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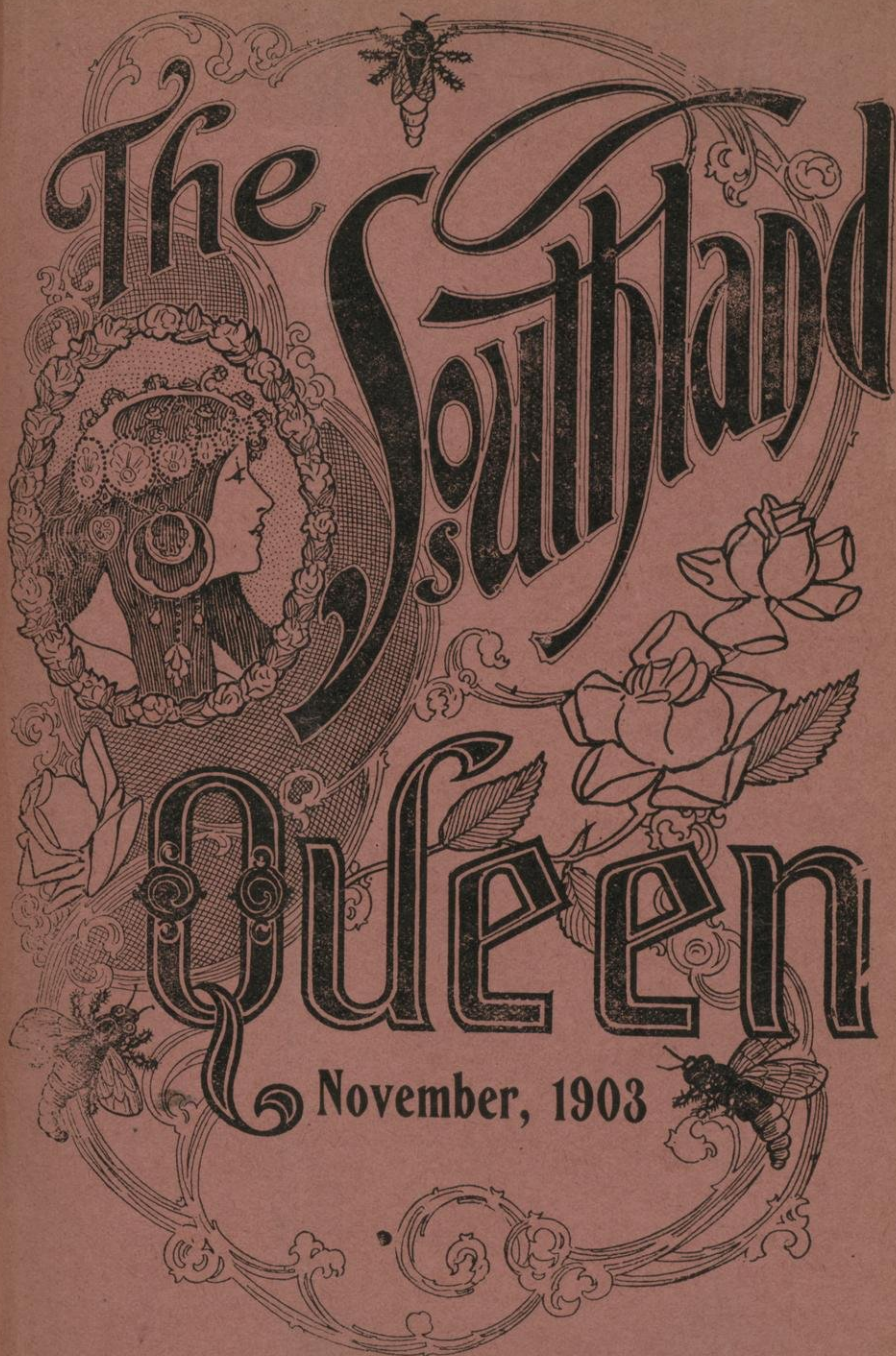
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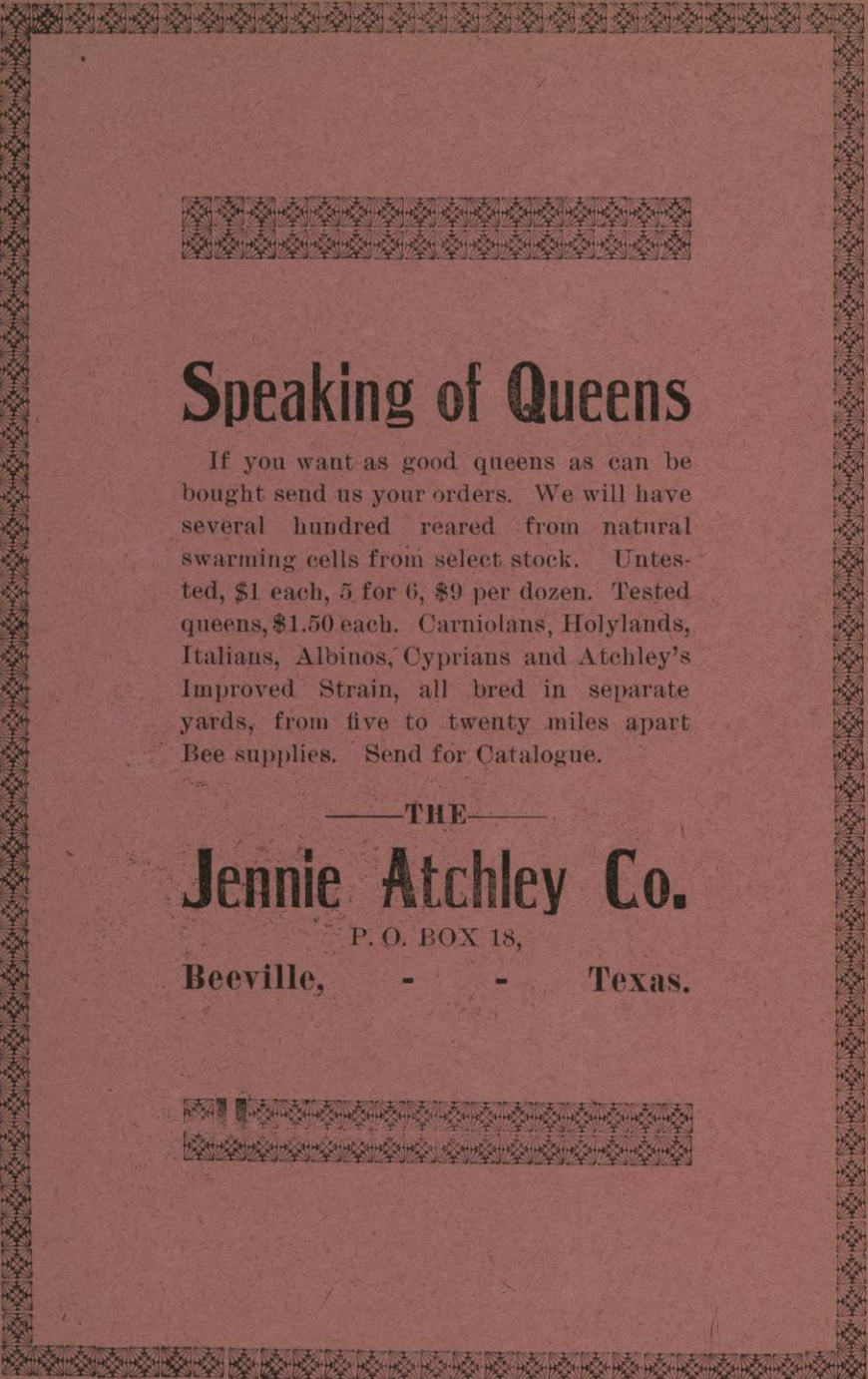
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Volume 1.

Number 8.

The Southland Queen

DEVOTED TO THE EXCHANGE OF THOUGHTS
ON APICULTURE.

Published Monthly.

\$1 Per Annum.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, NOVEMBER, 1903.

Forced Swarms.

BY L. STACHELHAUSEN.

The Southland Queen has recently published some articles on this subject from other bee-journals, and as some of them are misleading, I will try to correct a few points.

In the last two or three years we have read many articles in the different bee journals about brushed, shook or forced swarms. As soon as anything is made public in beedom a few will always cry, "that's old," and so they did in this case. Sure enough the knowledge to make forced swarms is very old. In Germany a bee book was printed in the year 1795 (Riem Dauerhafte Bienenzucht) in which is described how a swarm can be driven out of a straw-skep by drumming. It is recommended in this book that the swarm should be set on the old stand, and the driven hive in the place of another colony, which receives a new place in the yard. This practice

is well known in England, and has been recommended by Doolittle for many years. It is very likely that the knowledge of forced swarms is much older than this. The bee-keepers of England were experts in driving swarms more than one hundred years ago. There are still some other ways to force swarms, known long ago. For instance, stupefying the bees. This has some advantage, even with our better hives and implements, and probably I will try another year whether I can use it for modern bee-keeping or not.

Of course when the movable comb hive was invented and every comb could be removed from the hive, it seemed easier to shake or brush the bees from the combs, and so we can say brushed or shaken swarms are as old as the movable comb hive, and forced or artificial swarms are much older.

Certainly it is nonsense if Rockenbaugh claims the invention of shook swarms for somebody else in about the year 1889 (page 41), or

if D. C. L. says that Langstroth is the inventor of forced swarms.

Nevertheless we have something new about the forced swarms, and this is not the way in which they are made, but the different managements of the forced swarm and of the old colony from which the swarm was made, are partially invented during the last few years.

Some of these improvements are the following: About the year 1878 Gravenhorst of Germany discovered that by a proper way of brushing the bees the swarm can be set on a new stand in the apiary, and this is a good plan, if increase is wanted.

Doolittle recommended the plan to make three out of two as above, and later improved the plan by giving to the old colony a fertile queen from a nucleus.

For many years we did not hear much about these forced swarms. For increase it was recommended to divide the old colony, bees, brood, combs and all. Since 1880 I preferred, quite to the contrary of all the bee-books, to form new colonies in different ways, but always quite alike to natural swarms — that is, without any brood or combs, and got better crops from them. The most advantage I found in artificial swarming when I worked an out-apiary, where the natural swarms would abscond. I swarmed every colony artificially which I thought would

cast a swarm in a few days, and so saved the expense of keeping a watchman there. I still do so, whether I work for extracted or for comb honey.

In working for comb honey I found that I got the best crops from these forced and from the natural swarms. Some of the old colonies which had not swarmed sometimes did not work at all in the sections, while the swarms had already filled a whole super. The only disadvantage of forced and natural swarms is that they are getting weaker during the first three weeks. We can partially overcome this if we use Heddon's method to prevent afterswarms, as described in his book. The idea to shake or brush all the bees from the parent colony in front of the swarm ten and twenty-one days after swarming I think is original with me, and does away with this mentioned disadvantage entirely.

The publication of my management in *Gleanings* about six years ago induced different bee-keepers to describe their methods of managing natural and forced swarms for comb honey, and so we got much valuable information. After this publication the forced swarms, nearly forgotten, were tried again and found to be good in most cases. I claim the merit that I have lead the attention of the bee-keepers to forced swarms again, in this sense I accept it, when

Editor Root calls me the pioneer of the forced swarm idea.

So much about the history of the forced swarm manipulation. In my next article I will describe and criticise some of the methods different from mine, and in a short article I will explain why some bee keepers find disadvantages in forced swarms, and where they made mistakes in their management.

Converse, Texas.

Final Settlement of a Disputed Question.

BY HONEY BUG.

So much has been published of late respecting the various crosses of "honey bees" and what one may expect from such crosses that I am possessed of an irrepressible mania to ventilate the scientific side of my mentality and give you a final decision from my unquestionable authority on that much disputed question.

Both your late disputants are wrong in the construction they place on the aphorism that "like produces like." It does so, indeed, but by no means to the extent that they imply. Thus, you mate a male hog with a female hog. Result—Pigs, not goats. So far "like produces like." Mate a horse with a mare. Result—Colt, not calf. Again "like produces like," and the aphorism is unassail-

able, and so one might go on throughout all animate and inanimate nature. The seed of an apple will never produce figs. To that extent, mark you, the aphorism, was intended to go, but not one inch further. When you talk of breeding for disposition, character or habit you have gone clear away from the ground on which the aphorism stands and have entered on the uncertain domain of "chance."

To return to our similies: We breed a fast horse to a fast mare, do we necessarily get a fast colt? By no means, and here like does not produce like. Both parents may have been gentle and the offspring may have to be shot for viciousness. Your calves may make good milk cows and may not, and in the case of your apple seed, it will produce apples, but not of the parent kind, by one chance in a thousand.

The aphorism is as certain as mathematics, but it must not be stretched to cover ground for which it was never intended. Disposition, character, habit, is as complex, variable and uncertain as the elements. Each and every example may be different from the others and a distinct proposition, a law unto itself. Take the highest type of animal. Have none of us sorrowed over the thought that honest parents must weep over dishonest children?

But to leave generalities and get to the issue—the present argument between Mr. Benton and Mr. Chambers as to the relative results of the Poland China-Carniolan and the Berkshire-Italian will never be settled, because, as I say, they are demanding much of the aphorism. I also include the Cypriano Plymouth Rocko. I do not mean to say that these gentlemen will not have better bees from their crosses, but they may go on under identical conditions and produce different results. Aye, until time is no more, until continents crack and seas run dry. You will never definitely and certainly transmit fixed character, temper and disposition. Each hatching will give different results, and the reason why you can not do it is because you can't! You cant! You can't! One might as well cross an automobile with a galvanic battery and expect to raise centrifugal pumps. I have a high respect for both the gentlemen in question and am confident that no one has a better knowledge of the matter considered than they have except myself, and I am just bulging over with science and exuding physiology at every pore. This clear, comprehensive and logical exposition should put the matter at rest, and no doubt the children will cry for it.

Yours (from the Chinese Academy of Science.)

H. B.

It's All Right Now.

I see in the last Queen that the postoffice authorities at Washington refuse to grant the second-class rate of postage for your journal. This is astonishing. If a journal devoted to teaching valuable ways of operating in a certain profession, and the theoretical knowledge necessary for this important profession is not entitled to the cheap rate I do not know which one should be.

Could you not get some of the senators or congressmen interested in this question. In no case you should discontinue publication. We need a bee-journal of our own here in Texas, and by and by more of our prominent bee-keepers will write for it and make it still more valuable. If necessary charge 25 cents more per year. This, I think, will cover the additional expense for postage. I am of the opinion that the second-class rate is altogether too cheap and the government works with a loss which the other classes have to make good. It would be better to raise the rate for all papers alike.

Inclosed I send you an article for the "Queen." In a short time I will send you a second one and hope I can write you regularly during the winter.

L. STACHELHAUSEN.

[Bro. S.—I wish to thank you for your words of encouragement,

which I appreciate very much, indeed. I have just received a permit placing the Southland Queen on the second-class mailing list. I have worked persistently since I re-instated the Queen to get this permit, and I am indebted to good friends all over the United States for their kind assistance, among them Hon. Frank Benton of Washington and the governor of California, also H. B. Jones of the same state. Bee-keepers of Texas and other states, come on with your articles. I shall do as best I can to keep the Queen going—Ed]

I note with deep regret that you are thinking of discontinuing the publication of the Queen. I hope, however, that you can be induced to continue at least a few months longer. Certainly the bee-keepers of Texas have enough pride and love for the true interest of the pursuit to come to your aid in the matter of mailing expenses. I am ready to give \$5 toward the cost and to engage to furnish such articles as my poor ability and deficient education allows. What more can I do. If there is any hope we must not give up the ship. It is contrary to my nature to give up without a struggle. I know there are those who would rejoice to see the Queen die, and that is one reason I hate so bad to see it come to pass. For some time I have watched in vain for a sign

of the interest I hoped to see taken in this, the only truly southern bee journal, but it seems that selfishness is too strong to admit of any united effort for the benefit of all, but for all that there must be some few who are willing to unite in one determined effort to support a paper of our own. Can you not get some of the bee-keeping friends around you interested? Ask all of your friends to contribute an article now and then, and let us make a determined effort to get out a few issues of extra worth. We will do some extra advertising in the Farm and Ranch and other rural papers, and I hope to arouse sufficient interest to get the paper on a solid basis. The postoffice authorities will come around all right when we get the thing rolling in good order. We must do it, friend Atchley. It is to my interest, and more especially to yours. I have forwarded my reply to "Georgia," also another article entitled "Other Peoples' Opinions, or Notes from the Bee Journals." I am sorry I could not get time to prepare a more worthy article, but I am preparing to take a load of honey off to sell and am very busy. I only got 13,000 pounds of honey, a little more than half a crop. Now, friend Atchley, let me know your decision in regard to the Queen, and I will devote a good deal of time to preparing my next article, and I shall

endeavor to make it worthy the space it occupies.

J. E. CHAMBERS.

Vigo, Texas.

[Friend Chambers—I wish you knew just how much I appreciate your words, and the encouragement they give me. Thanks for your kind offer to aid in bearing the expenses of mailing. I am glad to tell you that this issue goes out at pound rates. I take the liberty of publishing your personal letter, in as much as it appeals to the bee-keepers for their co-operation. Just the mere mention of stopping the Queen brought a host of letters, and no, no, don't stop, and a few of them we give in this issue. Many are promising aid soon. Thanks to you all.—Ed.]

Please tell us who has the say as to what papers shall or shall not have pound rates, and then let every reader of the Queen write to that particular official and demand pound rates for the Queen, each one putting it in his own way. Let us all speak right out plain to this officious official and may be he will change his mind. Now friends, please do not wait for the rest of us to speak, but all speak at once. The Queen is entitled to pound rates if any of the bee papers are. In the meantime enclosed find a few stamps to pay postage on my paper.

S. F. TREGO.

In regard to your editorial with reference to discontinuing the Queen if you fail to get second-class mailing rates, I would like to say do not give up, as I can not but think that you will succeed. I believe if you would ask your subscribers to write to the postmaster general about the value the Queen is to them that it would make it easy to receive second-class mailing rates.

WAULD C. CONRADS.

Goodwin, Texas.

Reply to "Georgia."

J. E. CHAMBERS.

The last number of the Southland Queen contained a short article claiming to be an answer to my criticism of Editor Root's note concerning wired combs. Just why he felt called upon to defend Mr. Root's ideas I can not make out. However he wants me to convince him that it is not at all necessary to wire frames, but I cannot undertake the job, fair "Georgia," for the reason that a man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still, but I write this just to warn him against having any work done on his cranium, for the tinner might detect mental symptoms that would warrant him in removing his entire head and filling in the vacancy with something else, but if you are committed to that policy, don't

make the mistake of having your skull soldered up air tight. Just have a hinge put on the back part of it so you can raise the cap and let in a little light occasionally. Believe me, "Georgia," it will strengthen you a great deal more than you think.

"Georgia" says it would be a great advantage to know how to get along in a hot state like Georgia without wiring combs. Just take a lesson in common sense—use shallow frames, provide a good shade, ventilate at top and bottom and give your bees plenty good water near at hand, and if combs still melt down move out of Georgia, for it is too hot there for a man who is contemplating having a brain operation performed. He says combs without wire will break and run and ruin enough to pay for wire and time to justify a man to put in one-half of his time each season wiring frames. If that be true it must be a terrible climate for a Christian to live in. No wonder the negroes all leave Georgia. Rats always fly a doomed house, and purgatory can't be far from that place. However, I wonder how much honey he ever lost in that way. Either it has been considerable or else he does not count his time of much value. Let's see—with 400 colonies next year, which will take all my time without wiring; but if I use up half my time wiring I can attend

to only 200. Now these 400 would yield at least 28,000 pounds, or an average of 70 pounds per colony, but if I reduce it one-half by wiring part of my time away, then instead of a gain it would have been a positive loss of 14,000 pounds of honey. That is how I figure the cost of occupying one-half of my time wiring. No, no, "Georgia," it won't do for me. For you in your extra hot climate it might be a necessary evil. Say, "Georgia," why don't you put your bees and easy melting combs on ice? Have you never thought of ice as a solvent of your difficulty. How came you to settle down in that extra hot place. I thought it was human nature to keep out of those extra hot places as long as possible. Sometimes you are going to get burned all over, and then who will be to blame. I am not going to shoulder any of the responsibility if you get ruined down in that hot place. Why don't you listen to reason and take some precautions?

"Georgia" declares that it is impossible to haul or ship combs that are not wired. It is strange that I never found that out. I make a practice of hauling my bees around to catch the sumac flow in the mountains, but I have never lost any combs throughout several years' experience. If he thinks that I am the only one who believes it foolish to wire shallow frames I refer him to W. K. Mor-

ri-son, in *Gleanings of August*, 1903, page 671. Mr. Morrison also lives in an extra hot climate, but he bears testimony to the truth that it is not necessary to wire shallow frames, and that is the kind I was writing about in the article referred to, and if additional proof was needed to substantiate my claim, it can readily be found in the fact that no manufacturer ever makes a practice of piercing the end bars of frames unless so ordered. Look up your catalogues, friend "Georgia." Of course we all know that combs not fastened to the bottom bar are apt to break down, wire or no wire. But I never have such combs. I will not tolerate them in my apiaries, and any man who does not know enough to get his combs attached to the wood all around the points of contact should quit the bee business. Shallow hives and frames will aid materially in securing these results. A fool can understand why there is a difference in this respect.

In the criticism that riled "Georgia's" bile so badly I said that to seriously recommend the use of wire in shallow frames was to admit that you were no good bee master, and I repeat and defend that very declaration. A man who cannot get his bees to build perfect combs in five or six inch frames is a blot and a degradation to the bee-keeping fraternity. With

deep frames it is more difficult. "Georgia" declares that a man who does not wire will come out behind the procession of those who do wire. Candidly, is that just your own opinion, or do you know it to be an established fact? It would re-assure me immensely to know that it was only your own opinion, for in that event there would be some hope for me. You really took my breath when you said that so seriously, but by now I have begun to hope that it might be a mistake after all.

Now, in conclusion, "Georgia," allow me to suggest the advisability of signing your true name to future communications. All your friends would know you better, and you might get the benefit of greater appreciation and confidence. Besides you know that it is not considered good etiquette to stab a fellow and not reveal your name. Honest men strike and withhold their identity sometimes, but not often. Cowards always do, not casting any insinuations, though, and I will say that I am open to any solid reasoning, and want the plain, unvarnished truth at all times, but not assertions hid behind anonymous or false names.

Vigo, Texas.

When you read the *Queen* hand it to your neighbor and thus push the good work ahead.

SOME INTERESTING CASES.

Vice President Markham Tells of Some Unique Frauds Perpetrated on Railroads.

"Speaking of fake damage suits against railroad companies and other corporations because of alleged personal injuries," said Vice-President Markham of the Harri-man lines to a Post reporter yesterday, "a case came to my notice a few days ago which presents the ridiculous side of this modern industry. It seems that a man filed suit in the district court of Harris county against a corporation, claiming that he was crippled for life through the negligence of the defendant. For more than six months this man hobbled around on crutches, and three of Houston's leading physicians pronounced his injuries of a serious and permanent nature. The case dragged along; the plaintiff became impatient because of delay in getting a trial, and finally, being sorely in need of money, applied to the defendant for a settlement.

WANTED TO SETTLE.

"While the defendant had never regarded the case as meritorious, it offered plaintiff, in order to avoid the expense and trouble incident to a trial, \$100 in full settlement of his claim, conditioned, however, upon the plaintiff surrendering to and leaving with the defendant his crutches when set-

tlement was made. The proposition was accepted by plaintiff, the release signed, the money paid and the crutches upon which plaintiff had hobbled into defendant's office left behind with the release. After pocketing his \$100 this man, who was 'permanently injured' and 'crippled for life,' danced around in great glee and demonstrated that his crutches were simply implements to assist in his effort to extort money from the defendant, and that he had no need for them and was able to get about without them with agility. The evening after this settlement was made this hopeless cripple ran away with another man's wife, and let us hope he has left Houston for all time. Our people do not need such men in their efforts to build a great city.

HE DISAPPEARED.

"In another case recently brought in Nacogdoches county against the Texas and New Orleans Railway company the plaintiff claimed to have received a very severe injury to his spine and kidneys from a blow on the back, and in support of his claim that he was passing bloody urine, furnished the physicians a sample of same, which, when analyzed, was found to contain ordinary blackberry brandy mixed with perfectly normal urine. When this man found that his effort to defraud was discovered he disappeared. His attorneys have

not heard from him since, and his suit was dismissed.

"The further I go into this question of fake damage suits the more frauds of this character come to my notice. I had not before realized the extent to which such frauds are practiced or sought to be practiced. In the two cases cited, while the defendants were put to a great deal of trouble and some expense to expose the frauds, fortunately the would be perpetrators were frustrated in the well intentioned design to raid the corporate treasuries. The trouble is that in a great many cases positive evidence of the fraud is not discovered in time to be availed of by the defendant.

"In the case first above stated, had not plaintiff's overweening desire to run away with another man's wife gotten the better of him, he might, with the assistance of his lawyers and three of Houston's physicians, have convinced an honest, well-meaning jury that his simulated injuries were real and that defendant should pay him several thousand dollars.

Transferring.

I have just struck a new kink in transferring in the fall. It may be old, but it is new to me, so I send it in. Drum the bees out of the box hive and put them on combs of sealed honey after brood

rearing is over, and they are ready for winter and ready for business next spring. Then open up the old box hive and such honey as is fit cut out for chunk honey. Extract the rest and melt up the combs, or if you prefer fasten the best ones into frames or use them to patch other combs where you may cut out drone comb.

To make good smoker kindling dissolve saltpeter in water and soak rotten wood in it, then dry and use a small piece to light the smoker. Take a piece an inch long and light it with a match. As soon as it starts to burn well drop it into the smoker and put in the other fuel and it has to burn.

SUB.

Teachers' Interstate Examination Course.

Teachers wishing to prepare for examinations should write at once to Prof. J. L. Graham, LL. D., 152-154 Randolph Building, Memphis, Tenn., for particulars concerning his special Teachers' Examination Course.

This course is taught by mail, and prepares teachers for examination in every state in the union. Leading educators pronounce it the best course ever offered to the teaching profession, and all teachers wishing to advance in their profession should immediately avail themselves of it. Enclose stamp for reply.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

E. J. ATCHLEY - - Editor and Publisher

Entered at the postoffice at Beeville, Texas, as second-class mail matter.

BEEVILLE, TEX., NOVEMBER, 1903.

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I have at last succeeded in getting the Queen entered as second-class matter. Many thanks to friends all over the country for assistance.

We have just had a week's cool, smoky weather, but no frost, and bees are yet flying briskly and bringing in pollen and some honey at this date, November 23d.

I am expecting W. C. Nutt every day now from Eldora, Iowa, and his car load of bees will be unloaded here at Beeville and later to locations out in the foot hills, where the bees gather that beautiful and renowned waheah honey.

With the few showers we have had the past fall the honey plants are up and look well. I notice horse mint everywhere again. With a few winter and early spring showers we may reasonably expect a good honey crop for 1904.

Charlie (our son next to Willie) is establishing an apiary out on the Atascosa River west of Oakville. He will run over 400 colonies this coming season in two yards.

E. C. Goodwin has moved into the town of Dinero, his better half having been induced to accept the postoffice at that place. Mr. Goodwin will have over 100 colonies of bees to care for besides getting out the Queen.

After consulting with several bee-keepers in the community it has been decided not to hold our South Texas bee meeting until some future time, to be designated later, on account of so much sickness through this country. We will name a convenient time and hold a meeting before marketing another honey crop, in as much as it behooves us to organize and use our combined efforts in protecting our honey markets. I wish we could have a standard price for each grade of comb and extracted honey, according to quality, etc. We ought to have 10 cents for

bulk comb and 7 cents for extracted in 2-60's, but I doubt if we can hold up to that price owing to cheaper honey from other places.

My door neighbor, Mr. W. H. Laws, is erecting a shop and honey house, and he expects to make his own bee-fixtures, which will likely save him a good large sum, as he has about 700 colonies, and supplies for that number of bees will amount to something.

Mr. E. R. Jones has moved further up the Oakville road, and now lives about three miles from Beeville, but his apiaries will still remain in Live Oak county as before.

Beeswax is still in demand, and bee-keepers will do well to have their wax disposed of and their foundation ready for next season early.

It will be a good plan to see that all colonies in south Texas have at least 25 pounds of honey and are snugly housed, and I will venture the assertion that each colony so treated and wintered on from six to ten combs will come out O. K. next March and give a fair yield early, while those left to rough it through half fed and half clothed will not have any surplus to offer early. We must remember that it will be our extra early honey that will catch the top market prices,

and weak colonies in the spring are sure to miss the best crop of the season.

I have been taking note lately that bee trees have none of our extra white honey at all, but what honey they do have is dark and off a taste also. The way I account for this is the hollows in the trees in this locality are usually small, and the bees put in their time swarming and are too weak during the waheah, cat claw and mesquite flows to collect any surplus. I have only found two trees out of hundreds that had any white honey, and these were trees with large cavities, and more than 100 pounds of nice, white honey was taken from each of these trees.

Now that I have secured second-class mailing rates I want all my friends to help push the paper to a big subscription list, and ere another bee season closes I want to have the pleasure of seeing the subscription list doubled, and then the Queen will be away up and fly with regularity and firmness. Now let each present subscriber send in one or more new names, and we will start right off like big folks. I will arrange to give our apiary work and all about how to manage bees for best results in securing a large crop, and how best to sell after securing, etc. Let me have the bright ideas of each and all of you along these lines, as no one

person can do very much alone in accomplishing great things alone, but with the aid and assistance of all we will soon amount to something in results, and a fat pocket-book will be the result, but if we try to mope along alone, our pocket books may look like an elephant had stepped on them with both hind feet, and that right after the crops are sold. Let us all drop our selfishness and turn loose with free and open hands and see how much happier we will be. I am going to look for help from all of you and trust that I may not be disappointed.

The Railway Damage Suits.

The interview of Mr. C. H. Markham and his subsequent answer to the criticism of the Waco attorney, have attracted much attention to the abuse of the system of awarding damages for injuries inflicted by the railroads through the negligence of its agents or employees, or because of accidents which could not be foreseen or avoided.

Mr. Markham cites numerous instances of imposition upon the railway companies by speculative damage suits which were of themselves without merit, but in which judgments were rendered by petit juries for large sums, which the railroads were compelled to pay.

Mr. Markham quotes the lan-

guage of the railroad commissioner in support of his contention that many of these damage suits are worked up by interested attorneys who are governed by a desire for fees, that the prejudice of the jurors against corporations is appealed to and that the excessive awards made to claimants of damages for personal injuries comes out of the pockets of the people by whom the railroads are supported, because, after all, the people pay the freight indirectly. The language of the railroad commissioner quoted by Mr. Markham is in part as follows: "While we have no official information showing the cause of this great increase, we understand in a general way that it presumably results in a large degree from the activities of regularly organized personal injury bureaus. The only direct interest which this commission has in this question grows out of the fact that as the amount of these payments is increased, the available revenues of the railroad companies are reduced, thus necessarily operating to that extent to prevent the reduction of freight rates, or it may be to cause an increase of them."

The responsibility of the railway companies for personal injuries inflicted cannot be disputed, and there will be general compliance with the contention that the victims of hurts arising from any

cause for which the company may properly be held responsible should recover damages in an amount commensurate with the merits of the demand made. It is the "fake damage suit" in which the claim for damages is without merit, in which the railway company is mulcted by the undeserving and the excessive judgments that are out of all proportion to the equities of the case of which Mr. Markham complains, and to this extent it must be admitted that he has the best of the argument.

There is no more reason to approve the robbery of a railway corporation than to approve the robbery of an individual, even though it be done under legal forms.—San Antonio Express, Oct. 17, 1903.



Are the Cyprian bees excessive swarmers, or in other words, do they swarm more than Italians?

ERNEST E. BENAGE.

Iberia, Mo.

I think that the Cyprians are a little worse to swarm than Italians, but to say they are excessive swarmers I do not think a proper term, as they seem to enter their supers and have a desire to fill their hives before swarming, and I think if they have plenty of room provided at the right time they

will not be hard to control during the swarming season. Room will have to be given them often during a heavy flow, as they gather very fast, and this causes some to accuse them of being very bad swarmers, and all because room enough was not provided at the right time.

Is there any way to tell whether a queen is successfully introduced without tearing open the hive and pulling the nest apart? I found twelve cells in a hive after the new queen was introduced, partly filled with a white substance. I would like information on this also.

H. BRUNDRETT.

Dallas, Texas.

Friend B.—You can tell by raising up a frame from the center of the nest as to whether your hive has a laying queen. If so, you will see eggs, larva and brood in all stages if the queen has been there ten days. An expert can tell by outside appearance when a hive is queenless, but for a beginner there is no way to tell except to look inside. It does not signify that the queen is not present when queen cells are found, as these may be started before the queen is received or recognized by the bees. A queen will not tear down cells before they are sealed. After nine days if cells are still there and sealed you have no queen or your bees will swarm.

In regard to the article, "Work Among the Atchley Apiaries," I would like to say that I would surely be glad to have your

method of queen-rearing, and would you advise to requeen a colony every fall? Do you think the Holylands are about the best bees for an out-yard? How is their comb honey—just as good as that from the Italians? Do you think that the divisible brood nest is better than a ten-frame L. hive to secure a large crop of honey? I think every one should read the Queen, at least I find very valuable reading in it. The queen I got as a premium from you in 1901 stored over five ten-frame ideal supers this spring, and from most other colonies I got three supers and from a few four. My honey is nearly all buik comb, having hardly enough extracted to pack the former. I got first prize on my section honey at College Station. The prize was six dollars' worth of bee supplies.

SUBSCRIBER.

Friend C.—I will try to give my method of queen rearing and requeening in time for next year's work, as I can write best upon a certain topic when I am actively engaged at work. I would requeen every fall for the best results, but it is not really necessary to requeen such colonies as have good, prolific queens, but the colonies with those old queens are most likely to be excessive swarmers, and this you do not want if you are after big crops of honey. Queens reared late in the season are much less inclined to swarm than queens a year or two old. The Holylands are all right for an out-yard, as they will fight their way and thieves would not wish to open a second hive of Holylands, and they are all right, too. Yes,

the comb honey from Holylands is just as good as honey stored by Italians. I do not think a divisible brood nest is better for large crops, as I want from three to five full depth ten-framed supers on big colonies of Holylands at the beginning of a heavy honey flow. I hope that every bee-keeper may read the Queen. The queen you purchased in 1901 was a good one and such are desired by all honey producers. I am glad, indeed, that you secured the prize on your section honey, and it gives me pleasure to learn of the success and prosperity of my readers.

I would like to know if moth worms will destroy beeswax, or will they raise in it and damage the wax? Do the moths live on honey or the wax, and what makes them destroy combs? A READER.

Friend R.—I do not think that moth worms will destroy solid cakes of wax, but there is one kind that will raise on the outside of beeswax cakes and damage it some, but I never saw them go inside, except through a crack in the cakes. The term moth means that they can live on almost anything, and even wood will be eaten by them. Moths live on the waxey portion of the combs, and they grow fat very fast and multiply rapidly in combs containing pollen. Moths destroy combs because it seems that it is their nature to corrupt and destroy. I do not know where the bee moth came

from, but the south or warm countries seem to be their natural home, and I think they are more plentiful at present than they ever have been before. I have been told that there are no moth worms in Colorado and some other north-western states, and if we could be clear of moth worms and flies in south Texas the bee business would know no bounds, but bees would be so plentiful that they would not be worth keeping, and the moths are a blessing to the bee keeper that will stay on his base.

SCENE IN COURT.

Alleged Plaintiff Says He Did Not Authorize Damage Suit.

Apropos to the publicity which has been given during the past several months to fake damage suits brought against railroads and other corporations, a scene was enacted in the Fifty-fifth district court yesterday morning that created quite a stir among the court officials, jurors, members of the bar and others present, says the Houston Post. Twenty cases were called, seventeen of which were damage suits against various railroad companies.

When the case of Emmett Taylor and others against the Houston Electric company was called, the attorney who appeared as of record for the plaintiff announced ready

for trial. Thereupon Frank Taylor, who is named in the petition as one of the plaintiffs and father of the deceased, for whose death the action appeared to have been brought, rose at the bar and asked Judge Hamblen for permission to be heard. When the permission was granted he stated that the suit was unauthorized so far as he and his wife were concerned; that he did not know how his son met his death, but that he regarded this suit as an attempt to extort money and that it was fraudulent and unjust; that he and his wife had been made parties plaintiff to this suit over their protest and without their consent, and he wanted to state in open court that he did not propose to have anything to do with the proceedings. None of the other plaintiffs were present in court, and the attorney who appeared as of record for the plaintiffs stated to the court that the suit might be dismissed and he would refile it in another court.

It seems that W. B. Taylor was run over and killed by a South End car after midnight, October 26, 1902. He was lying on the Houston Electric company's track out in the edge of town, where the track crosses Holman street and owing to the fact that a dense fog prevailed and the night was intensely dark it was impossible for him to be seen by the motorman in time to stop the car. Whether,

under the circumstances, the suit will be pressed remains to be seen, but the old gentleman, F. Taylor, was very emphatic in his statements that so far as he and his wife were concerned, they did not want any of the Houston Electric company's money, which they were sure did not belong to them, notwithstanding the attorney who appeared for them on the record insisted that they should prosecute their suit.

From Goliad.

I have done a fair queen business this year and am making preparations to do twice as much next year. The bees are in fine shape here. Bro. Mays' bees have the nameless disease. You say in an article in the Queen that you never saw a queen or a drone with paralysis. I have seen several badly affected, and while I was keeping bees at Sam Lindsey's I killed a queen that was perfectly slick and in a quiver all over. Bro. May and I are going to try O. O. Pappleton's remedy, and if it proves a success I will report.

I must say that T. J. Adams of Russell, Ala., is a sifter among the bees.

"Old Foggy" must be getting tired of waheah, catelaw and mesquite honey, as he is searching every nook for a place to grow alfalfa.

We certainly welcome Gray, Phillips and Nutt into our bee ranks in this fair land, and hope they may never have cause to regret their move.

L. B. Smith says a successful bee-keeper can not be a careless, reckless, go-easy fellow. I want to say that if he is handling Cyprian or Holyland bees he must go easy or else it is no go at all, but I expect if Askew and Furbee should see this they would become a little suspicious.

I feel certain that if Dr. Phillips gave brood to a queenless colony on the 12th and never went back until the 27th he did not find any cells, unless it takes his bees longer to build cells than it does mine.

J. W. PHARR.

[Bro. Pharr.—It must have been something else that made the queen and drones sick, such as poison honey, the same as lots of apiaries suffered from throughout this locality. I saw both drones and queens sick from the effects of poison honey.—Ed.]

The Best Race of Bees.

L. B. SMITH.

I see the question is still being asked through the various journals which is the best race of bees. This question is like the winter problem in the north—in my opinion it will never be settled, and for any one to say any one race or

strain of bees was the best for all localities would be sure to stir up a hornet's nest. There is a vast difference in locality as in the management of different apiarists. Therefore, I do not think that the question of which is the best race of bees will ever be settled. However, I shall give the readers of the Queen what I consider the best race or strain of bees for this locality and my management, and shall try to give the reasons why I consider them best, and I am not without practical experience with the other races, either. For extracted honey. I am sure there are no better bees for me and my management than the pure Italians we get from the sunny shores of Italy, or what is called the leather-colored, three-banded Italians. First, they are large, thrifty, energetic bees that always get the honey in this locality when any is to be had. Second, they are the gentlest bees to handle I have ever tried, Carniolans not excepted. Any woman or child that has ever had any experience with bees can handle them without fear of stings. This trait alone is a big item in my management for it often happens that my wife or one of the children has to hive a swarm when I am away in the field at work or at an out yard looking after other bees. Fourth, they are almost proof against the bee moth or "web-worms" as they are often

called. I firmly believe that if there were no other bees in the United States but pure Italians the so called webworms would soon be a thing of the past. Fourth, they are not so much inclined to swarm with me as other races, and especially the Holylands and Carniolans. Fifth, they are not so subject to paralysis as the five-banded or golden Italians; in fact, I do not believe they are as subject to any disease as the light colored ones are. Sixth and last, but not least, they will go further for stores than the native or black bees will, and will often be gathering stores while blacks are doing nothing but trying to rob. The above are the reasons or at least a few of them, that I keep the best imported stock to breed from. I do not pretend to say there are no other good bees but the imported Italians, but I have given what I consider the best bees for my location and management. The Cyprians and Holylands are both great breeders and the best of honey gatherers, but they are often too cross to suit the average apiarist. The Carniolans are also good bees, but as I have said before in these columns, they are so much like our native bees in color it is next to impossible to tell how one is breeding when one is breeding the Carniolans. Now if some one else has the best bees let them tell the readers of the Queen about them,

and tell us why they are the best. It is the best we want. We do not care for looks or color.

Rescue, Texas.

CAN'T SERVE ON JURY.

*Damage Suit Lawyers Bar Those
Who Have Read of Fake
Damage Suits.*

In Judge Hamblen's court yesterday morning a man drawn in the jury list was submitted to the most searching examinations, his answers to which were taken by a stenographer, touching upon his competency to sit as a juror, says the Houston Post.

The man who had been called to sit in a railroad damage suit answered in response to a question from the examining lawyer that he did not believe the railroads were receiving their just dues in the matter of damage suits. It occasioned no end of surprise, but upon the assertion that he could render a fair and impartial hearing in the case he was not discharged because of the views he had expressed. One qualification that appeared to be necessary, judging from the questions put to the jurors, was that none of them should have read the recent series of articles upon railroad damage suits that have been appearing in the Post from the pen of a prominent railroad official. There were very few men found that had not read or heard of the articles in question.

Wired Combs.

L. C. ROUSSEAU.

I wish to endorse what "Georgia" says about wiring frames. I find it a great help, as he says, where hives sit in the sun, it keeps combs from melting down. Of all I have had to melt down I have never had but one wired comb to give way.

I will describe a little contrivance I have to answer for shade. I make a frame the size of the hive, from one to two or three inches deep and bore three holes in each side and one in each end, and raise the cover up and slip it under. This allows a current of air to pass under the cover. Of course it requires the use of a cloth over the frames, but it is cheaper and more convenient than shade boards, and answers just as well.

I have been thinking of making some small frames for nuclei, just half the size of the regular L. frame, not half depth, but half length, and make them so two of them will just fit in an L. frame endwise. I want to keep a few queens on hand so if I find a colony queenless I can supply it with a laying queen at once. I think of using about six of them in a small hive. To brood them I would put two in a regular L. frame and hang them in a standard hive, and if I did not want to use them in

the little hive I could double them up and put them in the regular hive. I think the advantage over the two or three frame nuclei would be that the bees could cluster in a more compact form and would not be scattered out so much. I think they could winter in the small hive here. What do you think of the plan?

I had a very good crop of honey this year, and it would have been excellent if the dry weather had not stopped cotton from blooming.

I am sorry you can not get the Queen through the mails at second class rates. I would be very sorry, indeed, to have you cease its publication.

Waxahachie, Texas.

BEE-PARALYSIS.

Is Sulphur an Apparent or Real Cure?

G. B. CRUM IN GLEANINGS.

I believe bee-paralysis is just as contagious in the south as foul brood in the north. I first noticed the disease in my yard in July, 1902. It reduced the one colony to a mere nothing, which I placed with another colony for winter, when the trouble stopped until spring. When young bees began to hatch the disease promptly broke out in fourteen out of thirty colonies, many of which at this date are weaker than they were in

January, while colonies not affected have begun swarming.

I read Mr. C. H. Pierce's article in *Gleanings* for February 15, p. 160, recommending sulphur as a cure for paralysis, which he claims he obtained through *Gleanings* by Mrs. Hawkins. He (by error) states that in two weeks the bees had entirely disappeared, which was corrected on page 185. Now for the other part of my story. Not wishing to lose my bees entirely by a roundabout way by using sulphur when fire is cheaper, I decided to try it on a small scale. I sulphured bees, combs, brood and all, on three hives. Result, one week after, very few bees dying; some sealed and some larva just hatched. Second dose, same week, same condition, only less sealed brood. Third week, disease gone; sealed brood gone, small amount of larva; very few bees (cured). Now, will they stay cured? I think not, and why? The machine has simply stopped for fuel. When there is more hatching brood the disease will take fresh hold. If this is not correct, why does it stop with brood-rearing in the fall and begin with it in the spring? Sulphur destroys only the culture and not the disease. I don't wish to contradict Mr. Pierce, but I don't think he saw far enough. But if he is right and I wrong I hope you will apologize for me when he comes through Ohio. I can only plead ignorance. Pearson, Ga.

[When you speak of sulphuring

your bees in combs, I assume that you mean sprinkling the yellow powder on the bees.

As you surmise, many diseases that are contagious—perhaps all of them—have what might be called the inert and active state. There are the spores and bacilli. The former would probably be affected by any cold application of sulphur, but the latter might be killed by it. As long as the spores are not destroyed the disease may re-appear.—Ed.]

Bee Paralysis—Strong Brine as a Cure.

Much has been said from time to time in Gleanings about bee-paralysis, its cause and cure. I see on page 720, September 1, that so far there is no cure that has ever been named for it. Paralysis is not very prevalent here, although I have seen several cases where bees died outright with it. I will now give my experience with it, which I hope may be beneficial to my bee-keeping friends, although you may think this a simple remedy, and it is, but I have made a permanent cure in every case that I have treated with it.

In 1900 I had two colonies of bees strong enough to begin storing honey in the supers on fruit-bloom. About that time they were taken with paralysis very badly, and at the beginning of white clover they had left the supers, and I

took them off, and they were dwindled down to less than half their numbers. There were quarts of dead and dying bees in front of the hives. Then I looked them over and found more brood than the bees could actually cover. The queens were bright and active, and the brood all looked healthy, but they were now going down rapidly. I made up my mind to kill or cure them by experiment, and this is what I did: I went to the pork barrel and took out a dish of strong brine. I went to one hive, opened it, took off the cloth on top, took a wisp of fine grass, dipped it in the brine and sprayed them all over the top of the racks quite freely, then the entrance of the hive, and all the sick bees in front several feet around and closed it up again. Then I repeated the same operation with the other and watched the result. In three or four days I saw a marked difference with both colonies. There were not half as many sick bees, so in four or five days from the first spraying I repeated the operation, and in two weeks after the first spraying there was not a sick bee to be found in either colony, and it has never returned.

As foul brood inspector I have found several other cases, bad ones, too, that I have treated in the same way with perfect success in every case. In 1901 I had two more of my own (mild cases). I

treated them separately, one at a time, to see if my test was all right, and it was as before. These two first colonies that were so bad gave me one super of twenty-eight sections on the windup of white clover. I intend to experiment more with this and in a little different form. It may prove to be of some value to bee-keepers and it may not. It certainly has with me, so far.

A question arises in my mind—will this have the same effect on bees in a southern climate it does here in Michigan? Let them test it and report. Bees must have plenty of salt here. I salt mine about once a month during the breeding season. Where they get water for that purpose it keeps them healthy. This is what led me to try the brine spraying process. After this has been tried by those troubled with bee-paralysis I should like to have them report through Gleanings.

A. H. GUERNSEY.

Iona, Mich.

[Mr. Crum's theory that paralysis is contagious will not pan out in south Texas. There is no disease, hence nothing to catch. Each individual colony brings about the sickness by not being temperate, much the same as pneumonia fever is brought on to each individual by exposure and improper care, and while all diseases or sickness

may be in a small degree contagious, there is no germ to spread such diseases, and it is the same with paralysis among the bees. Where a malady starts without something to start from it is not catching or contagious at all to any degree noticeable. Mr. Guernsey's salt cure is no good in this climate, nor any other that has been made known, and we only want a race of bees that will be temperate to exterminate bee paralysis.—Ed.]

From Stone Mountain, Ga.

A year ago we moved down here and have become very much interested in our bees, thirteen colonies. While working among them a short time since my wife picked up from among the bushes near by part of the October, 1900, issue of the Southland Queen. She is superstitious and believes in dreams, and I love to be. Says she, "This is an omen of good luck." "Of course it is," said I. "We must subscribe for the Southland Queen." "Of course," said I. So here is the dollar bill, put it in the mill and start the Queen our way. If anything good goes with it let us have it. The paper she found would indicate a very small journal, but I guess we should not judge the contents by the size of the package, and it may be that you all have swarmed since 1900 and increased the Queen. Should

this be returned by Uncle Sam I will assume the moths got busy and closed up the press, and my wife will have to take a back seat for a while, but it won't be long before I will have to go away back and sit down again.

Seriously, we are both novices in the bee business, and are now trying to make up our minds as to the best hive to use, so if you deal in hives, supplies, etc., please send me one of your catalogues and price lists. If you do not mind giving an expression of opinion, what do you think of the Joe Heddon hive and system of management. Please start my subscription with the May issue, and look out for inquiries of your school for beginners.

G. R. PACE.

[Friend P.—The Heddon hive and management are all right for those that desire to work for section honey, but not for extracted or bulk comb honey.—Ed.]

OTHER PEOPLES' IDEAS.

Or Notes From the Bee Journals.

J. E CHAMBERS.

Mr. C. P. Dadant, in *American Bee Journal*, has been giving our sluggish friend, the male bee, a good many hard old hits, and in reply to some one who maintained that the drones are needed far the

heat, he has this to say. If drones had been intended at all for warmth they would have been kept when the weather was cold in the early spring, but the reverse is the case. With a few weeks of warm weather early drones will be reared. Let a cold snap come and they will be destroyed. Quite true, friend Dadant, and in this locality a good deal of worker brood will go with the drones at such times. But how much does it prove? Not much, surely. It only tends to show that they were not reared solely to furnish heat, but mainly for the procreative business, but they will furnish a good amount of heat, nevertheless, and whether they were intended for that purpose or not doesn't cut the least figure. The question is not what they were intended for so much, but whether it is best to allow the bees to rear and keep a moderate number of drones at the times when they seem to desire them most, or to discourage drone production altogether. The latter is impractical, if not impossible. At least this is true with the most vigorous and prolific races. With Italians it is easier, but I doubt its wisdom or practicability then. I have invariably found the most vigorous and thrifty colonies to have the greatest number of drones. With me it is as easy for the bees to enlarge the cells to suit a drone larva as it

is for them to enlarge it to fit a queen larva, and they do it just as readily. I do not know much that is positive about this drone business, but my observations are in favor of the colonies that rear the drones.

All through the spring numbers of *Gleanings* there has been a bitter wrangle between Dr. Gallup, Mr. Alley and Doolittle concerning swarm cells and the umbilical chord theory. I don't know much about queen breeding commercially, but I do know that there is not and never could have been such a deformity as a queen bee having the attachment that belongs exclusively to mammals. There is no doubt that good old Dr. Gallup believed in it thoroughly, but it was a mistake for all that, and somehow I can't help believing that the other theory of swarm cell superiority is just as great a mistake. It is so with me. That I well know. For many years, believing in this idea, I made a practice of saving cells from all my choice colonies, but I never had one of these cells to produce a queen of unusual value, but since I commenced having all my cells built in powerful colonies, deprived of their queen and all unsealed brood and under the stimulus of abundant feeding or natural honey flow, I have had many queens that exceeded my greatest expectations. I am aware that

others claim that the swarm cells always produce the best queens, but with me it never has proved out, not even in a single instance. Why, I do not know, unless it is all a mistake, which I certainly am bound to believe it is.

In *Gleanings* of July 1st, 1903, Mr. Doolittle has a talk on replacing queens. He argues against the usual practice of requeening every year or two, and contends that bees supersede their queens with greater success and to more decided advantage than man can attain to. He also contends that his best queens live from four to six years. With due regard for Mr. Doolittle and all confidence in his teachings as regards his own locality, I have found out after testing it most thoroughly, that it can not be relied upon in this part of the woods. True, bees will nearly always supersede their queens, but they often neglect it so long that the colony is much reduced in bees of a proper age to rear a good queen, and besides I know that one-half my loss of full colonies has always come through trusting to the wisdom of that advice for a good many years. Arguing from a false basis that bees know more what they need than man does, I relied on their alleged superior knowledge of what they needed.

(To be continued.)

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Bingham Smokers and Honey Knives

	Smoke engine { largest smoker }	Per doz.	Each.
4-inch stove. }	made. }	\$13 00	Mail, \$1 50
Doctor, 3½	inch stove	9 00	" 1 10
Conqueror, 3	"	6 50	" 1 00
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All Bingham Smokers are stamped on the metal, "patented 1878-1892—Knives B & H. The four large sizes have extra wide shields and double coiled steel wire handles. These shields and handles are an amazing comfort—always cool and clean. No more sooty or burnt fingers. The plain and Little Wonder have narrow shields and wire handles. All Bingham Smokers have all the new improvements, viz: Direct Draft, Movable Bent Cap, Wire Handles, Inverted Bellows, and are in every way absolutely perfect. Fifteen Years for a Dollar! One-half Cent a Month!!

DEAR SIR—Have used the Conqueror Fifteen 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.

W. H. EAGERTY.

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 Dadant's has now been before the bee-keeping world for many years, and stands without a rival today. If you never saw any of Dadant's 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. Postpaid \$1.25. We sell everything needed in the apiary.

CHARLES DADANT & SON,

Hamilton, Illinois.

Farmers' Institute Announcement.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College, through its department of Farmers' institutes, will organize and hold institutes at many points in the state during the fall and winter months, and communities wanting an organization are urged to notify the directors of Farmers Institutes as soon as possible in order that dates may be arranged to conform with other places. These institute meetings bring together the farmer, the specialist and the scientist for instruction and discussion of agricultural problems, methods and crops, and as the winter season is now approaching, farmers are urged to hold institute meetings for the discussion of methods and plans

that may be advantageously employed in the next crop.

For institute meetings competent lecturers will be supplied upon application to this department, and in making such application it is important to state the subject upon which the lecture is desired.

The college especially desires the organization of institutes in counties where no institutes have been held, and the director solicits correspondence with interested persons in such counties; and if not more than one person be interested and cannot work up sufficient interest for a meeting the directors of institutes will aid in working it up. Information on agricultural subjects will be furnished when requested, and correspondence with the director is invited.

R. L. BENNETT,
College Station, Tex.

Queen Cell Compressor

A handy little machine for quickly forming wax cups by pressure for queen rearing by the Swarthmore plan. Queen cells will be constructed from these cups fully equal to the natural kind.

Each cell can then be separately removed for examination, caging or placing in nuclei, without lifting combs or opening the hive. The cups will last for years, and can be grafted over and over with increasing success. Used and highly recommended by many well known apiarists.

PRICE OF COMPRESSORS.

- 1 Compressor complete, postpaid,
by mail\$2 00
Same by express or other goods... 1 75
Blank Shells, 1 cent each.

Swarthmore Nursery Cage.

For receiving the started Queen cells in full colonies (containing a laying queen) for completion, incubation, hatching or confining a number of virgins until they can be introduced to nuclei. By the use of this cage cells may be placed directly in the midst of the brood chamber in such convenient position that the cells may be removed without opening the hive proper or in any way disturbing the bees, thus saving much time, labor and excitement.

PRICE OF CAGES.

- 1 cage, complete, cells compressed
postpaid..... 75
1 cage, cells not compressed, post-
paid..... 50
2 cages, cells compressed, with hold-
ing frame\$1 25
2 cages, not compressed, with hold-
ing frame.....1 00
6 cages in flat, blank shells included.2 50

E. L. PRATT, Swarthmore, pa.

A Live Bee Journal

Is a necessity to every bee-keeper. You will find such a one in the **Rocky Mountain Bee Journal**. Send for it. It will keep you from going to sleep. Send 10 cents for three back numbers of different issues, or better still, fifty cents for a year's trial. Address the publisher, **H. C. MOREHOUSE,** Boulder, Colorado.

Advertisers' Editorial Page.

N. B.—A page under this heading will be open to our advertisers, and they will be allowed to make—free of charge—any announcement of special importance to their customers, such as change of prices, reference to regular ad, arrival of new goods, etc.

Note advertisement of M. H. Rather, Halstead, Texas, offering his apiary for sale. Address care C. W. Harflinger.

Here's a Pointer for You

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, which I breed in separate yards from six to twenty miles apart. Three banded Italians, five-banded goldens, Holylands, Cyprians Albinos and Carniolans. Send for price list.

WILL ATCHLEY,

Beeville, Texas.

"THE QUEEN"

Is receiving word from the people who have read thousands of copies and indirectly the teachings are being copied today and back if you want it Price on 25

Don't fail to Fair edition of my catalog has been issued in January next

T. K. MASON

Tophet, W. Va.

The International Fair at San Antonio.

We are just in receipt of the Premium List for the Fifth Annual International Fair, to be held at San Antonio, Texas, October 17th to 28th, next. The premiums offered this year by this Association are very liberal, and have been increased considerable in live stock and agricultural departments, which ought to encourage the farmers and live stock breeders to make an effort to show the best they have. The premiums in the agricultural department cover both dry and irrigated farms, also very liberal premiums are offered for county exhibits. This ought to bring together one of the grandest displays of agricultural products ever seen in the State, for with the magnificent crop prospects this year farmers ought to be able to make a mammoth exhibition. The different cattle associations of America have recognized the good influence the San Antonio International Fair has had on the different breeds of live stock in the State, and to give encouragement to this Fair, have offered very liberal social premiums for their respective breeds.

The roping contest this year will be on a grander scale than ever before. This includes several roping contests, also relay races and broncho riding.

Any one desirous of obtaining a copy of this premium list can do so by addressing J. M. Vance, Secretary, San Antonio, Texas.

INSTRUCTIONS

HOW TO GRADE AND PUT UP COMB HONEY.

No. 1 Comb Honey—Sections should be well filled and capped; honey and comb must be white and not protruding beyond the wood; sections must be scraped clean, so as to make a nice appearance.

No. 2 Comb Honey includes all white honey where sections are not so well filled and capped, and honey tinged with amber.

Cases of separated comb honey should not weigh less than 21-22 pounds net to the case of 24 sections.

Do not put up poor or cull comb honey, but dispose of honey of this kind at home.

When grading honey do so by day time and near a window.

We advise having all cases marked on the side with owner's name only, put on with a small rubber stamp, not the town or state.

On some of the honey we received last season we noticed that papers on top of the cases were protruding from the edges, which mar the appearance of the package. It is just as easy for you to get paper the exact size of the box as it is to have it larger.

We also caution producers against using too large a package, as it will necessitate placing a follower in the back of the case, which often becomes loose and causes breakage and leakage to the honey in transit. This has been our experience in the past.

It is also advisable to nail or paste the trip sticks to the bottom of the cases, as it will prevent their sliding out of place, which often results in damage to honey.

What we want to call your attention to particularly is to have your honey graded the way it should be, both as to weight and quality.

S. T. FISH & CO.,

Chicago, Ill.

189 S. Water St.

Farm and Ranch Contest.

WINNERS IN THE CONTEST.

In the \$250 contest for local agents, which closed January 1, 1903, the winners of the prizes were as follows:

D. M. Jordan, Oglesby, Texas, number of yearly subscriptions taken, 75, prize \$50.

M. A. Brown, Stone Point, Texas, subscriptions, 61 3-4, prize, \$30.

A. E. Edwards, Greenville, Texas, subscriptions, 31 1-2, prize \$20.

Geo. B. Simmons, Ben Franklin, Tex., subscriptions 26, prize \$10.

L. Childs, Fairfield, Texas, subscriptions 13, prize \$10.

M. Lister, Cleburne, Texas, subscriptions 11, prize \$10.

Hattie B. Christie, Hammond, La., subscriptions, 10 3-4, prize \$5.

A. J. Reeder, Granger, Texas, subscriptions, 9, prize \$10.

Farmersville Times, Farmersville, Texas, subscriptions 8, prize \$5.

A. S. Davis, McGregor, Texas, subscriptions, 7 3 4, prize \$5.

K. McGinnis, Terrell, Texas, subscriptions 7, prize \$5.

Green W. Butler, Mexia, Texas, subscriptions, 6 1-2, prize \$5.

Perry Clements, Forney, Texas, subscriptions 6 1-4, prize \$5.

Lulu M. Brewington, Rosebud, Tex., subscriptions 6, prize \$5.

J. M. Fletcher, Atlanta, Texas, subscriptions \$6, prize \$5.

T. L. Haynes, Tioga, Texas, subscriptions 6, prize \$5.

Sherman Democrat, Sherman, Tex. subscriptions 6, prize \$5.

E. K. Rudolph, Van Alstyne, Texas, subscriptions 6, prize 5.

The remaining ten prizes of \$5 each, amounting to \$50, were divided among the following agents, each of whom secured five subscribers: E. G. Armstrong, Bartlett, Texas, \$3.57; Minnie F. Armstrong, Gainesville, Texas, \$3.57; T. D. Ball, Decatur, Texas, \$3.57; H. A. Carpenter, Franklin, Texas, \$3.57; Clarks-ville Times, Clarksville, Texas, \$3.57; Thomas M. Danforth, Goliad, Texas, \$3.57; A. F. Ernest Senior, Texas, \$3.57; B. G. Haskell, Stockdale, Texas, \$3.57; T. M. Harrison, Centerville, Texas, \$3.57; A. J. Keith, Mabank, Texas, \$3.57; C. A. Moore, Poolville, Texas, \$3.75; Florence Sheasby, Elgin, Texas, \$3.57; J. T. Triplett, May, Texas, \$3.57; W. H. Weber, Lampasas, Texas, \$3.57.

In making the awards two six-months subscriptions or four three months subscriptions counted as one yearly subscription.

It will be noted from the list above that in many instances the commission and prize money received by the agent amounted to as much or more than the total sum sent him to Farm and Ranch.

Write for particulars of the new \$250 contest, closing June 1, 1903.

ADDRESS

Farm and Ranch

Dallas, Texas.



Italians Cyprians Carniolans

Tested\$1.50
Untested ... 1.00
Breeders ... 5.00

E. C. GOODWIN
Dinero, Texas.

Beeville, Tex., is my money
order office.

QUEENS.

If you wish the very best queens to be had I have them at the following prices: Untested, after April 15th, \$1 each; tested \$2, or good breeders \$3 each, one year old. Safe arrival guaranteed. Queens raised from imported Italian mothers. Let me have a trial order.

L. B. SMITH, P. M.,
Rescue, Lampasas County, Texas.

HELLO!

Did you know
that we can
furnish you
queens much
cheaper than

you can get them elsewhere, as good as the best. The Laws famous golden strain, three-band Italians, Atchley's fine strain of Carniolans, Cyprians and Holylands. Untested of any race, 50 cents; tested 3 and 5 band Italians, 75 cents; all other races \$1. Quick shipment. Send for circular.

New Century Queen Rearing Co.
Berclair, Texas.

HONEY CANS.

The new 3-6 and 12 pound friction top honey cans have been made the standard honey packages for Texas by the Texas Bee-Keepers' Association. Write me for the name of carload dealer nearest to you for all kinds of cans. Let me know your wants, as the honey season is coming on. I am also in the market for whole crops of first-class honey.

UDO TOEPPERWEIN,
438 West Houston street,
San Antonio, Texas.

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