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The Southland queen. Vol. V, No. 6 October 1899

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— THE —


SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

— PUBLISHED BY —

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY COMPANY,



BEEVILLE, TEXAS, : : : : OCTOBER, 1899.



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Vol. V.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, OCTOBER, 1899.

No. 6.

The Proceedings of The Meeting of The Central Texas Bee-Keepers' Convention, Held at Milano, Texas, on July 20 and 21, 1899.

(CONCLUDED.)

Mr. Aday asked Mr. Davidson how he manages to produce comb honey without the use of separators, as he has had bees build their combs crosswise in all six sections when used without separators.

Mr. Davidson answered that he did not use separators and produced fine honey; is very careful in putting foundation starters in the sections correct and straight, and exactly in the center; then puts supers on strong colonies that can fully occupy the whole super at once, and during a big fast honey flow.

Pres. Jones says that locality and the difference in colonies of bees has a great deal to do with producing straight combs. "During slow flows separators are absolutely necessary, and they are always advantageous in producing straight combs."

E. J. Atchley advises the use of separators, as much honey is ruined

by not using them. "Beginners need them and with them separators are necessary." Then he prefers to run colonies for extracted honey if not strong enough to fill the super with bees and not strong enough to produce comb honey in sections.

Convention then adjourned for supper.

NIGHT SESSION.

Meeting called to order at 8.30 P. M. Several new members were then enrolled.

A motion was made by H. H. Hyde to appoint a committee to prepare a programme for next meeting.

The motion was carried.

Pres. Jones appointed Mr. O. P. Hyde as committee on programme.

"Best race of bees for each and every bee-keeper to use for all purposes."

Mr. A. C. Brown gave his experience with Italians and hybrids. His experience with Holylands: He found them to be very gentle instead of being stingers. Queens filled frames full of brood and they gathered large crops of honey. Prefers Holylands if they are like those he had.

B. A. Guess thinks he prefers Italians, as they have done well with him.

Mr. Raven started with blacks, then hybridized, and prefers them.

E. J. Atchley says that for all purposes, the Italians; for many purposes, the Holylands; many things, others. Has handled Italians for 25 years and prefers them for all purposes.

O. F. Hyde had experience with blacks and Italians, which have some features he does not like. "The Holylands are better and don't fill the brood-nest with honey like Italians, who crowd out the queen. Holylands work better in supers. For all round purposes, the Italians."

J. B. Salyer—"Pure Italians—Goldens."

Jno. Pharr says a third cross between Golden and Holyland are the best honey gatherers in this country.

G. F. Davidson finds the Goldens most beautiful, both for pleasure and business. No hybrids and blacks. No experience with Holyland and Carniolan.

Judge E. Y. Terral arose to defend the old three-banded Italian for all around purposes. "For gentleness it is the best bee, and if they do crowd out the queen in the brood chamber it is all the bee keeper's fault for not attending

to his business and extracting from the brood chamber to provide room. Hybrids follow me around all day; also the Carniolans. These bees are worse to rob, and I have had trouble with my neighbors on account of their robbing. Carniolans are no better than the common Germans and are worse to sting—Can't handle them without smoking and smoking them. Holylands are worse than all and fight me every time I go into the yard. Then my bee-yard grew up in grass, weeds and horse-mint several feet high and every time I go into the yard I hear *zzip! zzip!* and there will be a big rattle-snake right before me. Yes, sir! Give me the straight old three-band Italian. It is the best all round bee for America."

Pres. Jones asked the Judge how much experience he had had with Carniolans.

The Judge somewhat hesitatingly said that it was a long time ago and believed that they might have been Carniolans.

H. H. Hyde—"A cross between golden Italians and Holylands. I like a direct cross between a Holyland queen and a Golden drone for honey gatherers."

F. L. Aten strongly defends hybrids, as he is not keeping bees for pleasure and has to depend on them. "Hybrids hunt honey all

the time while Italians lay around doing nothing. Holylands are not so good. Hybrids are the all purpose bees and build nicer combs than any others."

E. J. Atchley arose and said: "Really we are not discussing the right subject. When moving bees lately I placed Holyland, Italian, Golden, Carniolan and other colonies about in one yard and at the end of the honey season the Holylands had about 25 pounds more honey to the colony. Holylands are the bees for quick work and storing honey, but for all round purposes and every body I recommend the three-band Italians."

Pres. Jones said: "This question is a hard one to answer. The three-band Italians are good. Some prefer hybrids, and I think I would like a hybrid myself. Carniolans and Italians are the most gentle and also have other good qualities."

Madeley, Guess and others gave their experience with hybrids, while others did not know.

"Shall we use foundation in the brood chamber?"

All were in favor of using some. "How much?"

H. H. Hyde—"Full sheets all the time. Under all conditions full sheets give best results."

J. B. Salyer—Same.

Judge Terral—"Full sheets dur-

ing honey flow. Slow flow, not."

F. L. Aten—"Full sheets when I use it."

E. J. Atchley—"It's money thrown away during a slow flow. Fast flow, full sheets. It pays to use full sheets for swarms during fast flows, as they need storage room. If they have an old queen and are not given full sheets they will build two-thirds drone comb."

G. F. Davidson—"I use full sheets during fast flows to prevent large quantities of drone comb. I see no advantages of full sheets in sections. Best when wiring frames."

O. P. Hyde—"I am an advocate of full sheets for both brood frames and sections. Also both fast and slow flows and wired frames. Bees build all worker comb with full sheets."

Pres. Jones—"In some times and instances full sheets are perfectly useless. Other instances bees build out full sheets during the slowest flow. I never use full sheets for swarms when run for comb honey, as bees store all the honey below which I want in the sections above; therefore I use starters in the brood frames of swarms. Only circumstances differ."

A motion was made to adjourn until 8 o'clock A. M. next day.

Adjourned.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 8 A. M. on the second day and some new members were enrolled.

"Shall we use full sheets of foundation in sections?"

J. B. Salyer—"Yes."

F. J. R. Davenport—"It depends on circumstances."

B. A. Guess—"I use full sheets or none and have no complaints of fish bone from customers."

E. J. Atchley—"No."

A. C. Brown—"Full sheets sometimes. Bait sections are best to get bees up into supers."

"Best method of fastening foundation in sections."

Pres. E. R. Jones spoke on the above. He told about a fastener he made himself which was better than the "Daisy," as the latter was not good to do neat work. While the heating plate of his machine slants to the front, causing the melted wax to run into the section, that of the "Daisy" causes the wax to run to the back over the lamp and every thing. Has objections to those already on the market.

Louis Scholl was requested to show the workings of his foundation fastener.

He exhibited it and described the operations.

O. P. Hyde spoke on both Jones's and Scholl's fasteners.

He prefers the Scholl fasteners, as they are the most simple and best he ever saw.

Pres. Jones endorses what Mr. Hyde said and also said it was the best out.

H. H. Hyde also endorses the Scholl fastener.

G. F. Davidson strongly endorses the Scholl fastener. "Threw away the Daisy as no good. Parker is no good either."

"How to get section honey well filled all around."

L. Scholl—"Use the Hyde-Scholl separators and see."

H. H. Hyde—"Yes, and full sheets of foundation."

E. J. Atchley and others—"The Hyde-Scholl separators and full sheets of foundation."

O. P. Hyde—"There are four things necessary: 1st; overflowing colony of bees. 2nd; good honey flow. 3rd; full sheets of foundation. 4th; use Hyde-Scholl separators."

"Bee-paralysis. Can it be cured? If so, how?"

Davenport, Atchley, Hydes and others—"Don't know."

A. C. Brown's experience was given. He described them with the disease: "They look slick, shiny and swelled up. They trembled all over and were generally carried out by their comrades. I used salt and water in barrels

where the bees got to it—about 1 tablespoon full of salt to a bucket of water. The first year I did not see any difference, but the second year it disappeared. I do not know exactly whether it was this that cured it or something else.”

G. F. Davidson—“I have had but little experience with it. The diseased bees are sleek and shiny. I don’t mistake robber bees for them, as the diseased bees are swelled up and tremble; otherwise they look shiny, like robbers.”

F. J. R. Davenport—“My father’s remedy was $\frac{1}{2}$ honey and $\frac{1}{2}$ sugar, boiled and strained. He fed it to the bees after night and the disease disappeared.”

Pres. Jones—“I have had several cases and tried the following solution: Sulpho-colime, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., salt, 2 oz., dissolved in 1 pint of water; add 1 lb. of extracted honey; mix thoroughly and apply with an atomizer, thoroughly saturating all parts of the hive and combs. Remove diseased colony a few feet, put in its place a new clean hive and put the combs in it. On the third day they started to work again and gathered a good crop. The next year I weakened the solution and on the fifth day there were still signs of paralysis, but after a week it was gone and the bees commenced work.”

A. C. Brown—“I tried some ex-

periments to see how contagious it was. I hived swarms in the same hives with diseased colonies and after the bees had all hatched there was no more paralysis.”

E. J. Atchley—“Long ago, Dr. Howard and I made several microscopic observations and found that certain food taken by the bees without having cleansing flights caused them to get fever, which they then called bee-fever.”

“Has the locality any thing to do with the size of hives and general management used?”

Mostly all in favor. Yes, it has.

H. H. Hyde spoke on “Uniting and dividing bees,” as follows:

“When uniting I destroy the queen of one colony two days previous, then put most of the brood in one, the lower chamber, and set the other body on top, using tobacco smoke on the bees. In dividing, either buy new queens or rear them for the new division, but I prefer the latter; divide equally and remove the half with old queen to new location.”

Judge Terrall—“I do not look for the queen. I divide equally and put one half in new location.”

“Working up a home market for honey.”

O. P. Hyde—“I have not had much experience, as I ship most of my honey. I have peddled it around put up in Mason jars.”

Judge Terral spoke on this subject:—"I peddle it around and let people know I have honey to sell. They know me as "The Bee-man." Work up a reputation and teach and educate the people about honey. I do not advise selling large quantities to a family at once, as they generally eat too much at first and then tire of honey. To put it up in small packages is expensive, so I weigh it out to buyers in their buckets."

B. A. Guess has also had trouble by selling too much at a time, even 50 pounds at once, while Pres. Jones, Hyde, Davidson and others accommodate their customers with as much as they ask for. Have sold a whole barrel to a family at one time and had no trouble. People know what honey is and buy some from them every year.

"Best way to dispose of a large crop of honey."

F. L. Aten—"I ship it by the carload to northern markets. Have drummers along the road who sell by sample."

"What to do and what not to do when starting in the bee business;" by J. B. Salyer.

"I advise beginners to start on a small scale, with few colonies. Study their habits, read Root's A B C of Bee-culture and THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN, visit and stay with practical apiarists and attend

bee-keepers' conventions." On things one ought not to do he mentioned some of his own experience:

"One year I fed my bees early to stimulate brood-rearing and stopped in April, losing 30 colonies by starvation, as I reared bees out of season. I used to put new supers above the full ones when giving bees more room and other such like things."

A good many discussed this subject. Some advised staying with a practical apiarist first, while others advised studying books and journals first.

After a long discussion and the opinions of each were given it was at last decided that it was best to combine all together, practicing staying with practical apiarists and reading books and bee journals at the same time.

"Is bee-keeping more profitable in comparison to other pursuits?"

Mr. J. P. Hardin not being present, J. B. Salyer spoke on the above:—"There is more money in bees, for capital invested, although I can make money at other pursuits."

O. P. Hyde gave some of his experience:—"I have made more money out of bees. I bought a lot of bees for \$175.00 and received \$700.00 worth of honey from that lot the first year, besides 50 colonies of increase."

Judge Terral—"It is not advisable for beginners to invest much in bees at once. It is best for them to start with very few colonies and start cheaply by beginning with swarms or bee-trees."

Davenport and others prefer to have other pursuits combined with bee-keeping.

Pres. Jones—"It will pay an experienced person to buy up several hundred colonies at once, but with unexperienced persons it will not do."

The Question Box was then taken up.

Question No. 3.—"What is the most profitable way to rear queens?"

G. F. Davidson—"I have reared queens by many methods and have made failures. I use a modification of Alley's method, which is different from Doolittle's with which I did not succeed. Place an empty comb into your breeder's hive and in $3\frac{1}{2}$ days eggs will be hatched into larvæ. Then deprive one or two colonies of their queens and brood. Don't leave any brood and make nuclei for the queens. Leave these colonies queenless over night. Early next morning get your comb with larvæ, cut into strips of one row of cells, destroy every other larvæ, then dip other side into melted bees-wax and attach to the bottom edge of a comb

which has been cut out to give it a rounding bottom. After leaving the cells in these hives for 24 hours remove to top story of strong colonies, with a comb of unsealed brood on each side, which brings up nurse bees to complete the cells. Make the nuclei a day before cells hatch and move the cells into strong nuclei when ready. Close the entrance or bees will go back. I believe dipping cells all nonsense and will cause two failures to my one."

H. H. Hyde asked: "Why not give two batches of cells?"

Davidson—"Because the royal jelly would be exhausted."

F. J. R. Davenport—"I wait for colonies to start cells, then remove the larvæ from them and put in larvæ from my breeders."

E. J. Atchley says the foregoing plans of raising cells are all right, and spoke on the Doolittle and Alley plans, also other methods. Cautioned queen-breeders not to go too far and not to tear their colonies all to pieces making nuclei out of them, as it was dangerous. "Only have one nuclei to each colony, not more. Always have plenty of strong colonies to back you or you will soon be ruined; so don't make the mistake."

Judge Terral and Pres. Jones strongly endorsed what Mr. Atchley said. "A queen-breeder has just

so far to go, and if he leans over just a little when the demand exceeds his supply he will generally proceed too far and is sure to go down. Mr. Atchley is right about having large colonies to back you. Have only one nucleus to each colony and if you get a dollar out of it it is just as good as found, as the strong colony is still there attending to its business. This venturing too far has ruined many a queen-breeder, as by tearing his whole apiary to pieces he was left without any bees or strong colonies to back him."

G. F. Davidson also spoke on this:—"Before venturing too far I return the money if unable to fill the orders."

E. J. Atchley—"I object to both; going too far or returning the money. Have plenty of colonies to back you."

Convention adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Again called to order at 1 o'clock.

The subject on the programme, "The best way to rear the best of queens," was discussed by G. F. Davidson, E. R. Jones and others.

Mr. Davidson's method as above.

E. J. Atchley spoke on the subject:—"You can get as good queens out of cells from natural swarms as any other method. Select all the good cells and destroy all bad ones. Large colonies are not real-

ly necessary to rear good queens. I raised some of my best queens in little after-swarms. Always attend close to business."

Pres. Jones—"I prefer strong colonies in cool spring; also later in season, as it can use a larger lot of cells. Strong colonies are always essential and are none too good at any time. Select good cells. I have tried most all methods of rearing queens and prefer Doolittle cups and Pridgen's method of rearing good queens. Have colonies in good condition with bees of right age and plenty of nurse bees. Budded cell cups in upper stories of strong colonies with moderate or good honey flows bring good results. I have had queens mated and laying in upper stories without running down my old colonies. It is a hard matter to have cells built in upper stories when conditions are not right and no honey is coming in. I can tell bad and defective cells on the third day. I select my cells for good queens.

"Can the honey producer afford to buy good queens rather than use ordinary or poor ones he may have."

It was agreed upon by nearly all to buy good queens if he has no means of raising good ones. Will be greatly the loser in keeping poor queens and can't afford

to tolerate them.

The following resolution was read and adopted:—

Resolved, that we, the Central Texas Bee-keepers' Association, in session assembled, do hereby extend unto Mr. & Mrs. E. R. Jones and the good people of Milano, our sincere and heartfelt thanks for the hospitable way they have entertained us during our stay in their city, and that this resolution be incorporated in our minutes.

Question box was resumed and questions discussed.

Question No. 4.—"Does the color of the honey gathered have any thing to do with the color of the comb?"

All said yes.

Pres. Jones related a case of this spring when bees gathered the darkest kind of honey, almost black, and yet the comb was very white. It was honey dew.

F. L. Aten said it was not honey then, but bug juice, and that the bees did not make the white comb from it.

Question No. 5.—"Is it a fact that queens reared from older larvæ will hatch later than queens from larvæ one day old?"

They will hatch earlier because the larvæ is older, but will not make as good queens."

Question No. 6.—"What is the best method of preventing swarming?"

Provide plenty of room; give 3rd and 4th super if necessary. Can't prevent swarming after the bees get the swarming fever. Prevent this by giving plenty of room.

A. C. Brown—"Room, shade and ventilation."

Others say that does not always prevent it.

Pres. Jones—"I run more closely for comb honey, which has taught me that plenty of room for the queen and also in the supers is best. Use young queens; no others when producing comb honey.

Question No. 7.—"How can you find colonies of bees whose workers follow one around in the apiary?"

H. H. Hyde watched the kind of workers and found their colony; requeened them and the trouble stopped.

Aten and others kill them, as they are only a few bees from certain colonies.

Question No. 8 was asked from Jamaica—"How shall we prepare the brood-nest, *just previous to a honey flow, for extracted honey?*"

Mr. Aten has prolific queens, lets them lay in all stories so as to have lots of hatching bees just previous to flow and the bees fill with honey all the cells in the upper stories out of which the young bees hatch.

O. P. Hyde—"Strong colonies and good prolific queens. Study

your locality and know just when the flow starts. Have plenty of hatching bees just before flow and let the queens use all the stories. Use no queen-excluders. Bees fill every cell in upper stories as soon as bees hatch out and crowd queen down."

E. J. Atchley—"I endorse the above plans. Plenty of empty combs on hand are as good as money in the bank."

A question was asked in regard to sweet clover, its value, etc.

F. J. R. Davenport gave quite a lengthy talk on this subject, as follows:

"Sow in fall of the year, in September, on unbroken ground. It grows and sprouts out well. The next September sow another seeding on the same ground to give a good stand. It has a tall growth and stock like it. It requires about 15 pounds at each seeding; on good land about 10 pounds. It blooms very profusely and gives a good honey flow, lasting from the 10th of May until frost. Easily killed out by plowing. After being cut it runs out suckers and blooms again till fall. It has somewhat peculiar roots, of a knotty character, resembling—well, the following will explain itself: One day I happened to see some travelers stopping near my sweet clover field and one of them

digging at some of the bushes. On turning around he said: "They are very deep." I was surprised and so I asked: "What?" "Why those goober-peas." So it will be seen that, as that man was from Georgia, where he knew all about 'em, sweet clover resembled his peas."

This being the last subject on the programme the convention adjourned, to meet again next year at Hutto, Williamson Co., Texas.

The apiarian exhibit in connection with the meeting comprised some very useful implements and fine samples of honey and wax.

The list showed 3,524 colonies represented by members present.

LOUIS SCHOLL,	E. R. JONES,
Sect. & Treas.	Pres.

Frost in Canada, Aug. 15, '99.

We received the queens in good shape and they are doing well. It is a very poor year for bees in this country. There is no honey this year and the bees will do well to get built up for winter. They are working on the buckwheat now and if the frost don't come too soon they may get pretty well filled up. It is very dry and hot here just now. We have had two slight frosts, but they didn't do much damage. We had snow two inches deep on the 16th of April, this year.

E. A. LUNDY,
Pine Orchard, Ont., Can., Aug. 15, 1899.

Report of the South Texas Bee-keepers' Association.

The 5th annual meeting of the South Texas Bee-keepers' Association was called to order at Beeville, Texas, at 10 o'clock, Aug. 16, 1899. E. J. Atchley was called to the chair, in absence of the President. The object of the meeting was fully explained by J. C. Thompson, and the convention engaged in prayer, led by Rev. T. C. Thetford. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Geo. W. Hufstedler was elected secretary *pro tem.* The names of members present and also new members were enrolled and the names called, which showed the following number present: T. C. Thetford, Miss Lucy Thetford, G. W. Hufstedler, Miss May Hufstedler, Miss Clara Cook, Miss Stella Cook, Mr. & Mrs. J. N. Long, Mrs. Ida Nations, Miss May Nations, Miss Lizzie Nations, Melvin Watkins, Mrs. J. H. Kennedy, Miss Mabel Kennedy, Mr. & Mrs. Martin Osborn, Mr. & Mrs. Z. H. Osborn, Will Osborn, John Merritt, Mrs. E. Kelly, Mr. & Mrs. Lee Long, J. C. Thompson, E. J. Atchley, Mrs. Jennie Atchley, Miss Amanda Atchley, C. E. Atchley, N. N. Atchley, Miss Leah Atchley, Miss Rosa Atchley, B. I. Atchley, T. Y. Atchley, Jennie Bee Atchley,

Manuel Salazar, Mrs. R. W. Fenner, John Fenner, Roy Fenner, Rola Fenner, Goodrich Fenner, Powell Fenner and Laddy Fenner, Beeville, Texas; H. H. Phelps, Charco, Texas; Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Wolf, Mineral, Texas; W. L. Abbott, Weatherford, Texas; M. M. Faust, Mrs. S. E. Faust, J. M. Faust, Miss L. A. Faust, Miss C. E. Faust, Floresville, Texas; Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Davis, Miss Florence Davis, Mathis, Texas; T. F. Jonah, Normanna, Texas; Rev. A. H. Barry, Hot Springs, Ark.; J. R. Francis, Lagarto, Texas; C. W. Webb, Cadiz, Texas.

After all names were called and answered to, the convention proceeded at once to business. As there was no programme arranged previous to the meeting, it was suggested that a committee be appointed for that purpose.

H. H. Phelps, T. C. Thetford and G. W. Hufstedler were appointed and requested to report soon after noon.

"The Houston Post" sent in a request for a paper by E. J. Atchley, on Southwest Texas as a profitable field for apiculture, which was read, and was published in Sept. QUEEN. A report of all members present were then taken and there were about 3000 colonies of bees represented, with a very light yield—something like about

25 lbs. of honey per colony on an average, H. H. Phelps, of Charco, Goliad Co., Texas, making the best record, which was about 50 lbs. per colony, and he ran 85 colonies.

A talk was made by E. J. Atchley explaining the low rate to the Gulf coast on the morrow evening, more of which will appear soon.

A motion was then made to adjourn for dinner, which had plenty of seconds, and all rose and were dismissed till 1.30 o'clock.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 1.30 and the committee on programme came forward with their report, which proved to be a compilation of valuable questions that were most likely to interest all alike:—1st.—Does apiculture pay? 2nd.—What does honey and wax sell for? 3rd.—How shall we manage our bees to obtain the most honey, one year with another? 4th.—In case of a late swarm, will it pay, as a rule, to assist it from the parent colony if it is too late for it to gather a supply? 5th.—Do bees move eggs and re-deposit them? 6th.—Do queens lay eggs in queen-cells or do the bees move them there? 7th.—What is the most profitable plan of rearing queens? 8th.—Do bees gather honey from water-melon blooms?

The questions were taken up one by one and fully discussed, which will appear next month.

(TO BE CONCLUDED.)

Sight, Scent and Taste.

I just feel like I want to write a few words to THE QUEEN. You know, when a fellow gets his QUEEN and reads it, how he wants to jump on some poor fellow because he don't see things his way, and sometimes he does well to keep silent, but as I am a Methodist I believe in giving our experience; and it's a good thing too, for in so doing we get our bearings.

When I was a boy I tried to play the fiddle, and sometimes I'd listen to my own racket so long that I'd wink at myself and think I was "gittin' thar Ely," but when I would hear some one that could play I'd sit myself down in grief and sorrow and say: "What a fool I am!" So by all of us giving our experience we keep pretty well balanced. I am an expansionist, and was raised that way. My father kept bees in that good old way and I learned while a boy to use large hives for honey and small hives for swarms. I am also an "Arkansawyer," but I never had the misfortune to contract a brood-nest, nor to confine my queens to an 8-frame hive. I give my queens access to 20, 30 and sometimes 40 standard frames, though my queens seldom reach the third story. Two years ago I had a queen that went to the fourth

story and filled a drone comb full of drone brood. I use all my bad combs in the third and fourth stories. I always use for extracting combs 7 and 9 frames—if an 8-frame hive 7 frames and if a 10-frame hive 9 frames, which always gives fine fat combs and are much easier to extract from. Try it for once. Yes, I keep the honey-boards, and sometimes use them. One time I secured 90 pounds of comb honey over a honey-board, using starters. To have left off the board would have been destruction to that colony of bees, as almost all of their combs were drone combs. Last year I bought sixty-two colonies of bees and got about two hundred drone combs from them. I am not able to melt those combs into bees-wax, so I just use them over a honey-board.

The other day I saw a beautiful lot of flowers, but there were no bees on them. I plucked a bunch and tested them with my smellers, finding them to be obnoxious to the smell. They were pleasing to the eye but ill-scented. Yesterday I pulled a water-melon that had a decayed end. I opened it and the meat was blood-red. I smelled and tasted it. It was pleasing to the eye, but obnoxious to the smell and taste, so sometimes it takes sight, smell and taste to make a decision.

There is just as much difference in sorry queens and good ones as there is in sorry and good milk cows. I would not think of going into the dairy business with old Spanish cows, and as for sorry queens, they can't roost about Jack.

You can just tell the many readers of THE QUEEN the reason I am not at the convention is from the simple fact that I haven't the medium of exchange. The supply is all right and the demand is all right, but I haven't got the quarter.
ANDREW JACKSON CRAWFORD,
Colorado, Texas, July 23, 1899.

Selling Inferior Honey Does Not Injure the Sale of a Superior.

On page 89, August QUEEN, Geo. C. Ellsbery says: "A very great many, and I fear the majority, are going to place what surplus they secure upon the market in a *messy* condition, and thus injure the demand for clean, sweet honey in an attractive package."

I have sold honey in this local market for ten years, and have never found poor honey, sold by others at a lower price, to have any effect on my sales. I have never had any difficulty in disposing of prime honey at a fair price. I believe a person selling inferior goods of any kind injures himself

worse than his competitor who sells better wares. Following is an instance in point:

A man living a few miles from me took a barrel of comb honey to the same town to which I was sending section honey, chunk honey and some extracted. He sold some 25 or 30 lbs. there at 10 cts., offering the remainder at 8 cts. He then went three miles to another town and sold a little at 8 cts., then four miles to another place and made no sale. He became disgusted and offered the remainder at 5 cts., but found no buyer, so carried his honey home, having hauled it some 60 miles. I heard of his ill luck and sent him word that if he would take trade I'd give him 5 cts. for his honey. He accepted the offer, and brought me 375 pounds of chunk honey, from "gums." We sorted it over and found five-year-old comb full of granulated honey, comb of same age with larvæ and pollen, some pieces of wax that had been melted by the sun, on the sides of "gums" and some nice new white sealed comb honey. We put the nice comb by itself, squeezed out the old black combs, fixed the chunks containing larvæ, etc., on a false bottom in a barrel and let the honey drip, after uncapping, and gave the combs to the bees to clean out before rendering into wax.

We sent the honey to the same market the producer had tried and readily obtained 15 cts. for comb and 12½ cts. for *extracted*, being the same honey first offered, but in a marketable and eatable condition.

For the last three years I have not tried to make much section honey, finding less labor, consequently less expense, in raising chunk honey in shallow frames.

In selling chunk honey many customers will say: "Give me plenty of soup, or juice, with it." I can sell it just as readily and at the same price as sections, though we usually have some sections for those who desire them.

GEO. MOTT,

Warren, Texas, Aug. 12, 1899.

Proof of His Opinion.

Editor SOUTHLAND QUEEN:—

At the State Bee-keepers' Association at Greenville last April, I said that I thought the color of the comb corresponded more or less nearly to the color of the honey from which it was made. The leaders of the convention, save one, disagreed with me. Here is more proof of what I said: (an extract from a letter from Mr. C. H. Lake to George W. York, which you may have noticed) "When I again go down to the college I will

get a specimen I produced two years ago. It will show for itself. Crimson clover is its origin and the honey is also crimson, not straw color."

In the August number of THE QUEEN my name was misspelled—*Ellsbery* for *Embry*.

GEO. C. EMBRY,

Waxahachie, Texas, Oct. 9, 1899.

Friend E.:—There are different opinions about honey and comb bearing the same color. We are not prepared to commit ourselves just yet, but have known bees to build white combs when gathering very dark honey.

Ed.

Well Paid for Labor.

Dear Friends of THE QUEEN:—

The gathering of honey for this year is about over in my immediate vicinity. Up to the present date I have harvested and sold 1700 pounds of honey.

Considering the hard, cold winter, late, cold spring and continued drouth I feel well repaid for the labor and time I have devoted to the bees; besides, in searching for information to help me to be able to rightly manipulate the bees, I have become better informed in many ways, have become better acquainted with many friends of apiculture and enjoyed the association and pleasures of others. Such lessons as we learn by attending the conventions, and the recre-

ation is beneficial to both old and young. The disappointment and the good that I realize I lost in not being able to attend the convention at Beeville is not at all refreshing. Perhaps there is a better day coming.

Some of you who have lots of honey ought to ship a lot into New York City and learn the people what it is. A friend of mine bought a 12lb crate from me and sent it to some well-to-do relatives in New York and they did not know what to do with it. They wrote back to know how to get that honey out of that wax and how long it would keep. My friend wrote them it would keep a life-time, but they must eat it just as it was. This sounds a little queer, doesn't it?

LOU M. PHILLIPS,

Fairview Villa, Oct. 3, 1899.

Friend Mrs. Phillips:—We are indeed glad to know that you realized 1700 lbs. of honey and that you feel well paid for your labor. We wish that you may always reap a reward from your bees. It is indeed strange to learn that those people in New York City did not know what real comb honey was; this too right in a great city where so much nice comb honey is sent every year. This corroborates my statements, made at the convention, that thousands and thousands of people are uneducated as to what honey really is, and there lies before us a great mission field in which much good could be done by the right parties lecturing upon honey and the keeping of bees, together with other pursuits. Both the consumers and the producers need lecturing.*

Ed.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

..ASSISTED BY..

WILLIE, CHARLIE AND AMANDA ATCHLEY.

MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY, Editress and Manager
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BEEVILLE, TEXAS, OCT., 1899.

We are having some fine fall weather, but mornings are rather cool. Bees are breeding up, but are getting no surplus yet.

We note in October *Progressive*

Bee-Keeper that lumber has taken another jump upwards. Where will the end be? Guess we will have to make bee hives from straw, as of old.

We note that the *Western Bee-Keeper* has changed hands. C. H. Gordon is now Editor and Publisher. We wish this clever contemporary much success, with a big subscription list.

The meeting of the United States Bee-Keepers' Association, which was held at Philadelphia, is now a thing of the past, but a full report is now running in the *American Bee Journal*. We learn that they had a good meeting, and the proceedings will be a treat to those of us that could not go.

We note in September *Review* one of the most easy-looking, unconcerned fellows we have seen lately, and we think it is Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson lying down on one side, sort o' propped up, like, lining bees. Even Mr. Hutchinson's feet look at leisure and denote peace and happiness. Friend H., we wish we had an opportunity of spending a few days at least, with you, hunting wild bees.

In *Stray Straws, Gleanings*, Oct. 1, '99, Dr. Miller reports a virgin queen that was mated and laid eggs after seven weeks' confinement by B. W. Hayck. The Editor

thinks this very unusual. We have often kept virgin queens over winter and had them mate in early spring, and they were apparently just as good queens as any. We call about two months our winter here. Our observations have led us to believe that a virgin queen will mate after any length of time provided she has not received any stimulative food from the bees. We think whenever a virgin queen has been stimulated to egg laying she never mates, but if she has not been stimulated to egg laying and the bees do not get tired of waiting and kill her she may mate at two months of age.

NOT A FAIRY TALE.

A few days ago we made one of our Nueces River apiaries, twenty miles west of Beeville, a visit, and on our way over we discovered some bees working on some flowers. We all made a stop and Willie soon found them watering at a pool. Ye Editor soon afterwards ran them down and found them going into a tree right at the ground. We let them be and proceeded to the bee ranch. Charles went out one morning and killed a deer and we went and helped him carry in the game, and such a feast as we did have. Willie crippled another deer and Manuel shot at a big turkey gobbler, but failed to get him. The next afternoon

we went back to the bee tree, cut it down, bagged the bees and ate the honey. If any of you want some real fun and recreation come and go with us to the bee ranches.

We clip the following from the *Beeville Picayune*, of Sept. 29, 1899:

The Jennie Atchley Company shipped two fine colonies of Italian bees to Belize, British Honduras, last Monday. These people have sold over six thousand queens and colonies of bees this year, putting them at the head of the list of bee-raisers and queen-breeders in the world. Bees and apiary supplies are shipped by them to all parts of the civilized world. At their factory this year over two hundred thousand feet of lumber has been manufactured into hives, frames and other appurtenances for apiarists. They are the largest local shippers in Beeville. Work of moving the factory one mile nearer town was begun this week. At the new location the capacity of the factory will be greatly increased and many improvements added.

Thanks, Bro. Marr. We are now filling a large order for bees and bee supplies for Belize, British Honduras. Our factory is running on full time to day, Oct. 7.

We close the Central Texas Convention report with this issue. Our good friend, Louis Scholl, has given us an excellent report, but we beg to state that some points are not full enough to get the best instructions from them, which was

overlooked. On page 160, this issue, he has the writer, E. J. A., down as objecting to both returning money and tearing up an apiary. When I made these statements I meant to convey the idea that as a rule when you return money you lose a customer, and to tear up an apiary is too bad. We try to always have queens, and return money as seldom as possible, as it is a great disappointment to the customer. Again, on same page, we find our statement that with after-swarms we raise as good queens as with any other colonies. The reason I state this, now, is because the bees are mostly young and just the right kind to do good work as cell-builders; and as a rule the after-swarms are large enough in warm weather. Some of the best queens we ever had were raised in after-swarms.

The Last Reply.

Dear Bro. Editor:—I am indeed obliged to you for space enough in the valuable columns of THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN to make a few remarks in reply to the writing of my friend, Mr. C. E. Woodward, which shall be my *ultimatum* and *nudis verbis*. Now, friend Woodward, as we both agree to discontinue further discussion on this subject, I hope you will read this

and re-read it and wait a while and read it again so that you will not misrepresent or place a wrong construction on the facts embodied herein. Now, friend Woodward, are you aware that it was necessary for you to assume the name of critic before you could attempt to break my bill at the outstart, and did you know that a critic along this line is a target for the apicultural world? After assuming this title you erred in your first writing by misrepresenting facts as I wrote them, either through malice or ignorance; I don't know which, but rather think the latter. You wrote with a sarcastic air, as though you thought I was trying to impose this theory on some one, when it appears to me that any rational man would have taken it for what it was, of an interrogative form. And further on, in the last writing, you misrepresent facts by trying to make it appear that I was with the ignorant class of bee-keepers that Mr. Davidson mentioned down in southwest Texas, when a cross-eyed man would have noticed that I did not live in Texas. But I don't claim to be an expert in the bee business, and if Mr. Davidson chooses to put me on the ignorant list he is at liberty so to do. Well, as for the grafting you spoke of, that would require a man with


more knowledge of surgery than I have, so I will leave it for you to do, as I am sure that you are competent and well equipped for the operation. Now, as for my ré, it is not worth so much as yours and it don't make so much difference if I should get off a little occasionally. Again, the queen that you can over-work sufficiently to reduce to worthlessness in one season is a poor one to start with. You will note what our Editor says in the foot-note after your letter about the difference in bees and read the foot-note after my letter in the June QUEEN and see what he says about honey-boards. Do please try to understand what I say and you may have a different opinion of me. Now, friend Woodward, I must confess that it grieves me to write as I have, but the existing circumstances have caused it to be necessary in self-defense; but after this writing I will not let an evil thought stand out against you, and if you will believe me I am

Your Friend,

W. T. CRAWFORD,

Hineston, La., Sept. 25, 1899.

This closes these discussions, and we see no reason for malice at all. But it is these sharp hard-studied articles that bring out the most good to the greatest number, as a man will sure say what he knows, as a rule, in discussions like these. Let us say, amen, with these closing words: "WE BE BRETHEREN." ED.



OUR SCHOOL.

Mrs. JENNIE ATCHLEY,
INSTRUCTOR.

What race of bees do you consider the best honey gatherers? What race do you consider the nearest non-swarmer? Which race do you consider the best all round bees? I have 200 colonies that make a good record for honey and I desire to breed from the best, or those that bring in the most dollars and cents.

MRS. S. WILBUR FREY,
Plumville, Mich., Sept. 26, 1899.

Dear Mrs. Frey:—You have sprung some of the most important questions pertaining to apiculture, and I do not think I am able just now to answer them satisfactorily to myself or others, but I will try. I think a cross between imported Italians and Holylands are the best honey gatherers to be had. The best unmixed all round bees are a good strain of three-band Italians. There is no such race as non-swarmer, or that is my opinion. The three-band Italians provided with plenty of room and shade are as near a non-swarmer race of bees as I have run across. We are stocking our out yards with three-band Italians now just because they swarm less than other races when plenty of room is given them.

Mrs. Atchley:—I raise only bulk comb honey in two-story hives with queen-ex-

cluders, and I wish to know if you advise cutting the hives down to single stories in winter and do you advise leaving the excluders on during winter? What is your best plan of caring for combs during winter? Please answer in school.

JAMES WHITECOTTON,
Montell, Texas, Sept. 20, 1899.

Friend W.:—I do not cut my hives down to single stories in this warm climate if the bees are strong enough to take care of the combs. Yes, leave the excluders on just as they are and in the spring the bees will enter the supers as soon as honey comes in, and the bees have room and are sure not to be neglected. If colonies are not strong it is best to cut down to brood-chambers. My best plan for keeping combs is to keep them over strong colonies. I now have two to three stories with empty combs on some strong colonies and they will keep clean and free from worms.

Mrs. Atchley:—Please permit me to remind you that my August SOUTHLAND QUEEN did not come, and my neighbor, Mr. Zur Muehlen, did not get his, so he told me yesterday. We do not like to miss any numbers, as we like to learn all we can, as it takes much study to keep bees profitably. My combs are not wired and one comb broke loose. I shook the bees off, placed the empty frame back and put the piece of broken honey over another colony after placing another super on and left a hole in the quilt so the bees could feed the brood in the broken

comb and consume the honey. After the brood and honey is out I will fasten the comb back into the frame. Did I do right or not. Please answer.

J. RONTGEN,
145 Hasting St., Grand Rapids, Mich.,
Sept. 12, 1899.

Yes, you did all right with your broken comb. I have treated hundreds in the same manner. You are very correct too that it takes hard study and labor to keep bees profitably. No lazy person can keep bees very well.

As I have a case a little out of the usual order of affairs in the way of a queen bee I thought I would write to you about same. I had a very strong colony of bees to start queen cells some time back, evidently intent on superseding their old queen. As it was one of my best queens I cut out some of the cells and saved them, but from different causes I only got one queen out of the lot to laying. This queen was very large and active from the start, in fact she is about the largest queen I ever saw. She has now been laying about a month, but not a single one of her eggs has hatched and the nucleus she is in has been well supplied with stores and bees all the time. I have given all the particulars in the case so you could see she was not a "runt" or a dwarf. I have had queens that would not lay and queens that would lay eggs that would hatch drones only, but this is the first case of this kind I have had. But as I am only a small queen-breeder (only raising a few for myself and neighbors) it may be of common occurrence with those that raise queens by the thousands. How is it, any way? Did

you ever have one to do that way and afterwards prove to be of any value? I am sure I have read of this a good many times in the past and if I mistake not most all report such queens as being extra large. Is this your experience? The weather is extremely dry and hot and bees are doing nothing whatever. Many queens have stopped laying and robbing is the order of the day. Crops of all kinds are cut short, especially the cotton crop, much of which is not worth picking. Prospects for a honey crop this fall are any thing but good. It is so dry that much of the pasture lands are being burned off, which makes it hard on stock men and bee-keepers.

L. B. SMITH,
Lometa, Texas, August 25, 1899.

Friend Smith:—We have often had queens to act as you describe. We have noticed that the daughters of some queens are very easy to get lost and we are most sure it is on account of their being undeveloped, and get lost in mating, and not so much by birds. Some queens are egg bound and never lay, but get to be very large and resemble a bee swollen by paralysis, and really we have sometimes thought the queens had paralysis, as they swell up and soon die. In the case of the queen laying and the eggs not hatching, there may be several causes to which we might apply. If there was a dearth prevailing the bees just neglected to care for the eggs and when honey and pollen begins to come in the eggs will hatch. Some

bees never take care of all the eggs the queens lay, and when we can get a prolific queen and bees that will care for all the eggs we usually have strong colonies. A queen usually acts all her life just like she starts out, only when she begins to fail she will lay drones in worker cells.

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

47 Good Block, Denver, Colorado.

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I will give a nice untested Italian queen as a premium for two yearly subscribers to "The Texas Farm and Ranch," at \$1.00 each. This is a rare offer, as the "Farm and Ranch" is known as the best all round farm paper in Texas.

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**Miss Leah Atchley,
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QUEENS—either 3 or 5 banded. The very best tested queens, \$1.25; untested, 1.00. 1 frame with queen, 2 25. Dovetailed bee hives and all kinds of bee-keepers' supplies. Send for catalogue.

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Breeders, from \$2.50 to \$5.00. Circular free.

E. R. Jones, Milano, Texas.

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We suggest shipping right away, as honey received by us now will have preference over later shipments.

We quote market to-day:—

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AMBER	Fancy.11	to 12	" " "
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MIXED	Fancy.10	to 11	" " "
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NEW YORK STATE EXTRACTED

White	7	to 8	cts. per lb.
Light Amber..6½	to 7½	" " "	" " "
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White	7	to 7½	cts. per lb.
Light Amber..6½	to 7	" " "	" " "
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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.

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Please mention THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN in answering this advertisement.

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.

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

DESCRIPTION The Iroquois Model 3 is too well known to need a detailed description. Shelby 1 1/2 in. seamless tubing, improved two-piece crank, detachable sprockets, arch crown, barrel hubs and hanger, 2 1/2 in. drop, finest nickel and enamel; colors, black, maroon and coach green; Gents' frames, 22, 24 and 26 in.; Ladies' 22 in.; best "Record," guaranteed tires and high-grade equipment throughout. **Our Written Guarantee** with every bicycle, for your express agent's guarantee for charges one way; state whether ladies' or gents', color and height of frame wanted, and we will ship C. O. D. for the balance (\$15.75 and express charges), subject to examination and approval. If you don't find it the most wonderful Bicycle Offer ever made, send it back at our expense. **ORDER TO-BAY** if you don't want to be disappointed. 50 cents discount for cash, in full with order.

SEND ONE DOLLAR for your express agent's guarantee for charges one way; state whether ladies' or gents', color and height of frame wanted, and we will ship C. O. D. for the balance (\$15.75 and express charges), subject to examination and approval. If you don't find it the most wonderful Bicycle Offer ever made, send it back at our expense. **ORDER TO-BAY** if you don't want to be disappointed. 50 cents discount for cash, in full with order.

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

Wheels \$3 to \$10. We want **RIDER AGENTS** in every town to represent us. Hundreds earned their bicycle last year. This year we offer wheels and cash for work done for us; also **Free Use** of sample wheel to agents. Write for our liberal proposition. We are known everywhere as the greatest **Exclusive Bicycle House** in the world and are perfectly reliable; we refer to any bank or business house in Chicago, to any express company and to our customers everywhere.

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

The Mead Cycle Co. are absolutely reliable and Iroquois Bicycles at \$16.75 are world-famous. — Evans

The Midland Farmer

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The Midland Farmer,

Wainwright Building,

ST. LOUIS.

W. M. BARNUM, Editor.

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A Semi-Monthly, devoted to

BETTER FARMING and

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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.

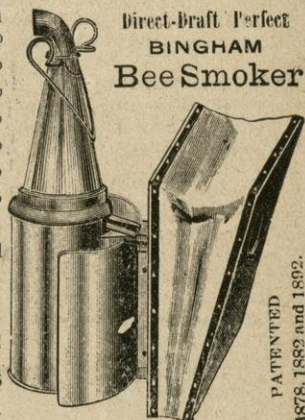
The Jennie Atchley Co.,

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PRICES OF Bingham Perfect BEE Smokers and Honey Knives

Patented 1878, 1882 and 1892.

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



All Bingham smokers are stamped on the metal



Patented { 1878
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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.


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INFORMATION!



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 Our New 1899 Catalog.



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

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

BEE-KEEPING FOR BEGINNERS.



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

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 1884 

Steam Bee-Hive Factory,

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Send for sixty page catalogue—Free.

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Don't wait until your bees are

Hanging on a Limb,

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but order them now, and be
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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

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

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Beville, Texas.