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The Southland queen. Vol. V, No. 11 March 1900

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OUT

—THE—

SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

—PUBLISHED BY—

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY COMPANY,

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, : : : : : MARCH, 1900.

V. 5 # 11

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

The Jennie Atchley Co.,
Beeville, Texas.

We can now fill a few orders for new honey at the following prices: Comb honey, in 60-lb. cans, two cans to a case, 9 cts. 12-lb. cans, ten cans to a case, 10 cts., F. O. B. Beeville. Extracted honey, put up in 60-lb. cans, 7 cts; 12-lb. cans, 8 cts. This honey is very fine and can be shipped on short notice.

The Jennie Atchley Co.

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THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

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Vol. V.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, MARCH, 1900.

No. 11.

L. L. Skaggs and Family.

I send you a photo of my apiary of 120 hives and my family, my wife, Emma Skaggs, at her right, Earnest, five years old and at her left, little Roy, two years old.

See my bee tent. It is made of two wagon bows and four hoops made of galvanized wire. Three of the hoops are bound fast, with cord, to each bow. The bottom hoop swings loose on four cords tied to each leg of the tent frame about 18 inches above the hoop, which allows the hoop to be raised so you can walk under. The tent has an anchor, made of a piece of wagon-rod a foot long, on each leg. They are flattened and two holes punched through each so they can be fastened to the legs of the tent with wire nails. The anchor is drawn to a sharp point so it will go in the ground. The bows are covered with cloth to prevent the netting from hanging on splinters. The netting is separate from the frame and has a piece of black cloth sewed in the center so you can tell when the netting is on true. In the photo the netting is up on one side just right for an entrance. I had almost as soon

dispense with a smoker as my bee tent.

See a frame of honey in my right hand. The frame is made after the style of a section-holder except that it has a top and bottom-bar. Both are smooth and just alike except that the top-bar has a saw-kerf to receive the foundation. It is a reversible standing frame. The top and bottom-bars are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and five-sixteenths inch thick. A case holds six frames and a follower. A cleat is nailed at each end of the case to the side board, so the end-bar will come up against it, to give it the proper space, and one at each end of the follower. I saw the cleats three-sixteenths inch thick, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. The end-bars of the frames are $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide, the same as section-holder end-bars and stand on flat tin. This is the finest way to produce chunk honey that I know of and is also a good way to produce extracted honey. I extract four frames at the same time, two in each basket. I keep my frames keyed tight by pushing a wad of cotton behind the follower at each end. I never use a wedge. They are either too loose or too



FAMILY AND APIARY OF L. L. SKAGGS, LLANO, TEXAS.

tight. To get the frames out of the case just make a box $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 15 inches long. Set it on the floor, open side up, put the case of honey on it and push down on the end-boards and the case will slip down and leave the frames and follower up so that they can be handled at will.

Leaning against the wheelbarrow is a honey-board of my own make. It is made of wood and zinc combined, is very stout and has an entrance on each side to allow young queens to take flight. By using such an excluder you can mate as many queens at once as your hive is stories high.

Never allow your queens to lay in the surplus department and then if any one calls for chunk honey you can supply it in nice and tender shape, just as good as section honey.

If you will give honest goods you will not need to undersell any body to find a sale for your goods. You will soon begin to get orders from afar, where you least expect them. No one expects you to sell anything below the cost of production. If you don't watch out in years of plenty you will get the price so low that when failures come you will starve out and have to quit the business.

L. L. SKAGGS.

Prayers and Money—Their Comparative Value.

BY W. M. GRAY.

To the readers of THE QUEEN.

Friends:—When I first assayed Jameson's rag-time palaver in the February QUEEN it looked so "horrible greasy" and rotten that I was convinced "twouldn't pay to work it," but I'll put a pick to it anyway.

In the statement regarding tasteless substances I made no claim to originality, but only wished to re-mind the Californian of what I supposed he had learned when a boy.

The first thing the gentleman said was "*E. Pluribus Unum.*" If he has no better literary taste than to crown such common English with Latin why didn't he show us that he is a real scholar by heading his article with *Nihil ad rem.*

I will occupy no space in eulogizing my native state; she needs none. I am not surprised, however, to find the man who casts a fling at her an advocate of liberal spelling.

"I would suggest that Mr. Gray bite a chunk out of an old rubber boot, etc." This advice is illogical and threadbare, insomuch as I never claimed insipidity for an old gum boot thoroughly impregnated with the essence of toe-jam.

Why didn't he suggest a pebble or a piece of glass?

He quoted his picture statement from the *old* "Life of Greeley." I have the revised and this is what *it* says:

"70 per cent. of the American men have a taste for seeing their pictures in print; the remainder are too vulgar-looking for valentines."

Pursuing a new idea I have conceived of Mr. J. I'll venture that where he says: "Ignorance and depravity have led me to eat a whole pound of honey this evening," it should have read ignorance and *capacity*.

In the September No. Mr. J. prays for the restoration of Mr. Danielsen's taste for comb honey; in the February No. he prays for the Atchley family. Now reason (not science) teaches a man that articles so lavish and free as our friend's prayers are of little value.

He sends Atchley his prayer and Benton his money.

I don't know how this looks to Atchley, but this is the way it looks to me:

Receipts from California:	
Benton, 24 Pure queens @ \$1.	\$24.
Atchley, 1 Hybrid prayer	0.
Balance in favor of Benton	\$24.
Orchard, Texas, Feb. 26, 1900.	

Subscribe for THE QUEEN.

Eat Honey and Be Well.

BY J. W. TEFFT.

Scientific importance of keeping well. Eat honey. It will keep you well.

Keeping well is pleasanter than being ill. What are riches, honor and glory without health? Keeping well is more economical than being ill. No doctor bill, no wasted time and no missed opportunities. Keeping well is safer than being ill. Being in vigorous health is like playing a game with a full hand.

The man or woman who is ill half the time has only half the chance in the battle of life he or she would otherwise have. Therefore keep well. Eat honey.

This leads up the mention of that delightful and extremely useful ripe extracted honey (either granulated or liquid). It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, sparkling, invigorating and effervescent. It is an aperient and a laxative so mild and gentle in its operations that it leaves no injurious after effects. It aids the assimilation and digestion of food and helps to turn it into rich red blood. The stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys, in short, the whole system, shares in the benefits flowing from it.

The daily use of honey is like

being behind a strong fortification. It is well adapted for invalids as well as persons in health.

Well-refined extracted honey is the order of the day, eaten in either its granulated or liquid form, and is distinctly an improvement on comb honey.

Honey is a healthful food also. Scientific men say that honey is a much more healthful sweet than sugar and that it has many valuable properties.

It is a nutriment and when used freely with bread, tea or coffee it makes an excellent sweet. For children no better food can be found. It is one of the finest of laxatives and may be used advantageously, in place of medicine, by persons of sedentary lives. It is also the daintiest and most delicious of sweets, an extract of blossoms gathered by honey bees. It is hardly possible to eat it to an injurious extent. It needs no digestion (as sugar does), but acts as a digestive aid.

Some may ask: "What is honey?" It is a pleasant and tasteful morsel of food which becomes delicious and delectable in proportion as it is flavored with blossoms, cured by the honey bees and produced by the master bee-keeper who knows how to place it before the consumers in a neat tasteful package.

Bee-keeping that does not reach the heart is a failure.

South Wales, Erie Co., N. Y.

How to Form Nuclei.

I see Willie Atchley is not in favor of clipping queens, but just the same, I shall still clip my queens, as I do not think it hurts the queen if only the web is cut off. I am likely to be near when they swarm and I can quickly cage the queen, put a new hive on the old stand, put the caged queen in and go back to my work, knowing that the bees will soon hive themselves. Of course, in a large apiary, two or more swarms may come out at once and mix up, but I would rather have the queens clipped even then, for I could divide the bees easier if I knew there were no loose queens with them.

By the way, I like to form nuclei at swarming time, as follows: Just have a lot of small boxes (say holding $\frac{1}{2}$ peck) with wire cloth on one side, and when the bees are clustered dip a quart into each box, close up bee-tight and put them in the cellar. In an hour or two they will be "howling" for a queen. Separate the meshes of the wire with a spike or other tool and slip a virgin queen in and close up the hole. When they become quiet hive them (preferably after sun down) where they are to stand and the job is done. These swarmed nuclei, with virgin

queens, will work in a way never equaled by divided colonies, and by using a little forethought quite a lot of nice worker combs will be built by them.

When I was rearing queens by the hundreds a single dipping-stick was too slow, so I took a block about $2\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and bored twelve holes in it and inserted as many dipping-sticks of equal length and so dipped twelve cells at a time. BEE CRANK.

Friend Crank:—I believe it takes two cranks to form competition, so I must turn the crank the other way so I may be sure the knives will not come in contact with any of my queens' wings. I would not think of letting a person, who has to clip queens' wings, work my bees, but locality, I suppose, has something to do with it. Your plan of forming nuclei is good. We use at least a dozen different plans of forming nuclei, all based upon the circumstances existing at the time of making such nuclei as we need.

WILLIE ATCHLEY.

INCREASE.

BY L. STACHELHAUSEN.

“What is the best method of increase, and yet secure a good crop of honey, in Texas?”

I was asked the above question a few days ago and will try to answer it in THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN. The circumstances are so very much different in different

years, here in Texas, that the best method for all circumstances can not be given. In my locality, in some years, the bees gather honey all the spring and the colonies build up so fast that at the end of March or the beginning of April they will swarm; then we have a main honey flow, from horse-mint, lasting from the middle of May till July. In such years I have observed that the parent colony and a swarm gather considerably more surplus honey than another colony that is not divided. In such years a person can get more honey with 100 per cent. increase, by natural or artificial swarming, than with no increase at all. In other years Nature furnishes no honey, in early spring, for building up the colonies, the horse-mint is an entire failure, and the only source from which we get any honey is the mesquite, in April or May. In such years a divided colony means no honey from both the parent colony and the swarm.

For this reason I adopted the following method of increase: I use very large brood-chambers and get practically no swarms. In the spring, at about corn-planting time, I overhaul all my colonies; the strongest, which will be the greater part, are devoted to storing surplus honey; the weaker ones shall give the increase and are managed

in the following way: I first remove all extracting supers and concentrate the colony in the brood-chamber; if necessary I give more honey. The bees need a good supply of honey to induce them to breed freely; enough stores for a few days only will do. It is advisable to cover the frames with a quilt to keep the brood-nest as warm as possible. Later on I manipulate the brood-frames *a la* Doolittle, or add empty combs or comb-foundation in the middle of the brood-nest. In short, I stimulate brood-rearing as much as possible, in the way it is recommended by different bee-keepers and books.

As soon as I find capped drone-brood in the colonies selected for rearing drones I commence to rear queens. Hereby Alley's, Doolittle's or Atehley's method can be used. The cells can be reared in queenless colonies or in upper stories, over queen-excluders, just as the bee-keeper thinks best. As soon as I have ripe queen-cells I form nuclei, and the colonies devoted to increase, mentioned above, give bees and brood-combs for this purpose. Two or three of my shallow frames with adhering bees and a few empty, and honey-combs from the strong colonies, or out of the shop, are sufficient to start the nuclei.

These nuclei are operated in the same way as the parent colonies in early spring to get them strong as soon as possible. I manage them differently according to the season, whether it is favorable or not, and whether I want more or less increase. If they occupy a half-story I can divide them again into nuclei if more increase is wanted and the season promises to be good. In other years it may be necessary to help them up with honey-combs from other colonies. If less increase is wanted and the season is favorable I give them a second story with empty combs and foundations and they will give a surplus of honey in some years.

In the most unfavorable years it is possible to develop these nuclei to such a strength that they will be good colonies for the next year. In forming these nuclei I use different methods, according to circumstances, and I do not believe that any certain method will be the best for all circumstances.

In the January QUEEN I described my method of producing comb honey. By the way, I will say that I failed to mention that one comb, with brood, should be given to the brushed bees in the new hive, which has the effect of keeping the swarm quiet and keeping the bees in the hive. The next day this brood-comb can be

removed or not, according to the opinion of the bee-keeper. In the same January QUEEN Mr. Scholl says that it is quite a job to first hunt out the queen in a rousing colony of bees, and it certainly is so, but with my method this is not necessary at all, and that is one of the reasons I always preferred brushed swarms to the forced ones, even for the purpose of increase.

Mr. Scholl tells that a queen of his played the trick of going up into the sections. By giving one brood-comb to the brushed bees and using two shallow stories for the brood-chamber, the lower one of which is removed a few days later, when the queen has commenced to lay eggs into the newly-built combs, I never have any trouble with the queen going into the sections. If I had had an experience like friend Scholl's I would surely use a queen-excluding honey-board, in the way it is recommended by Hutchinson.

This method of comb-honey-production can be used for another plan of increase. In a good honey-year I use the brood-combs, from which all bees were brushed into the new hive on the old stand, to form a new colony. These brood-combs are set into a hive, a caged queen, from a nucleus, is added and this hive is simply set on the stand of another strong col-

ony, the latter getting a new stand in the apiary. Hereby we make three colonies out of two and the honey-flow must be very bad if all three do not gather a honey-crop.

Converse, Texas, Feb., 1900.

How Bees Use Granulated Honey.

BY FRANK L. ATEN.

We have seen some talk in the bee journals as to what bees do with granulated honey. Most of them say the bees carry it out of the hive in the spring. I beg to differ with them. My bees carry water and put it in the cells on the granulated honey and then cluster over it until it becomes liquid. I was showing a certain bee man this one day and he would have me go through the experiment the second time before he would acknowledge that it was different from honey. He had been reading the bee journals and it was hard to convince him of the error of his way. Because a hive or two throws out the granulated honey is no evidence that they all do. If my bees could not use granulated honey they would starve to death, as that is all I have in my hives.

I read in a bee paper how a bee man was telling to raise chunk comb honey. He said to use the five-inch section super with frames placed on the hive with full sheets

of foundation. Let me tell you, this man never raised much chunk comb honey this way. If he had he would have found out that he could raise just as much section honey. Bees will work in sections as soon as they will in a super filled with frames of foundation. Let me tell how to raise chunk comb honey. Lift some of the frames of honey from the lower story and put frames of foundation in their place. Place the frames of honey in the super with a frame of foundation between each frame of honey. It will surprise you how quick the bees will fill them during a honey flow. When you go to extract you can carry both to the honey-house, cut out the comb, put it in your 1 or 5-gallon cans, then put in the extracted honey and it is ready for market. I sold, in 1898, 10,000 pounds of this kind of honey, which was only one-third of the demand. 1899 was a poor year for comb honey.

We have had fine rains, this winter, in this locality, and prospects are fine for a honey crop.

Those who keep black bees need not expect to get much honey from the cotton, as black bees hardly ever work on cotton much. The black-bee man will soon be a thing of the past. You may go into a locality where the bee men tell

you that cotton does not yield any honey and if you go and examine their bees you will find them to be blacks.

In answer to W. M. Gray, of Orchard, Texas, (in Nov. QUEEN) in regard to me getting burned by filling lighted lamps, let me tell him that I have never been guilty of such carelessness. The explosion occurred after the lamp had been burning until ten o'clock. It was a new burner, but the gas-tube was either lost off or was never put on, so it left a free passage, for the fire, to the oil.

Round Rock, Texas, March 1, 1900.

Experiences and Foul Brood in Cuba.

BY G. ROCKENBACK.

I am upon the open veranda writing, wearing a light undershirt, crossed or mosquito-bar pattern, with the thermometer registering 85 degrees in the shade. Tropical ferns wave around me, with the smell of pomegranates and bellflower blossoms in the air.

When I left the office of the *American Bee Journal* last fall, supplied with a good stock of beesmokers and veils, I took a header direct for Havana, and then by rail to Caibarien, some 236 miles east of Havana. I changed cars three times, and bought three ex-

tra passes, because three different railroad companies operate between the two places, and they don't issue any through tickets. Their charges are only 10 cents a mile, baggage extra, which is a very stiff price for a ride in a stock-car, with hardwood benches, and lighted with candles.

After arriving in Caibarien I stopped one week with my friend, H. Gunz, postmaster of the place, having about 6,000 inhabitants. From there I went 36 miles east by sailboat, to Sta. Cataline, where the apiary of M. J. Carbo is situated, which consists of 75 colonies, all in the dovetailed hives with Hoffman self-spacing frames; also a 10-inch foundation mill, a 4-frame reversible Cowan extractor, Dabant uncapping-can, three uncapping knives, four bee-smokers, 100 5-gallon cans, and a number of hogsheads; also "A B C of Bee-Culture," and other traps too numerous to mention. Mr. Carbo is the owner of a large sugar plantation, with a sugar-mill 20 rods from the apiary. He is also a practical apiarist, but not much acquainted with foul brood, with which his apiary is rotten, every colony being in bad condition. In some of them the bees swarmed out just before I came here; by raising the hive-cover the stench would almost knock a person down.

The first thing I was going to do was to cure that apiary of its disease by the McEvoy process, as the bees were in two yards, one of them containing 16, the other 60 colonies.

So, to begin, I made 100 pounds of foundation, lots of wax being on hand; also 125 hives and frames were boiled, as I had a large sugar-kettle, and all the steam I wanted, also two colored fellows to assist me. I tackled the small yard first, to see how the McEvoy plan would work. I hived the bees on full frames of foundation, and after four days I transferred them to a new set of hives and foundation, just as per the McEvoy treatment. Of course, little did I dream of not curing that yard. Two weeks later I examined them, and to my surprise all of the capped brood was black and rotten; in some of the combs not one bee would hatch. The foul brood was worse than ever. I had just read the "A B C of Bee-Culture," where it says no starving is required to cure it.

Not being satisfied with the McEvoy plan, I hived 20 colonies on foundation, and starved them four days in a dark cellar, and then I transferred them into new hives on new foundation. The result was just as before—one-half of the brood was dead and rotten two

weeks after being hived the last time.

I have also tried three other ways with drugs, but with no success.

In the *American Bee Journal* for 1893 there are no less than 33 articles on foul brood, and not one of them will cure here. I believe M. M. Baldrige, in 1894, said he was going to give a foul brood cure which could be relied upon. As I have only a few copies of the different bee-papers to refer to, probably some new cure has been discovered within the last two years. I have not read any bee-papers since 1897.

A sample copy handed me when I was in the *Bee Journal* office last fall, contains a very interesting article by Fred Craycraft, read at the Philadelphia convention, which is very inviting for the American bee-keepers to go to Cuba, but it contradicts itself.

I have made 300 miles on horse-back, in an unbroken country similar to the Rockies, with veil in pocket and smoker in hand ready for execution on any apiary that I came across. Half of the time I stood in the saddle. I have been as far south as Santus Spiritus; have also followed up the mountains which line the north coast from east to west some 30 miles; have examined about 50 different

apiaries, some as large as 75 colonies, all in log gums, which were started last February with a few logs taken from the woods, and I have yet to find an apiary that is not rotten.

South of Yognajay 15 miles is a native that was in New York State during the war, and he put in one season with a large bee-keeper in New York. He speaks English quite well, and has an apiary of 70 log hives rotten with foul brood. I have no doubt but the whole Island is rotten from end to end.

Would it be safe to import a number of colonies to begin with? I would like to hear from some of our foul-brood authorities on this subject.

I don't believe there is a single individual in the United States today who can cure foul brood here by drugs or starvation.

In the *Progressive Bee-Keeper* for February and December, 1895, "Rosehill Observer" says he came very near going with bag and baggage to Cuba. But don't envy Osborn and Craycraft. In short, let me say to "Observer," take \$500, as I did, go to Cuba, and inside of six months if you aren't back, much sadder and wiser, to all appearance, I am a—whatyou-maycallhim.

Cuba, Jan. 21.

—*American Bee Journal*.

Some Criticisms on Advice Regarding a Malady That May Be Confounded With Foul Brood.

Editor Root, (*Gleanings*, 858,) after discussing the matter at some length, arrives at the conclusion that there are two kinds of foul brood. The facts from which he deduces reasons leading to his conclusion are that samples "of badly affected brood" from New York, where a new affection of brood has made its appearance, have a malady that differs from that with which he has been acquainted, and that a "great many" have reported that salicylic acid and phenol would cure foul brood, which seems proof to him that the disease was a different one from that which attacked his own bees, since he found drugs worse than useless. Of one of the "great many" he says: "For instance, C. F. Muth found that he could very readily handle the foul brood, or what he supposed to be that disease, in his locality, years ago, by spraying the combs with a solution of salicylic acid." And he infers that: "The *morale* [moral?] of this thing seems to be that there are two kinds of foul brood, so-called, in the United States; or, at least, there have been." Scientifically speaking, there cannot well be two

foul brood diseases, and it appears to me to be unwise to treat the matter as though there might be. So far as I have learned, no one has yet pronounced the disease which has appeared in New York to be foul brood, and, as to the reports of the "great many" referred to, wouldn't it be well to take them with a grain of salt? We know many have been mistaken as to the effects of drugs on foul brood. Mr. Muth himself was grievously mistaken, for he told me personally, at Keokuk, I think it was, that he had found that salicylic acid would not accomplish in the case of foul brood what he at first supposed it did—that it would not cure the disease. Mr. Robertson, a few years a noted bee keeper in central Michigan, sent me, at one time, a formula for the compounding of a sure cure for foul brood. Salicylic acid was the vital ingredient. It had cured foul brood for him, he said, without the destruction of a comb. I tried it faithfully, and failed utterly. I heard later that Mr. Robertson lost all his bees afterward by foul brood. Editor Simmins, reported in the *American Bee Journal*, 764, is undoubtedly another of the "great many." He cures foul brood without destroying the combs, by simply letting the diseased colony during a honey flow "when fairly

numerous" rear a virgin queen; when the bees will clean "out every vestige of the disease before the young queen again made up a brood-nest." He has never known it to fail! Even the editor of *Gleanings* (*Gleanings*, 878.), I trust in his haste, thinks it would be a sure cure—he of all others, who heretofore would have foul-broody honey boiled three hours before feeding it back, and generally would burn combs and all, now holds, practically, that it would be safe to give them back unheated fowl broody honey, combs, dead brood and all, if only the colony be not badly depopulated, and is compelled to rear a queen before renewing brood-rearing, and during a honey flow for he says of the plan: "There is no reason why it should not work, as it is almost what is called the starvation plan of cure." Tell it to the marines. To any one who has had experience with foul brood it is utterly ridiculous. Are we to make no advance? Others are yet to be tried with foul brood for the first time. Is it necessary to delude them into treading all the weary way their predecessors have trod? If a new disease has appeared, let it be known for what it is, and let it be treated as its character requires, but let us not confound the novice by confounding it, even in name, with foul brood.—*The Bee-Keepers' Review*.

The foregoing matter, relating to foul brood, is right on line with our experience, many years ago. We then stated that *foul* brood could not be cured short of the furnace, and we still believe it. We had quite an experience with this dreaded disease in the years of 1880, '81 and '82, and during this time we lay right with the bees, as it were, for three long years, and tried every known plan and drug and put untiring muscle in the work, and out of the hundred colonies affected we succeeded in curing four colonies. We simply wore out our bees and ourselves too, and with the four that did get well we give the bees more credit than ourselves, as they were very energetic and finally succeeded in carrying the diseased away, but they fought it like tigers. If it is real foul brood that they have in Canada and other northern countries, it is simply a matter of locality that makes it curable, as no cure has yet been found for it in the South. This country, or the most extreme southern states, South Texas at least, is about the same as Cuba, and if our bees should take foul brood they would be cremated as fast as it appeared in each colony. Mr. Root says that the only difference in the New York bee disease and foul brood is that the dead brood is not alike

and does not smell alike. We are of the opinion that the disease in New York is foul brood, as we have seen all the different phases in foul brood that Mr. Root speaks of. There is not, in our opinion, two distinct kinds of foul brood, but each and every colony that has it is not affected in the same way, as some colonies fight it better than others and the disease gets a better hold on some colonies than on others. All people that have small-pox are not affected alike in every particular, and the same holds good with all contagious diseases. The very best evidence we have that the New York bee disease is foul brood is the description Mr. Root gives of the way it takes hold of the brood. We have seen hundreds of colonies with the speckled or spotted brood, and the black spots grow larger and the brood dies. When our bees had the disease nearly all the bees in the vicinity had it, and we worked with them all, which were several hundred colonies. This was at Lancaster, Dallas County, Texas. The disease is still raging at Dallas, and all over that county, till this day, and it is our opinion that it will never be cured until it has worked up all the material, and that will take a long time, as inexperienced people keep buying healthy bees and feeding the dis-

ease year in and year out. If this reaches any of our readers in New York who have the so-called New York bee-disease among their bees we will be pleased to receive a large sample of the dead brood as soon as spring opens up, and we will pay all expenses. We are of the same opinion as the man in Cuba, and that is that there is not a drug or plan yet offered to the people that will *cure foul brood*. The dead matter from the decayed brood does not appear alike in every instance, as the heat and size of the colony and the state of the weather has a great deal to do with that. In large colonies, while there are plenty of bees, the dead brood keeps moist, also in damp weather, but when the colonies are small, and the weather dry, and stays so for a time, the dead brood dries quicker, is more brittle and does not rope like the other decaying brood. Some of the sickening smell is also evaporated, but the disease is the same. We received the following, to-day, from a friend in North Texas: "Small-pox is raging in North Texas, but there has been no deaths yet, in our neighborhood. The disease is of a very mild form." Yet it is *small-pox*. So it is with foul brood. Sometimes it is in milder forms than at other times, owing to circumstances as yet unlearned. ED.

**Minutes of the Meeting of the
South Dakota State Bee-
Keepers' Association, Held
at Yankton, South Dako-
ta, Jan. 25th, 1900.**

The meeting of the South Dakota Bee-Keepers, assembled for the purpose of organizing a State Bee-Keepers' Association, was called to order at Yankton, South Dakota, January 25th, 1900, at 1:10 P. M., with Mr. R. A. Morgan, of Vermillion, in the chair, and E. F. Atwater, of Yankton, secretary *pro tem*.

Moved by Mr. Chantry, of Meckling, that a committee of three be appointed, by the chair, to draft a Constitution and By-Laws; the motion was seconded and carried, and the chair appointed Mr. Harmeling, of Marion, Mr. Dole, of Meckling and Mr. Chantry as a committee on Constitution and By-laws. Mr. Harmeling suggested that a committee on name be appointed; Mr. Cross, of Gayville, suggested that the committee on Constitution and By-Laws select the name. The discussion was dropped and the committee on Constitution and By-laws withdrew for consultation.

At the request of a member a discussion of various points in relation to bee-culture was taken up. Mr. R. A. Morgan introduced him-

self to the convention. Mr. Danielson, of Clarkson, opened a discussion in regard to time of putting queen-cells in nurseries. It was generally thought that cells should not be put in nurseries until "ripe" although the reason for this was not clearly understood. Mr. Hobbs, of Yankton, opened a discussion in regard to the best packing for outdoor wintering. Chaff or any light porous substance seemed to be preferred. Mr. Burke, of Gayville, gave his method of producing comb-honey. Some wintered exclusively in the cellar, while others have had more or less success with out-door wintering.

Motion was made and seconded that a five-minutes recess be taken; motion carried. After the recess the chairman called the meeting to order to listen to the report of the committee on Constitution and By-Laws. Moved, seconded and carried that the Constitution be discussed and adopted article by article. After discussion and slight changes in wording, etc., the various articles were adopted. Moved, seconded and carried that the Constitution be adopted as a whole.

Motion was made and seconded that ladies be admitted free. After discussion the motion was withdrawn. Motion made, seconded and carried that Miss Danielson be

received as an honorary member. Motion made, seconded and carried that we proceed to the election of officers.

Arthur Rossteuscher, of Yankton, nominated Mr. Chantry for president. Mr. Chantry nominated Mr. Harmeling, who declined. Moved, seconded and carried that the secretary be instructed to cast the vote for Mr. Chantry, for the office of president. Mr. Thomas Chantry unanimously elected to the office of president. Mr. Harmeling was nominated for vice president, and elected in the same manner as the president. E. F. Atwater was nominated for the office of secretary and elected in the same manner. J. J. Duffack, of Yankton, was nominated for the office of general manager, and elected in the above manner. Mr. Danielson was nominated for district vice president of Turner and Hutchinson counties, and was elected in the same manner as the other officers.

A discussion followed in regard to the size of districts. Moved, seconded and carried that further elections be postponed until the evening session, and that the Chair appoint a committee to district the state.

Mr. R. A. Morgan announced that Farmers' Institutes were to be held at Vermillion and Canton; bee-keepers invited.

The Chair appointed Mr. Danielson, Mr. Harmeling and Mr. Waterman, of Hooker, as a committee on districts. E. F. Atwater suggested the consideration of rules of procedure. Moved and seconded that Mr. Chantry write out rules of procedure; motion carried. Reading of rules of procedure followed. Moved and seconded that the rules of procedure be adopted; carried without discussion. The following amendment was proposed, seconded and carried, and the Constitution stands amended:

"The executive committee shall prepare a programme for each meeting, which shall be sent to all members at the time of notifying them of the time and place of the next meeting."

Moved, seconded and carried that the association adjourn until the evening session, 7:15 P. M.

Evening Session.

Meeting called to order at 7:30 by President Chantry. The committee on districts nominated Mr. Hobbs, of Yankton, for vice president of the Yankton district, Mr. Chantry for vice president of the Meckling district and Mr. Harmeling for the rest of the state. Moved, seconded and carried that the secretary be instructed to cast

the ballot for the candidates nominated by the committee. Mr. Hobbs is unanimously elected district vice president of the Yankton district, Mr. Chantry for the Meckling district and Mr. Harmeling for the rest of the state.

Motion was made, seconded and carried that this association join the National Bee-Keepers' association as soon as possible, action in the case to be left to the executive committee. Anyone may receive and forward money from new members. The following amendment was proposed, seconded and carried, and the constitution stands amended:

"Officers of this association shall be elected by ballot, except district vice presidents, who shall be appointed by a committee."

Moved by Mr. Morgan, "that the president be authorized to appoint two members of this association to promote agricultural interests at the Farmers' Institutes." Not seconded. Moved, seconded and carried "that Mr. Morgan and Mr. Chantry represent the association at the Farmers' Institute at Vermillion, and that the executive committee have the power to act in all such cases." Moved, seconded and carried that the convention discuss points of interest, etc. Mr. Danielson presents and explains several new or improved appli-

ances, combined hive-stand, moving apparatus, and entrance closers. The Chantry hive-knife, improved by Danielson, was also shown. The Chantry hive-tie was exhibited and explained. Miss Danielson, at the request of the association, sang "The Hum of the Bees in the Apple-tree Bloom." Moved and seconded "Resolved, that we tender our thanks to the Mayor and City Council for use of the Council Room;" carried unanimously. Moved and seconded "that the association tender a vote of thanks to the promoters of this organization;" carried unanimously. Mr. Morgan offered to secure the printing of articles on Bee-Culture in the papers of Vermillion. Moved and seconded "that the president be authorized to call upon five members for articles for publication." After discussion the motion was withdrawn. Moved, seconded and carried "that the secretary be instructed to have published a synopsis of our proceedings, in the various papers, such as the *Freie Presse* and others.

Moved that the association adjourn; motion carried.

E. F. ATWATER, Sec.,
Yankton, S. D.

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THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

..ASSISTED BY..

WILLIE, CHARLIE AND AMANDA ATCHLEY.

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BEEVILLE, TEXAS, MARCH, 1900.

We made our first shipment of new honey on February 27, which is a month earlier than common.

We are preparing another shipment of 50 colonies of bees for

Belize, British Honduras, which will make 106 colonies shipped to that point this season.

We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. J. J. Keith, a traveling representative of S. T. Fish & Co., of Chicago. Mr. Keith is in the market for honey and wax, and all kinds of vegetables.

We desire to call attention to J. W. Taylor's ad in this issue. Mr. Taylor is a good queen-breeder, and we have bought some fine queens from him. Try him and see what nice queens he has.

Bees have been swarming about two weeks. The first swarms were reported about February 20th. Bees are about three weeks earlier than usual. The wild currants began to bloom in December, which gave the bees a start off and then the warm open winter with plenty of rain is the cause of early swarming.

The secretary of the Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association, Mr. W. H. White, of Blossom, Lamar Co., Texas, wishes us to announce that the association meets at the home of W. R. Graham & Son, in North Greenville, Texas, Wednesday and Thursday, April 4th and 5th. All bee keepers are invited. No hotel bills to pay.

We have recently received a copy of the illustrated catalogue of bee-keepers' supplies, issued by the A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio, covering the entire line of goods connected with this extensive business, including hives, brood-frames, honey-boxes, honey and wax extractors, smokers, brushes, cases, jars, pails, tumblers, etc., together with a variety of other appliances such as are used by up-to-date bee-keepers all over the United States. The pamphlet is filled from cover to cover with every possible form of information covering this particular industry. All the various appliances are fully illustrated, together with description and technical instruction of how to make a success of this business. It would seem as if it were impossible to ask a question on bee-keeping that could not be answered by the contents of this pamphlet, and to that extent any one interested in the slightest degree in this line of work will find it a very interesting book.

Our daughter, Amanda, was united in marriage to Mr. Albert McCain, on February 22, Washington's birthday. Mr. McCain's home is at Ramirena, Live Oak Co., Texas, about 35 miles southwest of Beeville. He is a farmer, stockman and beeman, and is also

postmaster of the place in which he lives. We regretted giving up our daughter, the oldest child and queen of our home, but such things must be borne. We clip the following from the *Beeville Picayune*, which was penned by the Norman-na correspondent:

Thursday, February 22, at 11 A. M., Albert McCain, of Normanna, and Miss Amanda Atchley, of Beeville, were united in marriage at Beeville. After the usual wedding festivities at the home of the bride they were given a reception in the evening at the residence of W. B. Bridge, brother-in-law to the groom, near Normanna. Quite a number of the friends and relatives of the bride, from Beeville, were present and about fifty of the young people of Normanna. The evening was pleasantly spent in music, games and social conversation. Light refreshments were served at eleven o'clock and the small hour of the morning came trooping in before the assembled guests realized that time was passing, in fact it is generally understood when you go to Bridge's for an evening that time is not taken into consideration so hearty is your welcome. After spending a few days with relatives of the groom here Mr. and Mrs. McCain will reside at Ramirena, where Mr. McCain owns a ranch and his stock interests.

 OUR SCHOOL.

 Mrs. JENNIE ATCHLEY,
 INSTRUCTOR.



My bees gathered honey very fast last fall, but up to that time they did nothing. My interest ran low till fall, when, as the bees picked up, my interest also revived. The honey in the hives is candied. Can the bees use it or will I have to feed. J. P. CRANFILL, Carp, Tenn.

We think the bees can use enough candied honey to keep them till honey comes again. See Mr. Aten's article in this issue.

I want to know if there is any way that I can have my bees use candied honey. My hives are quite heavy with honey and the principal part of it is granulated and if I can not get the bees to use this candied honey I will have to feed largely. W. A. EVANS, Gober, Tex., Feb. 1, 1900.

Friend Evans:—We would like for you to read Mr. Aten's article in this issue right on that line. We never had a colony, that we know of, to starve when the bees had plenty of candied honey, but we never knew that they carried water and melted the honey, as Mr. Aten states, but this is very reasonable, as we used to feed hard candy slabs and bricks to our bees and they carried water and softened them, so why should they not do the candied honey the same way?

My bees are watering every day, just like in spring time, and I am afraid there will be a cold spell soon that will chill the brood. All strong colonies have the appearance of swarming now. I have moved the wind-breaks from the north side of the hives to try to check their breeding so heavy. I expect I shall have to feed considerable or have a lot of bees-wax to sell. Please advise me, in *MARCH QUEEN*, about this forward brood-rearing and what is best to do.

W. W. WILLIAMS, Fannin, Texas.

Friend Williams:—With our present prospects it may be best to allow your bees to run their own course. You say the strong colonies look like they may swarm. Well, the colonies that are that strong will protect their brood from the cold and no damage will be done, even if a big frost comes, if they all have plenty of honey. We do not think you will have much feeding to do this spring if your locality is like ours.

Can you give me any information as to where I can get Cyprian queens. We are troubled a great deal with paralysis in this part of the country and the Cyprians appear to be the hardiest race of bees and seem free from paralysis. I will be pleased if you will get them for me.

A. J. SPURLIN,
 Rosedale, Cal., Feb. 26, 1900.

Friend S.:—We have had Cyprian bees since 1884 and last summer we received a fresh importation from Cypress. We have the

only genuine pure imported Cyprian bees in the United States, so far as we know. We never saw a colony of Cyprian bees affected with paralysis in our lives that we can remember of. They are very energetic, are the best race of bees extant to build combs and build up fast, or at least that is our experience with them.

I will be glad if you will inform me which kind of comb honey it will pay best to raise, sections or bulk comb. Also what is the rule for packing bulk comb or how much extracted can go in each 60-lb. can? What amount of extracted honey can be sold in proportion to the amount of comb honey? About what will be the ruling wholesale and retail prices this year? By answering this in THE QUEEN you will oblige A BEGINNER,
Mathis, Tex., Feb. 27, 1900.

It would be somewhat difficult for us to say positively which kind of honey will pay you best. If you are a beginner, as you say, and have no trade built up in honey, then our advice is to raise bulk comb honey, as the demand for this kind far exceeds any other honey produced in this country. We have quit section honey *entirely*, as we find that we can produce a third more chunk honey, and at a great deal less trouble and expense. The rule we use for packing chunk comb honey is: Pour about five pounds of extracted honey in the bottom of the can,

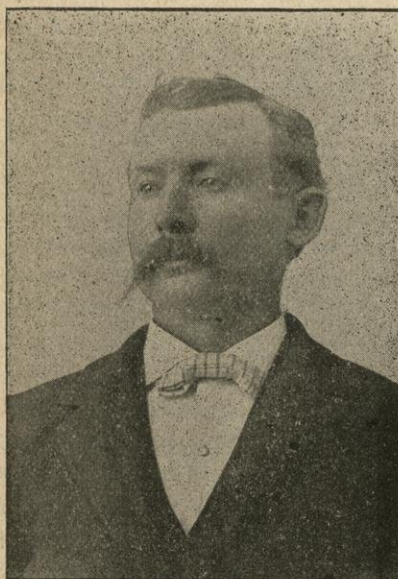
then pack full of nice tender white comb and then fill up the corners with extracted, which will make about twenty pounds of extracted to forty of comb. We do not allow a single piece of dark comb to go in, as that will damage the market, also the producers. The extracted honey must also be nice. The amount of extracted honey named above will protect the comb from being mashed up in shipping and keeps it in good shape. It is a good idea to raise about one-third extracted honey, as some people prefer it to comb. The prices for this season will just about rule at 8 cts. for comb and 6½ to 7 cts. for extracted, according to quality. Low grades will be less. Retail, about 1 ct. per lb. higher.

The Best Italian queens for 1900. Either three or five-band queens from now until May 15: Untested, 70 cts. each, or \$7.50 per doz. Tested, \$1.00 each, or \$11.00 per doz. Select tested, \$1.50 each. Extra breeders, \$2.50. I have been breeding, for the last ten years, for the best honey-gatherers, and I now have them.

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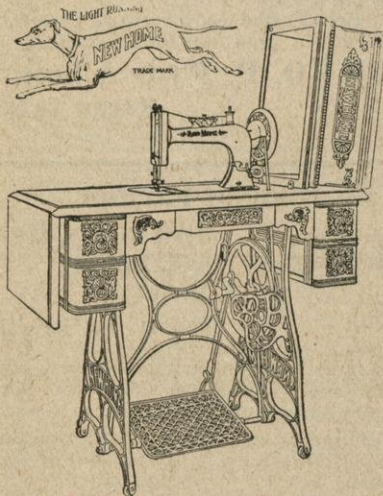
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We have either Golden Italians, 3-band Italians, or Holy Lands, bred in three separate yards. Our stock is choice home bred, from the best breeding queens procurable. Give us a trial order.

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Prices of either race:—

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6-8

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6-1 Please mention THE QUEEN.

LARGE Apicultural Establishment

(Established in 1860)

for the Rearing and Export of queen bees

PURE SELECTED ITALIAN KIND

Cav. Prof. PIETRO PILATI,

Via Mazzini No. 70,

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PRICE LIST

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

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

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

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

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

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OUR PRIDE

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

Send for our free
40-page catalogue.

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

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

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

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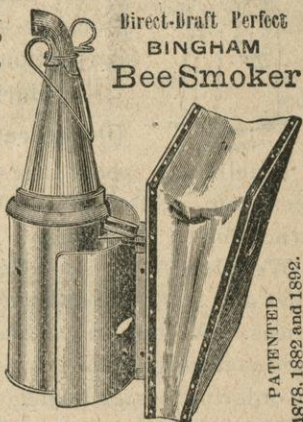
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Smoke engine	largest smok- er made	Per Doz.	each
4-inch stove		\$13 00.	Mail, \$1 50
Doctor,	3½ inch stove	9 00.	1 10
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