difficulty are based the most objections of Gerstung's critics.

It is the merit of Gerstung, to be the first one who asked questions concerning the life of the bee-colo-

ny in connection and under influence of the nature. The old school could not ask these questions at all. If Gerstung tries to answer these questions, he makes some mistakes by necessity, because our present knowledge is not sufficient and many times we have to be satisfied with presumptions. I mentioned already in *THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN*, Jan. No., one case in which I am of other opinion than Gerstung and we will meet some more cases of this kind.

In "Am. Bee Journal," page 476, 1898, we find some questions concerning Gerstung's theory.

This play of questions and answers I think is of very little use or benefit to the bee-keepers and a disagreeable task for the answerers. But in this case the answers are surely altogether too miserable. W. L. Thomson, in Nov. No. 1898 "Review," calls them a medley of helplessness and assurance, with a little pertness to help out, and pours his sarcasm over these gentlemen. But he confesses himself, that he never has read Gerstung's books and consequently the American bee-keepers do not know any more of Gerstung's theory than before.

In *THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN*, Oct., 1898, I have partially explained how the different bees are nourished, and that we are forced

to call the whole colony an organism. Gerstung means by this name the combs, pollen and honey too. He explains the awakening and diminishing of the different impulses by the different amount and composition of chyle and the blood of the bees. He calls this all together the

“ORGANIC CONCEPTION.”

We see this is nothing but a name and especially against this name spoke Dr. Dzierzon at every occasion. Dr. Dzierzon disputes that a colony of bees can be called an organism, because, being confused by the old limited way of thinking he knows only single organism, single animals or plants. But if we observe nature, we will find the same connection, the same dependence and all other marks of the organism again in larger units. For the old school this is incomprehensible; they see many trees but no forest. We even can call the whole organic world a great organism. But the name is of very little importance, and if Dr. Dzierzon knows a better one for the same thing he is free to use it; he could just as well say:

“Gerstung’s conception of the life of the colony.”

Gerstung asks by what is influenced the life of impulses and how to explain, that one bee is governed by a certain impulse, while

another bee of the same colony acts according to quite a different impulse? a. s. f. He calls this all the life of impulses. Dzierzon says he does not know what this means, it probably should read impulses of life. This is quite natural for the old school, because only single bees are known, but not their connection. An impulse is, or is not. If the impulse is present, then it is inherited and acts all the time. So for the old school, all these questions seem absurd. Nevertheless we see every day, that some impulses in all the organic nature are incited under certain circumstances and diminish under other circumstances. We can see this on our own body. The impulse to eat or to drink is incited by hunger and thirst and diminishes as soon as satisfied. Indeed we see some men eating and drinking without feeling hunger or thirst. The actions of men are ruled not only by impulses but by a rational will and affections too, and this is the reason they think themselves much better than animals.

We wish to keep our readers in mind of the three Texas bee meetings, and we desire to have all the bee-keepers present at one or the other of these meetings. Nothing like united effort if we wish to be successful.

Rearing Queens After a Honey Flow With A. Duncan's Self-hiver and Non-swarmer.

Go to a hive, tack on a gauze wire entrance block, insert slide No. 1 and put on the Duncan protector, set over three combs, one of brood, cage the queen in a shipping cage with plenty of candy, set the cage in chamber No. 2 with the cage on its edge near the comb. In four days the royal jelly will be ready to be moved. I go to a hive about eight o'clock in the morning, insert slide No. 2 with slot up, shake all the bees off of brood in chamber No. 1 and hang the brood over into chamber No. 2. At one o'clock I remove all the royal jelly and give chamber No. 1 queen cells on the Doolittle plan, and if chamber No. 2 has bees enough I give them a few cells, but they are started in chamber No. 1 first. In eleven days all cells are removed except one; these queens can be tested and removed, the old queen released, slide pulled out about an inch and unite the colony. Every colony can be used for rearing queens. It is not necessary to carry bees over the yard to start nuclei.

Finishing Sections After The Honey Flow.

As soon as the honey harvest is

over the honey is taken off and carried into the honey house, scraped and assorted into three different grades; one for shipping, one for finishing and the last for feeding. All that is built uneven and not fit to finish is fed. I take a finishing hive, insert slide No. 1, tack on gauze wire entrance blocks and put on the Duncan protector to prevent robbing. I take one of my strongest colonies, (I prefer blacks) set this hive in its place, take out four frames nearest full of brood and sealed honey with the bees, hang them against the outside wall in chamber No. 1, shake in the rest of the bees off the other four frames and give them to some other colony to be taken care of while finishing, take four brood frames with separators, fill with sections I want finished, hang the first frame against the partition and the next and so on until all are hung in. This makes the hive complete. I prepare this hive any time in the day. I uncap the cells for feeding and put in the hive about sundown, not allowing any to touch the wire where the robbers can reach it. The gauze wire gives so much light they move the honey very rapidly. The robbers don't seem to bother the front of the hive, but pilfer around the side. It is best to go to finishing as soon as the honey is taken off. They

won't store any in the brood combs. The queen will occupy them. The entrance for the workers is in front of the four brood frames. They won't deposit any pollen in the sections, as they don't seem to realize the honey flow is over. I am satisfied it would pay to have nice extracted honey put into sections. I have been buying box hives and having the white honey put into sections.

How to find Queens.

I go to a hive, remove both covers, stand on the side the bees are in, take out the first frame against the partition, examine it, set it against the outside wall of chamber No. 2, look over the next and so on until I have looked at them all. Now they are all in chamber No. 2, spread on the cloth. I now examine the bottom of chamber No. 1. If I fail to find her I insert slide No. 1 and lay a block in front of chamber No. 2. I now shake off all the bees into chamber No. 2 and hang the frames back in chamber No. 1 just like they were, put on the cover, puff a little smoke into chamber No. 2 and go back in an hour or so and she will be trying to get through the zinc. When I allow increase there will be a colony in each chamber, and if one should lose its queen the one that

has the queen will protect the other. When I see them traveling around the partition I know at once that one chamber is queenless. I take off the cover and set the queen over into the queenless chamber. The chamber where I removed her from will rear them a queen. If I wish to stimulate breeding in the spring and they have plenty of stores, I set over a frame of honey into chamber No. 2, and if I have a comb I wish to melt up, it is hung over into chamber No. 2 and the bees will empty it.

A. DUNCAN,

Homerville, Ga., Nov. 24, '98.

The "Tar Heel Man" Gets Mad.

I wish to say to "Jamaica" that he has made me MAD ENOUGH to ask whether he noticed the difference in the two cell sticks shown in "The Review" picture, referred to by him in Dec. QUEEN? The one to which the finished cells were attached, was bevelled, or rounded off like the bottom of a comb. I endeavored once to explain to a correspondent, (perhaps "Jamaica" knows him) how to notch a three cornered stick, by alternating the notches, so as to give the cells the natural tilt and allow the bases of those on each side to actually touch the comb, which works well and gives the cells the proper shape to

press right into the side of a comb. Another advantage is the cells are more clustered, but the nursery cannot be so conveniently adjusted to them as is the case when all are in one straight row.

Some things that have appeared in some of the journals recently, are calculated to somewhat cool off the ardor of a genius belonging to the "small fry," and throw a damper over many who can work better than they can write, causing them to withhold the little kinks often asked for. Still I will venture to say that the nursery I use will lead to the construction of a whole batch of cell cups, all attached to the stick ready for use, by one single "dip," and the first work along the experimenting line will be to see how the bees like them. Before a thing is tried is too soon to hint at it, but it gives those a chance to construct them themselves who would make a success of their use after being told how. Just such stuff as this is what the articles referred to above were striking at, but as I do not aspire to the notoriety that would make it interesting to know which hand I put to my face when I sneeze, I will let it go, although I am ashamed of many things I have said in public print. Nevertheless, one will never be known as a crank if he remains quiet, and by the

way, what has become of THE QUEEN'S "Bee Crank"?

Willie stuck to his text in his article on queen rearing, which is good advice for the public generally, but reminds one too much of "that day" when the sheep will be separated from the goats. We would much prefer having more than six hundred, (and every one preferable to those reared by natural swarms) reared above one German-Italian hybrid queen, as described by Mr. Doolittle in Jan. 15, "Gleanings." Many things can be done that seem to be incredible until we know how it is done, in other lines than queen rearing.

Through the generosity of the Jamaica Bee Supply Co., of Mandeville, Jamaica, a lady of this place received some of the nicest Christmas presents made of vegetable matter I ever beheld. One was a photo. frame made of the inside pith of Spanish dagger, and has the appearance of satin. The others, a lamp shade cover and toilet table cover, are made of white lace bark, and it is white nice lace too, without any resemblance of bark. Fern leaves &c. are worked in, in such an artistic manner that it would take a woman to describe it. At a glance they have the appearance of being made of fine lace and hand painted satin. To me it is interesting to know how this lace

is secured, which I am informed is done by sawing off blocks from the tree several feet long, and after beating well with wooden mallets, the bark is split on one side and pulled off, and then the layers of lace next to the wood separated.

The lady who made them is supporting a family of six children by such work, which no doubt goes to all parts of the world. This is off of the bee-keeping line but lovers of difficult and fancy work may be interested.

W. H. PRIDGEN,
Creek, N. C., Jan. 23, 1899.

An Old Veteran Heard From.

The Jennie Atchley Co.:—

My veil and smoker came all O. K. I guess you think I was a long time in letting you know it. I was asked by a dozen what they were. I told them that the smoker was to blow out the lamp with and many other things; so I had some fun out of them anyhow. I don't write much nohow nor very often. I work too hard to write much. I live three miles from Kerens, which is a railroad town on the Cotton Belt. I get my mail 2 and 3 times a week. I will go to the postoffice every day when my queens are due. I have 25 colonies and am on a trade for some more. I know what they are. I am an old Confederate and served under Stonewall Jackson, in Va.

I got acquainted with and worked for Mr. Jim Anderson and Mr. C. M. Elder, of Ellis Co., Texas, and I understand bees very well. I have talked bees to the people and they say it won't do here. I have got the best place I ever saw for bees. I have horse mint, cotton, chitim, wild china, locust, persimmon, cotton wood, peas, sorghum and a good many other things that is good for honey, but no fruit orchard. I use the Langstroth hive. I shall want some more of your goods after a while.

C. C. BELL,
Kerens, Texas, Dec. 20, 1898.

Wintering bees in the Acme Sanitary Hive.

Written For THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

(By J. W. Tefft.)

Many there are who think an inventor of apiacultural inventions write only for puffing for his own inventions, but if one states freely his honest belief of his own works he is generally set down as sore, spitefull, prejudiced, etc. etc.

I often wonder why it is that the gushing, goody, goody, bee critics would rather remain ignorant of a meritorious apiacultural improvement than to have it explained to them by one they don't like. They think their voice is crying in the

wilderness, but in reality they are children in the darkness crying for light and knows no way but to cry. Generally they have a commanding presence, but have nothing to command. It is the compensation of nature; they affect a mildness, but they do not feel disposed to listen to the prophets of the old testament and the sermon on the mount.

I have been requested many a time to give to THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN a continuation of the system of wintering bees in the sanitary hives.

First let me say: wintering bees is the keynote in apiaculture.

Now, the sanitary hive is a winter hive as well as a summer hive. It is but a combination of the best thoughts of the most practical, logical and scientific honey producers of the nineteenth century. It is the same in principle as the Langstroth and Quenby hives. Thus being eclectic in its construction which makes it effective and efficient. I have wintered my bees in the Acme Sanitary hive on their summer stands under the blue dome of heaven successfully for the past fifteen years. It is no longer an experiment.

The plan: the brood chamber being wide admits of thirteen brood frames and two partition boards. The partition boards hang the

same manner and way that the frames do, and being movable they serve to increase or diminish the brood nest capacity at will. The brood chambers are hollow walled and their ends, which insures warmth and protection.

I commence preparing the bees for winter early in the spring. (A long look ahead, as one may say.) At times, as things will permit, I remove all the combs the bees have wintered upon. I do this that the bees will not have a particle of old honey that has been in the hive over one winter. It is in this removal of old honey that I attribute the health and vigor of my bees. OLD HONEY THAT THE BEES HAVE WINTERED UPON AND USED FOR THE SAME PURPOSE THE SECOND TIME IS ONE OF THE CAUSES OF BEE DISEASES (and sometimes starvation—the cappings become leathery and the bees cannot uncap to get at their food).

I thus see to it that my bees winter upon newly gathered honey well sealed over, or upon sugar prepared for their food. The larger colonies I gradually crowd down to nine combs containing from 25 to 30 pounds of pure food. Small or medium are crowded down to 8, 7, 6, 5, or 4 combs, according to their strength. I MUST KNOW THAT THE FOOD IS OF THE BEST AND PLENTY OF IT. After they

are crowded down to the lowest limit the next thing I do is to examine each and every comb to notice if all is O. K. If I find brood I place that comb next the partition board, thus placing brood to one side and honey at the other; grade them according to their weight. While doing this, I make passage ways through the combs with my jack knife, one at each end of the comb, say three inches from the end bar and one and a half inches from the top bar in each frame of comb. I now draw up the partition boards so as to have the nest in the center of brood chamber and this forms a space or ventiduct on each side between the partition boards and the outer walls of hive. This ventiduct is now packed with forest leaves, or other moisture absorbing material. These ventiducts are valuable in many things; in such places young bees will cluster on hot days and are then out of the way of the workers and not on the outer wall of hive in festoons. Also it is a place to hang a comb with bees on while examining the nest instead of standing on end in front of hive. Also for feeding, etc. (see description of hive in previous QUEEN) also for circulation of air, as it will be noticed as the air enters the entrance of hive of course it is pure air, and as the bees use this pure

air the foul air is driven into the ventiducts, under the partition boards and into the packing where the moisture is also absorbed, while the foul air is passing out of ventilating holes in cover. This insures warm, dry bees—dry bees means vigorous long life. The enameled cloth is left over the bees the same as in working season, with this exception: I turn or fold back one corner so as to expose the brood frames about three inches and over this exposed place a piece of burlap is placed. Then put on a heavy chaff cushion, and fill in on each side and end of cushion forest leaves to top of middle part of hive. When this middle rim is on above the brood chamber it gives a rise to the hives of 9 inches and spacious inside being 26 x 24 inches. The cover is now placed on and the bees have had their final manipulation for that year. They are then SACREDLY LEFT ALONE UNTIL SPRING.

As given in this article you have my system or plan of successfully wintering bees.

South Wales, Erie Co., N. Y.

We have just had a two inch rain fall and this with three inches that has fallen this winter will be a great help to bee-keepers and everybody else interested. We have had more cold weather than usual this winter, but hope for a good season.

QUEEN REARING.

Why Everyone Can't be a queen Breeder.

(By Willie Atchley.)

(Continued from last issue.)

When I happen up on a hive full of cells, and virgins emerging as fast as I can catch them, to make SURE of every one of them, I just turn them back in the cells from which they came out of, head first, and place some wax or a piece of comb over cell mouth to keep the queen from backing out, and it will take them 10 to 20 minutes and sometimes longer to cut through the base of a wax cell made by dipping, and if queens are not old enough to fly it may take them 30 minutes to cut through the bottom of cell cup. This will allow plenty of time to remove the cells with queens to nuclei, and one of the best plans to introduce virgins I have yet found. I have at several different times placed cells containing virgin queens turned head first into colonies having laying queens, the bees did not molest them and some few remained and were fertilized where laying queens were old and others remained till met by the queen of the hive. Turning just hatched virgins into nuclei or queenless colonies is the safest way to introduce them unless it is by the queen in the cell backwards

plan, which is practically the same. Of course I have caged thousands of virgins that had just emerged from cells, and introduced them all right as a rule, but the introductions that way are not as safe as by the cell method.

SENDING QUEENS' EGGS BY MAIL.

From experiments that I have made, I am of the opinion that queens' eggs can be sent from any part of the United States by mail and hatch all right, especially if the weather is warm and the distance not too far, say where the eggs are kept out not longer than 3 or 4 days. If this will work, then if Pridgen has an extra fine breeder, and I want some queens from her I can, for a few cents, have the eggs sent me by mail in a small piece of comb in a match box or any kind of a small box that will be sufficient to protect the comb. Drone eggs may be sent in the same way. Now, when nice, warm summer weather arrives, some of our readers send me some eggs, say a good sitting, and I will hatch and rear queens from them here at home. I have kept eggs out for more than a week and then they were placed in hives and a good many hatched. Let some of us try it any way.

CLIPPING QUEENS' WINGS.

I know that clipping queens is practiced by a great many leading

apiarists, but I do not believe in it. Permit me at this instance to relate what I happened onto while I was in Fort Worth a few weeks ago. I visited a bee-keeper, who keeps a few colonies, and after showing me his small apiary and the surroundings, he asked me if I advised the clipping of queens' wings in order to have less trouble at swarming time and to prevent loss of swarms and queens. I answered him no, that I would not advise any such cruel business, and any apiarist that could not keep bees without it and kept it up ought to be punished for cruelty to animals. If the kind Creator had wished the insects mutilated, he would most likely have caused the wings of queens to drop off after mating for the benefit of mankind. I do not believe it is right to dock a horse's tail or clip chickens' wings to keep them from flying over the garden fence. It is all wrong and ought not to be allowed. The person that cannot keep chickens without clipping their wings ought not to have any chickens. If a bee-keeper cannot keep bees without clipping queens' wings he ought to do something else for a living, or at least I think so. My reasons, as given to the friend above mentioned, are: first: It is wrong. Second: because I have never yet been able to see any advantage gained by clipping

queens. But, on the contrary, I have lost a great deal by clipping my queens, because if I am not right on hand when a swarm issues with a clipped queen, she is most sure to be lost, and sometimes bees too, will return to the wrong hive, get killed and often cause the queen to be killed where they enter, losing two queens and one swarm. Then if several swarms issue at about the same time and all have clipped queens there will be a general mix-up and you will not know which queen belongs to which swarm, and you will have to make the best of a bad job that you can. If the swarms should all return to mother hives, nine times out of ten the queens will get off in the grass and never get back, then in a few days out comes your big swarm with a virgin queen and she seems to be anxious to try her swift wings and soars to the top of the highest tree in reach and you think likely they will soon return as before, but soon they hie away to the woods. A person with a few colonies may be all right with clipped queens, but he gains nothing as he must be on hand just the same as if his queens were not clipped and with a swarm catcher and a long pole he can hive his swarms in less time than with clipped queens, and in the long run his bees will do better.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Moving Bees 20 Miles—Snake In The bed a Good Alarm Clock.

(By F. L. Aten.)

On October 12th, '98, Guss and myself left home at 10 o'clock A. M., with two wagons to move 25 stands of bees from the rocks and hills of San Gabriel river, 20 miles off. We arrived at the bees just before sundown. We nailed wire cloth over the hive entrances, nailed the covers down tight and put them on the wagons that night ready for an early start next morning. One of the wagons had springs and the other had none. We went to bed in the shed room of the house. Sometime after midnight I felt something crawling at the foot of the bed and pressed it against the foot board thinking it was a rat; as it kept crawling I kicked it several times. Now, I tell you, it was the longest rat I ever heard of; it must have been six feet long. I reached and got my vest and lighted a match, and behold, it was a snake. I looked at my watch and it was 3 o'clock. I woke Guss and told him to get up and we would start home. I did not tell him about the snake for fear he would knock the sides of the house off getting out. I told him about it when we got out and he said he would not sleep in that house again for anything. I feel somewhat like Guss.

We were on the road by 4 o'clock.

We had to drive 5 miles to water our teams. Arrived at the water just as the sun was coming up. We struck camp, fed and watered our teams and cooked breakfast. We had five miles of very rocky road to travel, which we got over in safety. We arrived home with the bees at 12 o'clock, all safe with not a single comb broken. Nearly all of the bee-keepers on that part of the San Gabriel wants to sell out because they made no honey the past year.

Round Rock, Texas.

Some Reports for 1898.

F. J. R. DAVENPORT'S REPORT.

Well, this year has turned out to be a feast with me in the honey business. I have taken 8442 lbs. of honey. I still have 101 12 lb. crates on hand. No trouble for me to sell honey. I have 144 brood frames full of nice honey put away in my honey house to feed on next spring and to put out the first swarms on. By so doing I will build up the bees and have them ready for the mint crop. I find that this plan pays well—In the spring when I find a colony that needs a little honey I just take out an empty frame and put in a frame of honey down by the side of the brood nest. By so doing it will

stimulate the queen and the bees will roar around the next day just as though a big honey flow was on hand. My bees have gone into winter quarters in as fine shape as could be. The mint crop is up. Of course that is a sign of a honey crop for 1899.

I still take a great deal of interest reading after these theoretical bee doctors. In reading after some of them a common man like myself can't comprehend the critical situation; but when it comes to the farm, the bees and fine hogs, I find I "get there Ely" all the same.

Brother and sister Atchley: you will find enclosed \$1.00, for THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN; I had rather chew bad tobacco than to do without THE QUEEN. Wishing you all a happy New Year, as well as all the readers of THE QUEEN.

Latchstring hangs on the outside to all bee-keepers.

Nash, Texas, Dec. 16th, 1898.

O. P. HYDE & SON'S REPORT.

Commenced in the spring with 275 colonies. Increased to 325 and secured 14705 lbs. of extracted honey, 3694 lbs. of section honey and 1000 lbs. of broken comb honey; total, 19399 lbs., or 70½ lbs. per colony, spring count, about a ½ crop for us. We have purchased 125 more colonies this fall, which will make us 450, and 50 or more nuclei next spring.

We lost about 5000 lbs. of comb honey at two apiaries because we were not on hand to put a quietus on swarming at the right time. It may surprise some of our bee-keeping friends that we were negligent. It happened this way: we have several apiaries, and those at or near home were being fed to prevent starving and keep up brood rearing, and they had no thought of swarming, so we were in no hurry to go to the other apiaries farther off, which we knew had plenty of honey. When we arrived at these apiaries in question (while it had not been over one week or ten days since we were there) we found them swarming, and gathering honey like rip, and we did not prevent it for we were a little too late and the consequence was 5000 lbs. of 1 lb. section honey lost. We mention this in order that we might impress upon bee-keepers the importance of not getting behind, and of doing everything at the proper time, also the fact that only a few miles will make all the difference in the world as to honey flows; also you see by the above that we try to prevent swarming, because we believe it pays to do so. If you want lots of honey have large 10 frame or larger hives, strong with bees at the right time and prevent swarming to get the most returns. We hope to have a

better season next year. Wishing THE QUEEN and the Atchleys a long and prosperous career, we will await the report of others.

Hutto, Tex., Nov. 25, '98.

LOUIS SCHOLL'S REPORT.

The Jennie Atchley Co:—

After keeping quiet for a long time, I will come again by sending my annual report.

The past season has not been as favorable as was expected in the early spring, when the outlooks for a good season were very promising. Bees bred up early and all of the colonies were soon very populous and in as good condition for the beginning of the honey flow as anybody could have wished. But alas! Just when the mesquite flow started it began to rain and it kept on raining until the flow from that source was over.

As we have no horse mint around here to amount to anything, there was a dearth until we had a short flow from cotton which lasted only a few days, as rain set in again and the bees had to stay at home.

Now, I had a lot of unfinished sections in the hives and the honey in them was gathered from hoarhound (the flow lasting from February till late in July) and also from other flowers. The sections were nearly all finished when we had a fall flow from cat claw.

Starting in the spring with 12 colonies I increased to 18, which gave me a surplus of 1040 lbs. of honey, 450 lbs being comb honey in sections and the rest is extracted. Later in the season I increased to 24 colonies which are in good wintering condition now.

Hunter, Texas, Nov. 26, 1898.

J. W. S. RUPE'S REPORT.

Mrs. Jennie Atchley:—

I promised to let you know how I succeeded with my bees out of the two swarms I got out of the woods last April. I have 6 good colonies, all busy at work to-day and have been for some time past when it was warm enough. I also took about 50 lbs. of honey.

Glendale, Tex., Jan. 30th, 1899.

T. B. BOWNS' REPORT.

Friend Atchley:—

We are having cold weather now. Bees have done very well so far this winter. As soon as bees begin to build up I will spend a few days in the interest of the Jennie Atchley factory. I have the promise of 2 or 3 small orders, but people seem to hate to buy until their bees are ready to swarm. Then they will fret and worry about not getting their supplies as soon as they need them, not realizing that the factory is crowded. Better order in time, be ready when your bees swarm and you will have less room to complain.

Davilla, Texas, Jan. 30, 1899.

Newsy Notes from—
—Busy People.

**Got his Queen Alright---A Good Season
in Australia.**

Mrs. Atchley:—

Dear friend:—I write to let you know that I received the beautiful queen you sent me alright. She arrived on the 5th of Nov. and I introduced her under the Doolittle principle. In 5 days she was liberated and on the following Monday I transplanted some of her eggs in cells I made myself and I have 2 beauties hatched and more to follow. I looked and found the mother laying very well and by Sunday next the first of her worker stock will be hatched. I think she intends to build up to swarm by the way she is shaping things. Swarming is late owing to cool, boisterous weather. I lost all my bees but 27 hives and they were very weak in Sept., when they should have been swarming. But I have been going in for increase and got them now to over 70 fairly good colonies. Some are storing honey now and the first fine week I will be able to take some honey.

You will remember I mentioned in my last letter that I was endeavoring to get a better method of dispatching bees, or rather suggested improvements to the Postal Author-

ities. They communicated with American Postal Authorities on the matter and promised to advise me on receipt of a reply. I have not heard yet from them, but am writing to night inquiring again about the matter.

I am purchasing an organ from Cornish & Co., of New Jersey. Do you know if they are good makers? If writing again to me you may mention them. Your catalogue to hand; MANY THANKS.

We are going to have a good season for honey here.

ARTHUR BALLINGER,
Nurrabiel, Victoria, Aust., Nov. 28, '98.

Friend B:—We are glad to note that you received your queen O. K. Half of the queens we sent' at same time yours went arrived alive. We will be pleased to co-operate with you in trying to get better service for queens by mail to Australia. We have often asked that the mail clerk on steamers take especial care of queens, keep them out of the mail bags while crossing the water and keep them on a shelf or some other dry warm place in a room, but have not succeeded, as yet. We have just discovered that a portion of the queens we send to Australian colonies get chilled in San Francisco. We learn that the weather is very cool for California during Aug. and Sept. in San Francisco, especially at nights, so we believe that some queens and bees perish from cold in San Francisco. We are going to lookout for this another season. We think that Cornish & Co. are reliable and make good organs.

ED.

Prospects for '99 Good.

On December 18, we had frost, snow and rain, after a long drouth. The horse mint has come up and we have good prospects for next year.

L. STACHELHAUSEN.

Converse, Texas, Dec. 20, 1898.

* * *

BRAN NEW INDUSTRY.**Mr. S. F. Ray to Establish an Apiary.**

Mr. S. F. Ray, a well known citizen of Cleburne, has made arrangements for establishing a honey farm or apiary in Johnson county. He has at present some forty stands of Italian bees which as soon as spring opens sufficiently he will move to his place in the western portion of the county where horse-mint and sumac abound and which are known as the best honey producing flowers that grow wild in this country. However Mr. Ray will not depend alone on the wild flowers for his bees, but will sow an extensive acreage of buckora clover, which he has been cultivating on a small scale for years.

Mr. Ray estimates the product of a single hive of Italian bees under ordinary circumstances at 75 pounds and as he will increase the number of his swarms to a hundred or more, he thinks he will have at least 5000 pounds of condensed sweetness for sale the first year,

with possibilities for the future too big to even risk an estimate. He is an old bee man and thoroughly experienced in the care of an apiary in every department.

The above was clipped from the Cleburne Enterprise of Jan. 13, '99.

We wish you great success, friend Ray, and we wish you to tell us how you succeed this year with your honey farm.

ED.

* * *

Moved, and Going to hang out a Shingle for "The Queen."

I have moved my queen business near Rockdale and I have my apiary situated right on the San Gabriel, adjoining the city park, 5½ miles west of the city of Rockdale. My bees will have unlimited range in the San Gabriel river and Brushy creek bottoms. I am in one of the most public places in the county and I will hang out a shingle advertising THE QUEEN and will try to send you a lot of subscribers this year.

C. B. BANKSTON,
Rockdale, Tex., Jan. 10, 1899.

Friend B.:—We think you have an ideal location and we wish for you prosperity, lots of work and plenty of sweet stuff to enable you to keep out of devilment.

ED.

* * *

Sold all in his Home Market.

Enclosed find \$1.00 for THE QUEEN, to begin Jan., '99. I am

starting a supply business here on a small scale and will try to educate the people as I go along to more modern methods of bee-keeping, as they are 50 years behind. I started the spring of '98, with 6 colonies and harvested 500 sections of fine honey, which I sold for ten cents per section, in my home market.

L. W. McRAE,
Calvert, Ala., Dec. 29, '98.

Friend Mc.:—We think you have started out in the right direction to educate your neighbors; raising honey and selling it in your home market, and with such success as you have attained will surely teach all the bee-keepers that modern plans are the best. ED.

* * *

Laid Their Plans for Cuba.

Mr. E. M. Storer and myself have laid our plans for Cuba the latter part of September next. We are going to take with us six or seven hundred 5 frame nuclei.

A. DUNCAN,
Homerville, Ga.

Friend D.:—We will be quite anxious to know how you succeed with your bees to Cuba, as many others are thinking of going to the Philippines and Cuban countries, in the near future. ED.

* * *

Half the Bees Dead and the Rest Weak.

Inclosed find \$2.00; please give credit on your subscription books for THE QUEEN. We had another disastrous year in California during '98, and one half of the bees

are dead and the rest very weak. We have had about a three inch rain fall, but will need five times as much to insure a honey crop for '99. I have fed some of my bees and moved some to the sunflower and mustard fields and they filled up well. I do not keep as many bees as formerly, as my fruit orchards take more and more of my time each year and I am getting old and lazy I guess.

T. O. ANDREWS,
Rincon, Cal., Jan. 13, 1899.

Friend A.:—We do not think that you are one bit lazy, or you would not have moved those bees out to pastures to gather a support, while others lost their bees. You will have to hunt another name for it. ED.

Kind Words.

I am much pleased with E. J. Atchley's notes of travels and I hope he will continue them, as he has a way of making everything he writes very interesting. Tell us all about robbing houses, bee trees and caves, as I am always interested in such amusements. I am a natural borned bee hunter and have found as many bee trees in my time as any man in this state, perhaps. The honey crop with us for '98 was short, but of good quality.

L. B. SMITH,
Lometa, Texas.

Bro. Smith:—I am glad that you were interested in our travels and when I can have space I will continue them, but I do not think it right for me to crowd out good matter from others and occupy it myself. I see right now that it would never do in the world for you and I to run together, as I feel like a natural, born bee hunter too and will be willing to count trees with you. If two such bee cranks as you and I should run together we would likely be arrested, as we would be counted crazy I expect.

E. J. A.

* * *

The Cyprian queens I bought of you two years ago are the best and most prolific queens I ever saw, but their bees are too cross for me.

A. PAPE,

Monthalia, Tex., Feb. 7, '99.

* * *

I want you to send me the old QUEEN right along and send me the Dec. No. as I failed to get mine that month. G. W. BAKER,

Neoga, Fla., Jan. 24, '99.

We are glad when our readers tell us about not receiving a number of THE QUEEN and when any of you do not receive the paper by the last day of each month, drop us a postal card and we will mail you another copy.

ED.

* * *

The Jennie Atchley Co.:—The half replace queen is received alright. I like your way of doing business and when I want more queens you shall have my orders.

E. F. ATWATER,

Yankton, S. D., Sept. 15, '98.

I ship you 20 pounds of wax today and I desire that you take out for my subscription to THE QUEEN as I would be lost without THE QUEEN to read. Bees are doing very well now. I will write you my ups and downs with the bees later.

J. S. WALKER,

Mullin, Tex., July 23, '98.

* * *

Inclosed find \$1.00 for my subscription for another year, as, being published in the south, THE QUEEN fits my case better than any bee paper I can get. J. N. PARKER,

W. Palm Beach, Fla., July, 12, '98.

* * *

Mrs. Atchley:—Your catalogue and lessons at hand and I must say that I am very much obliged to you for them and especially your lessons, as I have been benefited very much by them.

L. L. MARIE,

Boston, Mass., Dec. 7, '98.

* * *

I inclose you one dollar for my subscription to THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN and the premium queen bee. Please send premium queen of the five band Italian race. You say this queen is as fine as there is in the world and you leave the paper for the readers to Judge. I will say that if your premium queen is as fine a bee as your SOUTHLAND QUEEN is a paper she is a dandy. Please mail queen bee next Monday, the 12th and Sunday will not

be in the way. I get mail every day except Sunday.

W. T. CRAWFORD,
Hinston P. O., La., Sept. 8, '98.

* *

I received the ten nuclei alright and the queens are all laying except one and the bees dragged her out. I like your way of putting bees up for shipment better than any I have seen. I received a shipment from Philadelphia the other day on loose frames and you ought to imagine the shape they were in.

H. F. SMITH,
Ceres, N. Y., May 14, '98.

* *

The ten two framed nuclei you shipped me on the 30th of April came to hand alright and I am well pleased.

E. J. JOHNSON,
Garden City, Kansas, May 6, '98.

* *

Here is \$1.00 for THE QUEEN one more year and I must say that THE QUEEN is THE paper for bee men.

JAMES MABRAY,
Robert Lee, Texas.

* *

The editress of THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN, to my mind is a person having an unbiased, useful and independent mind, hence she shall have my support, as well as the thanks which come from a heart overflowing with gratitude.

A SUBSCRIBER FROM JAMAICA,
Jan. 14, 1899.

Kind friends:—I sometimes feel that my feeble efforts to help a

thirsting and anxious humanity to better understand and learn the workings of the interesting little busy bee are not what they ought to be and it fills my heart with joy to receive such kind words as come from all parts of the world. The greatest desire of my heart in a business way, is to try to assist those that need help and I shall probably do what I can so long as I live to be of some use to those I can help. MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY.

I have just read your editorial in SOUTHLAND QUEEN in regard to ants getting into cans of extracted honey. You ask for suggestions as to the best method for keeping them out. As I am interested in the production of honey in Texas, both comb and extracted, the matter is an important one with me. Let me make a suggestion and if anyone has a better method, let us know what it is. I believe that rubber washers, or bands, similar to those used on quart mason jars will be the very thing, if they are not too expensive, but I think they can be gotten at a fair price. I shall certainly try and get some and use them this coming season and I will then report as to whether they are a success or not.

E. T. FLANAGAN,
Belleville, Ill., Dec. 24, 1898.

See editorials for more on this subject.

Ed.

OUR SCHOOL.

Mrs. JENNIE ATCHLEY,
INSTRUCTOR



Mrs. Atchley:—Will you please tell me the price of your teaching in profitable bee keeping and oblige me?

ROBT. C. MANSFIELD,
Texarkana, Tex., Jan. 11, '99.

My price for a whole year is \$1.00 and you get THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN along with your tuition for a year. I make no charge, as I have gotten out those lessons for the benefit of the public and our school, running all the time, for beginners, is also free; you only pay \$1.00, the subscription price of the paper.

Will you be so kind as to tell me what part of southwest Texas is best to locate an apiary? How is that portion about Cotulla and along the line of the I. & G. N. R. R.? I am footloose here and I expect to start south or southwest inside of 60 days, overland in a wagon and your advice will likely save me a lot of unnecessary travel and expense.

W. S. CHENOWETH,
Anson, Tex., Jan. 23, '99.

One of the best locations that I know of in southwest Texas is southeast of Cotulla, on Three Mile

creek, or about the Vincent lake. That is, that is one of the best locations anyways near a R. R. station, but you can find lots of good locations back some 15 to 20 miles west of the I. & G. N. R. R., say, from the lower edge of Medina Co. to the lower edge of La Salle Co. Back on the Leona, Frio, or Nueces rivers, west of the I. & G. N. R. R. there is lots of fine territory. There is also some good unoccupied territory in Live Oak county about 20 miles west of Beeville and a fine healthy country to live in. If you wish to run not over two hundred colonies of bees, I would advise you to look at that Three Mile creek location, just three miles east of Cotulla, as I and Mr. A. drove out to it last July and we selected that spot as a good location.

Will you please tell me if it is best to have shade for bees in this warm country and if so what kind? I have no shade and I find some combs melted down sometimes. Will it pay a bee-keeper who has as many as 100 colonies to get a comb foundation mill? Can whole sheets of foundation be used in the frames in this country?

A. H. KNOLLE,
San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 19, '98.

Yes, it is best to have shade after the first of June till November, as

the sun is so very warm in the middle of summer that the bees suffer even if combs do not melt down. If you use ventilated covers and front your hives east and west only, they will not need shade so much and in fact they have a shade, as the double cover board makes a good shade. If hives front east and west the rising and setting of the sun will be on the ends of the frames and not near so apt to melt down the combs as when the sides of the hives are to the rising and setting of the sun. We have had the sun melt combs down that were not wired before seven in the morning and after seven in the evening, when the sides were exposed to the sun. You can shade with lumber, or any material that will make a dense shade and be the least in your way. We notice many apiaries shaded with an arbor made of brush, up high enough to walk straight under the shades. It will pay you to get a mill for roo colonies if you are expert enough and have patience enough to run the mill, as it takes a person with an easy temper to make foundation, or at least that is my experience. We used to run two foundation mills and found that we could buy foundation as cheap as we could make it and then what we bought was far superior to our make, but you may be one of the right parties to make foundation. Yes, whole sheets can be used here, as we use them every year and seldom have them pull loose.

I would like to ask you a few questions. First; does the magnolia tree furnish honey? Second; is there any large apiaries in or near Trinity or Montgomery counties that are up to date with their bees and fixtures? Third; do you think that my brother and I would be safe in locating apiaries in either or both of the above counties? We have the maple, elms, basswood, wild peach, magnolia and a host of other shrubs and flowers that I know no name for. The Italian queen you sent me last summer is a dandy.

JAS. W. S. RUPE,
Glendale, Tex., Jan. 30, '99.

I cannot tell as to whether the magnolia furnishes honey or not, as there has been none of it to amount to much in any portion of this state that I have lived in. Will some one that knows please tell us? We have some customers and friends living in both Trinity and Montgomery counties and we think they are doing well with their bees. I think you and your brother can make the bees pay you in either of the counties named, as the flowers you mention are good for honey to my own knowledge except the magnolia and it may be good also. If you understand the business of honey producing you can reap honey crops nearly every year in either of the counties mentioned.

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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 " " " 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, FEB., 1899.

Orders for bees and queens are pouring in earlier this season than common, especially to northern countries.

W. S. Pender, from West Mait-

land, Australia, is on his way to America and will make us a visit some time in March.

We fear that this continued cold weather, right when the bees are beginning to build up fast will be a great draw-back to their progress.

We have received the photos. of the 5 apiaries of F. L. Aten, near Round Rock, Texas and they will be shown in **THE QUEEN** in near future numbers.

It is feared that this cold weather has injured the cabbage crop of this section which was just beginning to mature. Farmers that have corn up will likely have to plant over again.

We have 25 subscribers in Jamaica and apiculture is just in its infancy in that rich little country. The bee-keepers of Jamaica are now reaping their harvests, while we here in the states are in the middle of winter; hard to realize, but a fact all the same.

We are running our factory on full time now when the pipes and hydrants are not frozen up so we can't get water. We dug down two inches in the earth to our underground piping and the earth was frozen solidly around them and

we built fires along the lines of piping to get the water started. We will try to place our pipes deeper under ground for another season.

Whew! What a cold spell we are having this February 10. We have had cold weather for nearly a week and ice has been so thick that we could store it away for future use. This does not sound much like "sunny southland," but it is an unusually cold winter and we will have a late spring now, as it will be the first of March before vegetation can revive, even if it turns warm soon.

E. T. Flanagan suggests that the screw top cans have a rubber band similar to the rubbers used on the fruit jars and thinks they will be reasonable in price. We trust that Mr. Flanagan will soon see what these rubbers will cost and let us know where they can be had. If we cannot get a better package than the screw top cans then we will see if they can be made ant proof by rubbers or some cheap method.

We have had considerable inquiry concerning the new cans for honey. We would like the opinion of all that are interested and by our combined efforts we will surely get a package that will be THE thing for bulk comb honey. We

have been corresponding with the can factory in St. Louis concerning neat and durable buckets that will keep comb honey free from ants and dust and that will ship safely. They say that they have buckets that hold 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 lbs., at a cost away below that of the 60 lbs. screw top cans. Guess we will try some of the honey buckets this season and see how they answer our purpose. These will be buckets made especially for us and for comb honey and will be attractive and free from leakage.

Some of our friends have called our attention to the following clipped from the A. B. J., dated Jan. 26, '99:—

AN OPINION OF BEE CO., TEXAS.

I believe this is the poorest country (southwest Texas) on earth. Too dry; and there is a bug, moth or weevil for everything that grows or lives. Bee-moths are as thick as mosquitoes in the Kankakee swamps. If a bee turns his back at the entrance, in goes a swarm of moths. Another thing, it costs more to get the honey to market in small quantities than it is worth. If one sells it to a certain firm in this county, he might as well get a tin bill and pick dirt with the chickens.

O. H. STEVENS,
Bee Co., Tex., Dec. 21, '98.

Just why Mr. Stevens should give us a lick in the way he has is quite a mystery indeed to us. We in every way possible, consistently helped him ever since he has been here, bought his honey and queens, paying cash and paying within a few cents of as much as we sold for in order to help him out. We paid him 5 cents for his bulk comb honey, furnished him cans free, helped him harvest his honey and sold for 6 cents. It seems that Mr. Stevens was out with the country at large and wanted to take spite out on some one and he picked his friends for that purpose. Now, we think this statement of Mr. Stevens only shows a lack of ability on his own part, as there is his near neighbor, Mrs. Smith, over 70 years old, has about a hundred colonies of bees, has no complaint of moths or the country, makes her bees pay and is satisfied; we bought her honey, too, and she does not have to pick dirt with the chickens either. Now, we look at it just about this way: The man that owns a farm and an apiary of considerable size in Bee County, and can't make a living for his family and something to put away besides, ought to attend an agricultural school, enter some apicultural college or quit the business entirely and enter some other profession not requiring so much brains and energy. Why

it is that the good old "American Bee Journal" persists from time to time in hitting us with these unkind flings is something we don't understand and we do certainly dislike to see personalities or controversies in public print worse than anybody, or we feel that way, but we venture to say this much lest some of our friends think these unkind knocks were true in the sense they are meant.

We wish that some of our subscribers that do not care to keep files of THE QUEEN would mail us their Jan. '99 copies and for same we will extend their subscription two months for each copy that is returned in good order.

New York Quotations.

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

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

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

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

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & Co.,
Franklin & Varick Sts.,
Jan. 21, 1899. New York.

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

Texas State:—April 5 & 6, '99,
at the factory of W. R. Graham &
Son, Greenville, Texas. This will
be the 21st annual session. J. N.
Hunter, Leonard, Tex., Secretary.

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.

Duncans' Self Hiver and
 Non Swarmer.

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

Holy Land **SAY!** Golden Italian

JONES REARS all the QUEENS he sells.
He don't sell anybody else's. **Every queen
guaranteed.** My '99 queen circular free.

E. R. Jones, Milano, Texas.

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

Deanes & Miner,
Ronda, N. C.

 For Sale. 

One town lot, $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres, 2 story,
8 room dwelling, barn, store house
25x30; all in the very best condi-
tion, new and painted. Also 25
colonies of bees in 8 framed chaff
hives Also 2 acre lot situated 1
mile from R. R. station, suitable
for out apiary; one of the finest
locations for bees in western N. C.
ALSO HAVE ONE 12 H. P UPRIGHT
BOILER AND ONE 10 H. P. HORI-
ZONTAL ENGINE with other ma-
chinery suitable for the manufact-
ure of dovetailed bee hives &c.

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

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

Job Printing for Bee-Keepers.

Did you know that we are well
fixed to do printing for bee-keep-
ers? White wove envelopes, good
and strong, also neat, printed \$2.00
for 500, or \$3.50 for 1000. Letter
heads, same price. You pay ex-
press or postage, or they can be
sent along with other goods. We
get out cards, circulars and cata-
logues 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.

Our Clubbing List.

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

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

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

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.

THE AUSTRALIAN

Bee Bulletin.

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

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

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

IN NEW MEXICO.

An apiary of 150 hives of bees with modern appliances, good range, easy terms, in good climate for weak lungs.

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY CO.,
BEEVILLE, TEXAS.

1899.

Begin early by placing your orders now.

Free to
Bee-keepers.

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

tures, etc., as well as

How to manage bees

And produce honey

We get

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

IF YOU ARE

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

One, 2 and 3 frame nuclei a specialty.

John Nebel & Son HIGH HILL, Mo.

HOLYLANDS!

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

WILLIE ATCHLEY, Beeville, Tex.

The Midland Farmer,

—SEMI-MONTHLY.—

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

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

A Whole Year!

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

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

The Midland Farmer,

Wainwright Building,

ST. LOUIS.

W. M. BARNUM, Editor.

THE RURAL HOME,

S. H. PILE, Pub.,

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.

Concluded Not To Rise.

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

Our '99 Prices for Queens and bees.

CHEAP QUEENS AND COMPETITION.

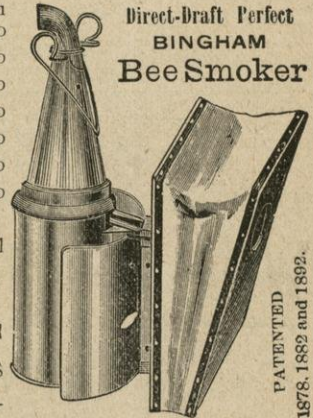
We are often asked why we do not sell queens as cheap as Mr. so-and-so. To this we will say that we do not enter into competition with any one in the queen business. We think we have been in this business long enough to learn what is a "live and let live" price, and we think you will agree with us when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

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

PRICES OF **Bingham** Perfect BEE Smokers and
Honey Knives **Patented 1878, 1882 and 1892.**

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

Direct-Draft Perfect
BINGHAM
Bee Smoker



PATENTED
1878, 1882 and 1892.

All Bingham smokers are stamped on the metal



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

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

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

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

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

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.

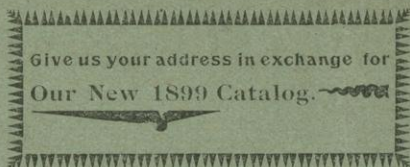
Are You Looking For It?
WHAT?

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

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



INFORMATION!



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

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

BEE-KEEPING FOR BEGINNERS.

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

Bee-keepers' supplies at bottom prices.

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

J. M. Jenkins,

Wetumpka, Ala.

—ESTABLISHED—
1884

Steam Bee-Hive Factory,

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

Send for sixty page catalogue—Free.

NOW IS THE — TIME TO ORDER.

Don't wait until your bees are

Hanging on a Limb,

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

They do Swarm.

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



we are receiving:

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

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

The Jennie Atchley Company,

Beeville, Texas.