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## **The Southland queen. Vol. VII, No. 7 November 1901**

Beeville, Texas: The Jennie Atchley Company, November 1901

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# The Southland



# Queen



NOVEMBER, 1901.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN contains reports of three bee-keepers' conventions. Now is the time to subscribe.

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We wish to buy all the honey we can get at reasonable prices. Please write at once. Sample preferred.

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7-9

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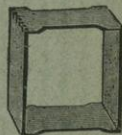
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# THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

Published Monthly. Devoted to the Exchange of Thoughts on Apiculture. \$1.00 Yearly.

Vol. VII.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, NOVEMBER, 1901.

No. 7.

## Proceedings of North, South and Central Texas Bee-Keepers' Associations.

HELD AT COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS,  
JULY 24, 1901.

(Concluded in this Number.)

Now, by giving a super with empty combs during a moderate flow, the queen is given the best occasion to extend her egg-laying to her fullest capacity. This will be prevented if the honey flow is very good, and so fast that the bees fill the cells faster with honey than the queen can lay eggs into them, or if she is kept down into a limited space by a queen-excluder. By the latter manipulation a larger or smaller amount of honey may be obtained, according to the strength of the colony; but development has been hindered in the spring, consequently the colony is not as strong as could be, besides the large amount of unnecessary labor expended.

2. Of more importance is the objection that large brood chambers are in a bad condition for the production of section honey when the main flow commences. When the section supers are put on, at the

beginning of the main flow, the combs in the brood chamber should contain as much brood as possible, and some bee-keepers want a brood-chamber of such a size that the queen can keep it full of brood during the honey flow. Hence they neglect the advantages of large brood-chambers in spring, and try to build up strong colonies in small chambers by manipulating the frames, a la Doolittle, with some considerable work. The problem is, how to use the advantages of large brood-nests in spring and small brood-nests during the main honey flow, both combined without their disadvantages. He solved this problem in a very simple way. It is well to know that no colony is better fitted for storing honey in sections than a strong swarm issuing just at the beginning of the main flow, especially if two or more swarm fall together just at the right time. We may get from them a good crop of comb honey even during a moderate honey-flow.

Gravenhorst taught, about 15 years ago, how to form such swarms at any time and have them work with the same vigor as natural

swarms. Consequently it was easy for him to combine these two experiences and in this way solve the problem. Since publishing his way of producing comb-honey more have appeared who use very similar ways to his. The construction of the hive is of less importance, as we can use large brood-nests in different ways. Those who have 8 or 10-frame hives may take two stories for a brood-chamber, one on top of another. He uses shallow frames, and the bees have brood in three or four of these in the spring.

Dadant prefers large combs in single stories. All these arrangements have advantages and disadvantages. One thing is important—that the frames are wide enough. Fortunately this question is settled for the United States, because the width of the Langstroth hive is the standard here and large enough. Other things could be considered with the advantages of large brood-chambers.

“How Can Beginners be Best Educated Not to Ruin a Market for those More Experienced?” The selling of honey was the most important subject connected with our industry. The important part being that it depends on that which brings the cash money on which success is based. By producing a first-class article it should be put up in the best marketable shape

and so as to attract the attention of buyers. The price was almost uniform all over Texas. Beginners should be taught all this; especially when an experienced bee-keeper has a market established he should see to the beginners. Teach them—either help them along, buy their honey or help them establish a market for it. When beginners have a surplus of honey during a good year, they just want to get rid of it, and thus they do harm through their ignorance. The demand for Uvalde honey has never been filled. Of course while their honey is of such fine quality as to have such a wide reputation, yet they also have some very inferior honey, too, from some few localities. Some of it is not even edible, and if it should be put on the market it would ruin it. Such must never be done, for any person that should happen to eat such inferior stuff would lose all desire for any more honey. Some make a big mistake by extracting too soon, before the honey is well ripened. He cited a case where some honey was bought in barrels by a dealer who handled honey extensively, and on opening one of the barrels, the vile stuff shot all over his person, and it made him feel so bad that he could not even bear to think about honey, so much so that not one pound did he ever

buy again. Besides this he gave several other experiences.

He also spoke about organization and the prices of honey. Then all the honey could be bought up for a little less per pound, to sell again to make enough for the trouble, and thus it would save much to the experienced. He said that all honey put up for sale should be a first-class article, and every package should bear the name and address of the producer to show that it is such. He also related of a firm that bought and sold any kind of honey, just as it would happen along, but that firm doesn't sell any now.

W. O. Victor's experience has been quite varied—relating a case where a large bee-keeper sold his honey, of fine grade, at ten cents per gallon less, in his market, than wholesale prices, which ruined his market entirely. He tried to buy the honey from this man at the price he was selling for, which was below the real wholesale price, but the bee-keeper would not sell all of it, as he said he wanted to supply his customers.

"What is the Best Race of Bees," on which W. O. Victor made a talk. Believed perhaps he was not well posted on the different races of bees, but having the Italians to begin with, they treated him so good that he stayed with

them. He never had any other races in his yards; hardly knows which race is the best. He told of the many strains of Italians, and how they could be bred. Spoke about certain strains of Italians, the bees of which start to run all over everything whenever a hive is opened. These he calls "race-horses," on account of their running, and thinks it the proper name for them. These he culls out as soon as he can. The dark, leather-colored Italians he thinks the best, as they are the gentlest bees, sticking on to their combs, and for honey-gathering they are the best all-round bee. Always ready when honey is to be had, watching even for the buds to open, so that the first sip of nectar may be taken. Some of the other strains are so vicious that he is afraid of them for the reason that they may be dangerous. He also touched on the long tongue hobby and believes there is something in it, as there are so many flowers we have with long carrola tubes, requiring longer tongues to reach down into them. Has tested bees possessing long tongues, and although some with long tongues did no better than some with shorter tongues, yet those with the long tongues outstripped anything in his yards. He also thinks that if this should not mean so much, yet long tongues

would not be a disadvantage. The three-banded Italians averaged longer tongues, while the goldens have some that show the longest tongue reach, but also some of the very shortest, blacks not excepted.

O. P. Hyde asked a question: "What is meant by different strains of Italians? It seems that there are only the three-banded Italians and the golden Italians."

Mr. Victor meant, by different strains of Italians, the difference in management and selection by certain breeders, causing a different strain of Italians in the end, by always selecting mothers who produce certain traits, would cause a strain in the end possessing those traits and different from strains bred on other lines.

Others spoke on this line and the great difference there is in the daughters of the same mother.

Mr. Atchley said that so much depends on locality as to which is the best race. For all-round purposes the three-band Italian is the bee, and especially for his locality, if restricted to a pure race. Cyprians and Holylands he thinks best for localities where strong colonies of bees are needed through the greater part of the year, as their queens are so prolific they keep up rousing colonies all through the season. He is an old friend of the three-band Italians, but not for

comb honey, as they crowd out the queens in the brood nest. They are all right for only one flow, as a rule, for by crowding out the queens, there is no force of bees to secure the honey of later flows. Hence, for a locality with more than one flow, queens are desired that keep a standing army all the time, and this will be a race of bees with queens so prolific that, if a queen is taken out of a hive fertile workers will take her place at once, their desire for brood-rearing being so strong. These would be Holylands or Cyprians, and besides he thinks that their wings are stronger and the bees have greater power, thus making them honey-getters, preferable to other kinds.

Questions were asked in regard to the best way to do when the queens of the three-banded Italians were crowded out of the brood-nest.

Some advised putting empty combs in the middle of the brood-nest, between combs of brood to have the queen lay into them. Others objected to this, as just such combs were filled with honey right in between combs of brood.

Mr. Atchley cited the experience of his son Charlie, who runs their apiary of three-banded Italians.

He had trouble with these—putting all the honey into the brood-

combs instead of the supers above, so he tried a new idea, that of putting the supers below the brood-nest, and there it was. So Mr. Atchley thinks that if we might strike onto the right way we might succeed all right with the three-banded Italians.

H. H. Hyde asked if a cross between the three-banded Italians and Holylands or Cyprians would not be a good one, and Mr. Atchley answered that it would.

L. Stachelhausen said that it took different races for different localities. For his locality the three-banded Italian is not good; only for one flow, and not enough bees left for the following ones. It would be best to cross with other races.

H. H. Hyde told of his long experience with different races, and how the Italians choke the brood-nest too much—said that the best yields he had were from colonies of Holyland bees.

Mr. Victor said that plenty room given during slow flows does not give trouble. Supers should be given always a little ahead of time, before the flow commences, and there should be brood from side to side, or a brood-chamber full of brood, so the bees are bound to store above. Then always give a little more room than needed.

Upon motion of Mr. Davidson, a

committee of four members to go to Buffalo, N. Y., in September to represent the Texas Bee-Keepers' Association at the convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association were chosen, and Udo Toepferwein, G. F. Davidson, Louis Scholl and H. H. Hyde were unanimously elected.

W. O. Victor was appointed as a committee of one to prepare the programme for the next meeting at College Station in 1902.

The Committee on Resolutions and Petitions handed in their reports, which were received and adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Texas Bee-Keepers' Association extend their heartfelt thanks to the management of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and especially Prof. Connell, for the courteous and kind attention we have received at their hands.

*Resolved*, That the Texas Bee-Keepers' Association, in convention assembled, desire to thank Prof. Mally for his kind advice and able address in our behalf, and that we as a body resolve to aid and assist him in his work.

*Resolved*, That we desire to thank Bro. O. P. Hyde for the able manner in which he has presided over the Central Texas Bee Keepers' Association the past year.

*Resolved*, That we tender our thanks to Bro. L. Stachelhausen for the able manner in which he has presided over the South Texas Bee-Keepers' Association for this year.



*Resolved*, That we as a body wish to thank the SOUTHLAND QUEEN for the assistance given through its columns; also to E. J. Atchley, its editor, for the manner in which he has pushed this matter and apiculture up before the people of our great State, and that we recognize the QUEEN as the official organ of the Texas Bee-Keepers' Association.

*Resolved*, That we appreciate and thank Bro. Louis Scholl for his incessant and able work in behalf of bee-keepers at large.

*Resolved*, That we, your committee, wish to make a strong resolution thanking the Committee on Programme, J. B. Salyer, L. Stachelhausen, Louis Scholl and E. J. Atchley, for the grand work they have done, as we deem it the most complete work that has been before our association.

*Resolved*, That we are pleased to invite and receive lady members into our organization without a membership fee, and that we request all members to bring their wives and daughters, as we must have the ladies with us if we expect best results.

*Resolved*, That we, the Texas Bee-Keepers' Association, in regular session assembled, do hereby express our thanks and appreciation to the Jennie Atchley Company for their kind offer to print all of the stationary that is needed by this association.

*Resolved*, That we request our delegates to the National Bee-Keepers' Association to urgently request that body to meet at some

point in the South, at some near future meeting, and we invite them to meet at the historical city of San Antonio in 1902. This will enable a great number of our most enthusiastic bee-keepers of the South to attend. We will guarantee a good attendance and to care for and entertain all that may attend.

E. J. ATCHLEY,  
W. O. VICTOR,  
O. P. HYDE,  
Committee.

The committee judging the bee-keepers' exhibits handed in their report of awards, as follows:

#### AWARDS AND WINNERS.

- Single Comb Nucleus, Goldens:  
First Prize, \$2.50—O. P. Hyde & Son.
- Single Comb Nucleus, Three-Band Italians:  
First Prize, \$2.50—O. P. Hyde & Son.
- Single Comb Nucleus, Holylands:  
First Prize, \$2.50—O. P. Hyde & Son.
- Sweepstakes on Bees, Greatest Number of Different Races:  
Surprise Package Valuable Articles—  
O. P. Hyde & Son.
- Best Section Comb Honey Exhibit:  
First, One Comb Honey Hive—G. F. Davidson.  
Second, Golden Breeder—J. B. Salyer.
- Best Sample Case Section Honey:  
Special, 50c—G. F. Davidson.
- Best Bulk Comb Honey Exhibit:  
First, 5 Cases Honey Cans—G. F. Davidson.  
Second, Golden Breeder—J. B. Salyer.
- Best Sample Bulk Comb Honey:  
Special 50c—G. F. Davidson.
- Best Extracted Honey Exhibit:  
1st, 5 Cases Honey Cans—G. F. Davidson.  
2d, Holyland Breeder—J. B. Salyer.
- Best Sample Extracted Honey:  
Special 50c—G. F. Davidson.
- Best Exhibit Beeswax:  
1st, Solar Wax Extractor—L. Scholl.  
2d, Apiary Tool Chest—J. B. Salyer.

Best Sample Bright Yellow Wax:  
Special 50c—Louis Scholl.

Best Display Honey Plants, Pressed:  
1st, Higginsville Smoker—L. Scholl.  
Special 50c—Louis Scholl.

Largest and Best Display of Apiarian  
Tools:

1st, \$5—Udo Toepperwein.  
2d, Foundation Fastener—O. P. Hyde  
& Son.

Sweepstakes, Largest, Best, Most Inter-  
esting and Instructive Exhibit, all  
things considered:

1st, Cowan Extractor—Udo Toepper-  
wein.  
2d, \$10—O. P. Hyde & Son.

Best Exhibit Bee-Keepers Supplies:  
1st, Blue Ribbon—Udo Toepperwein.  
2d, Red Ribbon—O. P. Hyde & Son.

All first prizes received in addi-  
tion blue ribbons, and seconds re-  
ceived red ribbons.

The other business was then all  
settled, and just before adjourn-  
ment, upon the entering of Prof.  
Connell into the room occupied by  
the bee-keepers' section of the  
Farmers' Congress, he was pre-  
sented with a case of beautiful  
white section comb honey through  
the association from Mr. Davidson,  
with very appropriate words by  
Mr. Atchley.

Prof. Connell accepted the same  
with words showing very pointedly  
how this token was appreciated  
by him, and he thanked them all  
for their kindness.

Hereupon the association ad-  
journed.

Until further notice we will pay  
20 cents in cash or 25 cents in  
trade for good beeswax.

## Uniting Swarms.

L. STACHELHAUSEN.

Recently I saw it recommended  
in our different bee journals to put  
two or more swarms together into  
a single hive for the purpose of  
getting large honey yields. I used  
this plan about twenty-two years  
ago and made a good crop, while  
all my bee-keeping neighbors had  
to feed their colonies for a winter  
supply. The method is good under  
certain conditions only; that is, if  
the swarming time is just before a  
good but short honey flow, or if  
the swarms come out during such  
a flow. These united swarms are  
in the best condition for storing  
section honey. Some years ago,  
before I learned to prevent swarm-  
ing practically I used to unite two  
or three swarms in the same way,  
but I found out by experience that  
if the honey flow lasted longer than  
twenty-one days after swarming,  
two separately hived swarms would  
store more honey than the same  
swarms united and put into one  
hive. If the honey flow is of short  
duration the strong united swarm  
will store honey right along from  
the start, while the weak swarms  
will use up all the honey they can  
gather for brood-rearing and wax-  
building.

In this connection it may be of  
interest that twenty-five years ago

Hannemann, in Brazil, recommended to unite a large number of swarms (once he had 56 pounds of bees in one big hive). He caught all the queens from the swarms, and for this purpose constructed a sieve through which the workers could pass, but no drones or queens. Some of the queens he put into the large hives at different places, imprisoned in cages of such a construction that no queen could go out, but the workers could go into the cage to the queen. This is the first use of the queen-excluder. He invented this bee-sieve in 1874 and published his management in the *Bienenzeitung* in 1877.

This management was quite practical for his locality and the existing circumstances. He simply changed his surplus bees into comb honey, as no brood at all was in his big hives, but he made a mistake to recommend his management for all circumstances, and was severely criticised by beekeepers of the United States. He is still living in high age in Southern Brazil.

Converse, Texas.

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### A Report.

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Have just received and read THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN. I notice reports from several parts of the State but see none from grand old Ellis. As briefly as I can I will

give my report from this part of the county. I came out of winter with fourteen colonies partly in old box gums. The cold and backward spring prevented my bees from building up very fast. During April and May they were practically on starvation, consequently I received no increase. When horse-mint began to bloom (which was cut short by the drouth), my bees were in very poor condition, but began to build up very rapidly, so when cotton came in they were ready for the struggle. I can't say we had a heavy flow, but I think it was an average for cotton, which continued some three or four weeks, and was cut short by another drouth. For about two or three weeks things began to look squally again for the bees, but it began to shower again the first part of August. Bees began to store honey again. Since that time my bees have had a moderate flow from cotton and broom weed. I worked only ten colonies for honey, the others not being in shape to gather surplus. Of the ten colonies run for honey, eight were run for extracted and two for comb honey. One colony made 73 one pound sections, the other 60 pounds chunk honey. Take them as a whole I got 670 pounds of honey, or an average of 67 pounds to the colony. I have at this time 23

colonies. I got my increase from the woods; have them all Italianized. I reared most of my queens myself and only had one queen mated. My bees are in as fine shape as I ever saw for the winter and are still storing surplus. I am thinking of changing my location to the eastern part of Navarro county, where I have bought a farm. The distance I will have to move my bees will be about fifty miles. Do you think I can safely move them that far? If so I wish you would give me in a foot note to this article a plan for moving bees on a wagon and what is the best time to move them. Hope I may see reports from other sections in your next issue.

R. L. PARKER.

Crisp, Texas, October 24, 1901.

Friend P.—We are sure that you can move your bees fifty miles or more successfully if proper care is used in preparing them and care used while they are in transit. The best time to move bees on wagons is when the weather is getting cool (not cold weather). If the weather is too cold the combs are liable to crack and break as the strain on them in hauling will surely break loose some of them if the weather is freezing. If such a time as mentioned above is selected a wire cloth over the entrances is sufficient ventilation. Load the hives on the wagon (spring wagon is best) in such a manner that the frames will hang crosswise of wagon body and the combs will not flap together so badly. This will be all that is necessary to move bees any distance up to 100 miles on wagons—ED.

## Toepperwein and Davidson's Travels.

(Continued from October Number..)

office with the other things. Ring 'em up, quick, and I will get a hack." It is only two blocks from our store to the hotel, and it was not long until Sam came sliding along the sidewalk like a gentleman of leisure. There was no hack around, so I motioned to Sam and Mr. Davidson to come over to an old express wagon, drawn by a horse which is not impossible has passed the days of the Civil War. We loaded the wagon with our grips and crawled on. The ride was as pleasant as any we ever experienced. Wheels would swing to the right and left like an up-to-date rocking chair. A great big umbrella with an advertisement on it was attached to the seat. The driver warranted us that it would not take longer than ten minutes to drive to the depot. "Well, now, Mr. Davidson, we have five minutes left after we get there, and time enough to kodak our outfit." "Who's going to do it, though?" "Well, that darkey in the back can snap it." "I doubt it, Udo, and you had better hurry." Here we are; so I jumped off the wagon and showed him how to do. I got back on the wagon, but to my sorrow the old fellow was trembling and

holding the kodak right to his face, looking into it like he was going to take his own picture. Mr. Davidson was just going to jump off the wagon to catch the train, when I took hold of the kodak and caught him and the driver. Well, he could not help but laugh, even if he was in a great hurry. In a few moments we were rolling away on the train going to the National Bee-Keepers' Convention at Buffalo. We soon passed through thousands of acres of cotton fields. The weather was pleasant and the people were all picking their cotton. The fields in this portion of Texas are very even and look beautiful. The fields are covered nearly altogether with cotton and corn.

The country from San Antonio to Palestine looks very much the same. Passing through Taylor I took a snapshot at the residence of Hy Jones. He has one of the neatest little house I have ever seen. The bee hives can not be seen on the picture on account of the beautiful vines growing all around the place. Mr. Jones is a very intelligent gentleman. He is a bachelor like myself, only not so foggy looking.

When we reached Palestine, Texas, the rays of the sun disappeared, and we sure flew along past the piney woods and gum trees. At a station before we got

to Palestine we were delayed on account of a hot box.

Mr. Davidson heard the pulley of a well screaming, and as he does not like ice water, it did not take him long to get off, and going in the direction of the well, but to his sorrow the conductor shouted "all aboard" before he got to the well. At Palestine Mr. D. was delighted to find a well right at the depot.

(Continued in next issue.)

### **Carniolans a Failure—Hybrids the Best.**

I had the first Italian bees that were ever brought to this country. I expect to harvest a big crop of honey next year.

I am mating all my queens to black drones, and my experience proves that good queens mated to black drones are the best honey getters.

As to Carniolan bees, they have proven a failure for honey, for I cannot keep them together—they want to swarm all the time.

The reason some queens lay drone eggs in worker comb is because they have been in-bred too much. My experience is that a queen mated to a drone whose mother was never mated will prove to be a drone-laying queen. The first queen is all right but her daughters will lay drone eggs in worker comb.

When I first commenced raising queens I thought I could not get along without a drone-laying queen and had some fine breeders from them, but their daughters laid drone eggs in worker comb.

I think queen-breeders ought to be careful about drones, for I think that has a great deal to do with bees. For honey I want the five-banded Italians mated to black drones, and they will always roll up the honey. My bees will average about one hundred pounds per colony this season. That is very good for blacks.

I see some are blowing the Carniolans for comb honey. They will think when they are swarming they are storing honey. I tried them two years and never got a super full of honey during the whole time, where the goldens made an average of 100 to 150 pounds per colony in the same yard. That sounds like Carniolans for honey! If you want bees that swarm and re-swarm get the Carniolans and you will have what you want.

Now, Mr. Editor, if this appears in print I will come again, giving my management for comb honey.

J. B. SCOGGINS.

Bigby, Ark., September, 5, 1901.

Good actions are the invisible hinges of the doors of Heaven—  
Victor Hugo.

## Obituary.

The Jennie Atchley Company:

FRIENDS.—Death has once more entered our midst, this time taking away W. H. Beasley, one of the oldest bee-keepers in the State. Mr. Beasley died at his "new" home in Uvalde on September 27, 1901, at the age of 74 years, 5 months and 24 days. Mr. Beasley was a reader of the QUEEN, and if I am not mistaken he had taken it from the time it started. He considered it the best bee paper printed for this Southern country. He also purchased his queens and other supplies from your firm.

Mr. Beasley was born in North Carolina, in which State he lived until nearly manhood. Leaving home he took up the occupation of stage driver, which he followed until past middle age. He had driven four horse stages in nearly all of the Southern States. He also at one time drove teams for Dan Rice's circus. He came to Texas about the year 1861, where he followed his chosen pursuit until 1870, when he traded his stage route for 300 head of cows. Many were the startling adventures he had in those early days with Indians and highwaymen. After trading his stage route he took his wife and stock and moved on the Sonchong creek, (then a run-

ning stream) about thirty miles east from Eagle Pass. Here he built a cabin and lived the life of the early pioneer, looking after the stock, or hunting, or fishing, as the case might demand. Here he remained until 1887, when he moved on the Flowers ranch, taking Flowers in as partner in the cattle business. At that time he had built his herd up until he had as good a lot of range cattle as was in Western Texas at the time. In the spring of 1885, while out deer hunting, he saw a swarm of bees hanging on a live oak tree. Going to the house, getting a soap box and hiving the swarm was but a short job, and thus he started in the bee business. Here he kept bees in the box hives peculiar to this country, making them himself of live oak lumber, with a smaller box to set on top for the surplus. This he would take to Eagle Pass, where he had a ready market for it at 25 cents per pound. He kept on in this old way until the following spring after moving on the Flowers place, where he transferred his bees into simplicity hives, subscribed for a bee paper, bought a text-book and began running his apiary on the advanced plan. In a few years he changed from the simplicity hive to the eight-frame dove-tail, which hive he continued to use until he sold out his apiary

in the spring of 1899. Previous to spring of 1897 he attended to the apiary himself, keeping the number at or below 100 by selling some every year. In 1897 and 1898 I had charge of his apiary. Here I found everything on a thorough, up-to-date plan, all dovetail hives newly painted, a honey house 12x40 feet, two 130-gallon storage tanks and everything necessary to run a modern apiary.

About two years ago his health began to give away, and wanting to spend the rest of his days in ease he sold out his cattle and had the business nearly closed up at the time of his death. For the last nine months he had been under the doctor's care all of the time, having had the services of four or five different physicians, but had been able to be around most of the time. He was confined to the bed for five weeks before he died. The doctor pronounced it gas of the stomach that caused his death. He moved to Uvalde about a week before he was taken down. His wife died about seventeen years ago, and he was laid in the Eagle Pass cemetery beside her.

In his death the community loses a good citizen and kind friend. He leaves one niece and nephew to mourn his loss. A FRIEND.

THE QUEEN is only \$1 per annum.

### “Bee-Fever.”

To the Southland Queen:

DEAR FRIENDS—I have been obliged to delay writing to you, as I have been “laid up for repairs.” A tale hangs to this which I can best tell you by copying an extract from a letter that the partner of my joys and sorrows wrote to her sister. It may have interest for you, as you will see that you are clearly “accessory before the fact,” and must bear your share of the penalty:

“Oh, good gracious! I must tell you of the new ailment that is afflicting Harry. You know what an enthusiast the dear fellow is in everything he touches, and how his geese are always swans. This time it is the bee-fever, to which typhoid is simple, and even yellow jack is less virulent. You cannot dream of such absolute absorption. Nothing is of interest unless it concerns bees. Just think, my sitting-room table is covered with bee books and magazines, which I must not move, as he runs in four hundred times a day to consult them and see (I reckon) if his bees are working according to rule. Every little, miserable weed in the country near and far he has entered in a book, when it blooms, how long, and how good for bees, and his talk is bee, bee, bee, until I can hear the buzzing. I do believe he has a personal acquaintance with each one. I know he has with the queens, for they each have a name painted on their box:

‘Yellow Rose of Texas,’ ‘Southland Queen,’ ‘The Lone Star,’ etc., etc., and if he does not talk to them I am confident they talk to him, for he can tell by their sounds just what they are doing. Some one from Texas sent him some queens, and his anxiety and expectation before they came, and while looking for them was somewhat akin to what we experienced before the advent of another little stranger whom you know. But when they did come you never saw the like. ‘Oh, mother, come look—oh, the beautiful things!—oh, how grand!’ I had never seen a queen, and naturally I expected to see something gorgeous. I looked into the little box he was holding up to me and innocently asked (never dreaming of provoking him): ‘Is that little brown thing the queen?’ You ought to have seen the look of disgust and indignation I received. ‘Little brown things? Why, woman, where are your eyes? She is two inches long and yellow as gold,’ with which, after glaring at me, he marched out in the high sulks. Well, pretty soon he came back all smiles and good humor to tell me he had now introduced them. This seemed an unnecessary formality to go through with insects, I thought, but I did not dare to say anything. All he could do then, was to wait a week and see if they had ‘took,’ or something (may be it is like vaccination.) At the end of the week here he comes for my embroidery scissors to cut off their legs or wings or something, and pretty soon I heard a terrible commotion at the barn, and a man came running to tell me he had



dislocated his shoulder by a fall. I ran as fast as I could, and met the procession coming to the house, the two men assisting him (I leave out what he was saying). I ran to him with 'Oh, Harry, are you hurt? Are you injured, dear, any bones broken?' I could see he was in much pain, but bless you, he gave me one of those high and mighty looks of his, and his lip curled up in scorn as he fairly yelled: 'Hurt? Bones broken? Injured? Why, woman, I tell you my queen is gone! What do you mean by talking of bones when I have lost my queen? Just like a woman!' We got him to bed to find his shoulder was dislocated, and it has taken many weeks to get well. It seems his blessed queen got away and lit away up inside the barn, when he went climbing and clambering up after her, when something broke and gave him a terrible fall. It had no effect on the fever, for it is certainly as bad as ever, a case of 'ruling passion, strong in death.' For my part I feel and hear nothing but 'buz, buz, buz,' all day long. Do not be surprised if you hear of my 'swarming' any time."

Some people may think it was not in good taste for me to thus read my good wife's letter and then send it to others, but you see there is a moral in it. I wish to impress upon others the truth of the old adage that "listeners never hear any good of themselves," besides I need sympathy.

#### HONEY BUG.

Arbuckle, Cal., Oct. 15, 1901.

### Detect by Scent.

To The Southland Queen:

You remember there was a discussion some time ago in THE QUEEN about how bees detect a stranger, or in other words, a bee from another colony. It is clearly proven to me that they detect by scent. Last spring I had two colonies of blacks in my home yard, and one of them commenced to rob the other and soon carried off half their stores, meeting no opposition. A colony of goldens attempted to take part in the robbery, but met strong opposition, and had to give up the job. Now, some one may say that the bright color of the goldens attracted the attention of the guards, but I don't believe it. The two colonies of blacks had the same scent, while the goldens had another. I introduced all my queens with smoke. When I buy or find a colony of blacks I introduce a yellow queen in place of their black one. A few days ago I took a golden queen from her hive and put her in a hive containing Carniolans, which I had made queenless. I used no smoke nor any protection for the queen. I found her next day busily depositing eggs as if no change had been made. Now either one of those colonies can rob the other without difficulty.

When we have a case of robbing there is an easy way to stop it if we commence in time. First find out what colonies are doing the robbing, or if there is more than one take the strongest one and set it in place of the one that is being robbed, and put the robbed one in place of the strong—then swap places with the others interested in the robbing, and all will soon quiet down and defend their hives. I would like to hear the experience of others on this sight and scent question.

A. G. ANDERSON.

Waring, Texas.

### California Honey Market.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 14, 1901.

The Jennie Atchley Co., Beeville, Texas:

GENTLEMEN—Glad to note the condition of the honey business in Texas, and that one section can hold out for fair prices. Our crop for Southern California is about 300 cars of extracted honey and 25 cars of comb honey. The comb has all been marketed at about 10 cents. We have offers of 11 and 12 now, but cannot fill. Of the crop of extracted about 100 cars have been marketed. One hundred cars or more will be held for better figures, so that we have little more stock to do business on the present basis, and I see prices advancing.

Hope California in the next few years will boom as she has never

done before, and according to *Gleanings Texas* is also liable to have a boom. Yours truly,

B. S. K. BENNETT.

We suppose that you mean that South Texas is to have a boom in beedom, as Mr. Root does not speak much about North Texas. We are glad to note that you have a fair crop of honey in Southern California and getting fair prices.—ED.

### Caution.

In your June issue a correspondent of Brunswick, Ga., writes of "yellow jasmine." Why it has not killed his bees I can't imagine, for if he means what I know as "yellow jasmine" it is a poison of some virulency, and may do him a terrible harm. If I am not mistaken it is "gelsemium" of the materia medica. Locality has much to do with such things, and besides local names are often misleading, but at any rate he had better find out before he offers that honey to anyone to eat? I was born and raised under a "yellow jasmine" in Georgia and unless it has changed (with many other things) "sense de war," it will bear looking into before mischief comes of it.

H. B. J.

It is not true that alfalfa honey is always light. In some localities it is a light amber, and in others it is next thing to water white.—Ex.

## OUR SCHOOL.

Mrs. JENNIE ATCHLEY  
INSTRUCTOR.



To the Southland Queen:

FRIEND EDITOR—I notice that you say you do not use wire in putting foundation in frames. Will you please answer me in the next issue of your paper the following questions: What kind of hives do you use? Do you use full sheets of foundation or merely starters, and what weight of foundation do you use? Do you use all worker comb foundation, or do you allow the bees to build any drone comb? Do you think it would be a good idea to leave a small space for the bees to build drone comb? If I do not the queen goes into the sections. When the bees ball a new queen which has been introduced into a colony do they try to sting her or kill her by some other means? What shall I do when my colonies are almost full of brood now and very little honey, and very little chance to get enough for winter? I have enough of the bitter honey of which I spoke some time ago to winter them, but it is in shallow frames and sections. Would you leave the supers on the hives all the winter, or would it be best to take them off and feed the honey back? How can I get the honey out of the sections without destroying the combs? My idea was to dilute it with water for feeding next spring, if I could get it out of the combs. I think if it is fed back out of the combs it will make them so wild over it that they will almost destroy the combs, and then it would all be cleaned up too soon, and I would fail in my purpose of keeping them at work on it when I want brood-rearing increased to the greatest

possible extent. I think that the bees would winter better with the supers off, but our winters are not very cold here. The temperature rarely goes lower than ten degrees, and many winters it does not get that low. Would the bees freeze with the supers on in this kind of weather? I might add that there is never a week that they cannot get a flight. Will the bees keep the drones in a hive, if the queen is removed, until they can rear a new queen?

JOE S. WISE.

Hazlehurst, Miss., Sept. 27, 1901.

Friend W.—We use the regular Langstroth simplified hives, taking L. frames. We use mostly full sheets of foundation, but it is owing to circumstances. We use nothing but worker foundation. The bees will provide some space for drones, do as we may. We have but little trouble with queens laying in upper stories or sections. The bees sometimes sting queens, but so many undertake the job that it forms a ball, and they smother or squeeze the queens to death. Better feed if colonies do not get honey enough for winter. Let the supers remain on top and the bees will take the honey down as fast as they need it. Take off all supers that have no honey. The bees will remove the honey without injuring the combs. Your bees would not freeze in your locality with the supers left on. Yes, as a rule, bees will keep drones till they get a laying queen. We are preserving drones that way now.

To the Southland Queen:

Did you ever see live oak balls covered with a sweet substance? My bees do not work on it with the vim I would like, but do not know the reason.

Yours truly,

J. E. CHAMBERS.

Vigo, Texas, October 1, 1901.

Friend C.—Yes, we have seen a sweet substance ooze from live oak balls, and from daylight till 9 o'clock we have seen them work very hard and lay up great quantities of such nectar or bug juice. The reason your bees do not work on it is because they have other sources furnishing honey.

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\* \*

Mr. E. J. Atchley:

DEAR SIR—I have received a copy of your paper, THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN, and I have heard so much about bees doing well in your locality, I thought I would find out some facts, and would like to ask you a few questions: Are bees profitable enough to make a special business of in or around Beeville or in Bee County. Is the territory overstocked or is it liable to be soon; if so, how soon? Are you sure of a paying crop every year? Is your section healthy to live in? Is the country swampy or high, rolling land? What can city and county property be bought for? What can bees be bought for? I have fifty hives of Italian bees. Would you ship them or sell and buy anew? I suppose, though, it would all depend on prices here and there. I have had some experience with bees and raising queens. I am a dentist and like to attend bees on the side as recreation.

Yours truly,

C. H. BEATTY.

Amite, La., July 4, 1901.

Friend B.—A great deal depends on circumstances whether or not bees can be relied on for a special business. If you select a good location, a good strain of bees, manage the business on scientific principles, and put your mind and muscle into it, and run from 200 to 500 colonies, we think you can support an average-sized family, and likely have something left if economy is used all round. Some localities in this country are well stocked, while there is some good vacant territory. He have had paying crops of honey for the past seven years, but the future is unseen, still we naturally expect some honey every year. Yes, we think this is a reasonably healthy country. No swamps; some rather level, and some rolling and hilly. City lots from \$50 to \$2000. Pasture and brush land \$5 to \$10 per acre five to ten miles from railroad. Bees are worth from \$2.50 to \$4 per colony, owing to their condition, hives, used, etc. It would depend on how much you could sell for, and how much expense in moving. If you could sell for about the same price given above it would be best to sell. It would be well for you to come and see for yourself before moving, or at least we think this would be your best course. You might not see things in the same light that we do.

The Jennie Atchley Company:

I am a beginner in apiculture. There are two things that I know about bees—one is that they can sting and another is that if a man starts out wrong it is hard for him to get right. We have the black bees and the so-called Italians in this country. I would like very much to have a description of your Cyprian and golden bees, and would appreciate advice in regard to what race of bees would be most suitable. I intend to raise honey, not bees for the market. Also I am thinking of using the Draper or Jumbo hive, as it is called. Do you advise its use. Now the reason I have selected the Jumbo hive is that moth seldom ever attack a strong colony of bees, but a weak one cannot resist and is soon killed outright.

Fraternally, H. S. MANSFIELD,  
Hammonsville, Ark., Oct. 22, 1901.

Friend M.—The Cyprian bees are very much like Italians in color, but a marked difference in character. Cyprian bees are more active, more vicious as a rule, build combs different and differ in many other ways from Italians. Golden bees are an admixture of Italians and Cyprians and a very pretty looking bee, but our experience is they are not as profitable as Holylands and Cyprians. We are in favor of large hives if locality will justify it. The Jumbo will be O. K. if you have all hives and frames uniform. Please bear in mind, however, that a large hive does not always mean a strong colony, but many times the reverse, unless great care is used in keeping *good*

*queens* in each hive. More depends upon the queens than hives if strong colonies are desired. It is better to use small hives with queens that are just moderately prolific, then they can keep all combs better protected from moths.

\* \*  
\*

Do you put any other covering on top of frames under flat covers? If so, what is used. Also what about the gable covers? What kind of covers do you use in your apiaries? What style of frames do you use in producing bulk comb honey? What grade of foundation do you use for extracting frames? Is the thin surplus the same size as brood foundation?

Yours truly,

OTTO SUELTFUSS.

San Antonio, Tex., July 6, 1901.

Friend S.—We do not use any quilt or cover over frames. Some use a burlap quilt over frames. We use both flat and gable covers with about equal success. We use the standard L. size frames for all purposes for the sake of uniformity. Medium brood, full sheets, is the grade we use for brood frames and surplus for upper frames. No, surplus foundation is only half as wide as brood foundation as a rule.

—♦♦♦—  
Fall swarming is still in order. A fine girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. G. McCain on the 12th inst. Mother and child doing well. Mrs. McCain is our oldest daughter, Amanda.

# THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

..ASSISTED BY..

WILLIE, CHARLIE AND AMANDA ATCHLEY.

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

Entered at the Post Office at Beeville, Texas, for  
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BEEVILLE, TEXAS, NOVEMBER, 1901.

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### General Instructions.

Send money by registered mail, P. O. order, express money order or by bank draft. Do not send private check under any circumstances. One and two cent stamps will be accepted for amounts under one dollar—must be in good order. Our international money order office is Beeville, Texas, and all remittances from foreign countries must be made through that office.

Address all communications to  
THE JENNIE ATCHLEY COMPANY,  
Beeville, Bee Co., Texas.

Circular letters are being mailed to a great many Texas bee-keepers, which read as follows, and which we desire to call special attention

to, as this very important matter ought not to be ignored by a bee-keeping public who are progressive and wide awake, like most apiarists of Texas, so we ask one and all to read and act at once. The matter referred to reads thus:

MY DEAR FRIEND—Please find enclosed copy of the Constitution of our Texas Bee-Keepers' Association, which I would ask you to read and note what advantages are offered you to become a member, and not only a member of a State Association, but a National Association as well, which has as its main object the protection of bee-keepers' rights, thus protecting all its members against intruders on their rights. So every bee man should take advantage of this opportunity by joining the Association as soon as possible, so I ask you to reply at an early date, as I am getting up a large list which will be sent off to the General Manager by December 1, so please write me soon. You will also notice the low subscription rates on the different bee journals, of which I would like to have you send me a list of the ones desired. I have already quite a list and would like to add yours. All subscriptions sent with the annual dues will be attended to promptly; and every bee-keeper should read one or more of these and keep up with the times.

Hoping to receive an early reply, I remain fraternally yours,

LOUIS SCHOLL.

ORCHARD, Tex., Sept. 25.

Mr. Willie Atchley, Beeville, Texas:

MY DEAR SIR—Your famous reputation as a queen-breeder suffers no injury by the announcement to bee-keepers that you have selected a queen from the Stanley strain which you like far better than all the rest. I hope that she will prove a

good queen, and that she may gladden your pathway for many, many years. I feel no hesitancy in so writing you, as my circle of good will for your father is so extended that all his children are certainly within its boundaries.

Yours very truly,

WILL M. GRAY.

Friend Gray—I desire to thank you for your kind words and good will for myself and for my father. Such kindnesses are appreciated by us all. WILLIE ATCHLEY.

We are now, November 1, feeding some of our apiaries slightly, not that they are necessarily needing it, but to enable us to overhaul them and equalize stores, etc., without creating robbing and loss. Our out-door or open-air feeding is a successful plan, and represents a honey flow better than anything we ever tried. We can feed 1000 pounds to 100 colonies in one day with our out-door feeder.

We were honored by a pleasant visit by Prof. F. W. Mally, of College Station, State Entomologist, on the 26th of October, and we discussed bugs and bees until a late hour that evening. Prof. Mally is anxious to give all the information obtainable concerning the honey plants of Texas, and has agreed to answer all inquiries in regard to naming honey plants through the QUEEN. Send your plants to be named to Prof. F. W.

Mally, College Station, Texas, and ask him to give the information and name through the QUEEN, and he will be glad to comply. Let us all co operate with Prof. Mally, and he will be a great benefit to bee-keepers. He has succeeded in starting the ball to rolling regarding a bee experimental farm at College Station. We *must* lend a helping hand in this matter.

We clip the following from the *Refugio Review* of October 18th, 1901, which is a high compliment on Bee County as a beeman's land:

"Beeville is the greatest honey region probably in the world—certainly in America. The Jennie Atchley Company are known all over the world as handlers and developers of the busy little bee and its delicious product. That energetic editor of the SOUTHLAND QUEEN, Mr. E. J. Atchley, has shown what a field is open to Southern bee-culture. He has not only gained wealth but fame, and his publication, THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN, is known all over the world as the highest authority on bees."

We have just learned of the death of the estimable wife of our good friend, T. J. Adams, of Velasco, Texas. Our sympathy goes out to Bro. Adams in his sad misfortune. It will be remembered by some that Brother and Sister Adams lived at Beeville some five or six years ago.



## Bee-Keepers Supplies For Texas.

To our many friends and patrons in the "Lone Star State" we wish to say that we have recently opened a Branch House, at Hutto, Williamson County, Texas, where we will keep almost a complete line of the best goods manufactured, and at prices to suit the purchaser. We have the good fortune to procure for the management of this Branch House, those veteran bee-keepers and queen-breeders, O. P. Hyde & Son, who will fill your orders with as much care as though you send them direct to us. Bee-keepers in Central and Southern Texas will do well to get our Texas prices before ordering elsewhere. Remember we will not be undersold or beaten in quality. Our goods are the best made. See what others say of them:—

Round Rock, Texas, Jan. 23rd, 1901.  
R. B. Leahy. Dear Friend:—I have received the 75 hives you shipped me and must say they are the best put up hives I ever saw; everything fits so nice, and such fine lumber too. I am also highly pleased with my foundation. Those "Higginsville" ventilated covers are "DAISES." I would not exchange your goods for the — goods that are being offered here.  
Yours truly, FRANK L. ATEN.

Hutto, Texas, Jan. 11, 1901.  
Leahy Mfg. Co., Higginsville, Mo. Dear Sirs:—Received my supplies yesterday, 10th. I am well pleased with same, beyond my expectations; also foundation. It is the best L. B. Fdn. I ever saw or bought. You are right; it makes a fellow smile when he looks at it, and I think the bees will smile too.  
I am yours truly, HENRY SCHMIDT.

Floresville, Texas, Jan. 21, 1901.  
Leahy Mfg. Co., Higginsville, Mo. Gentlemen:—The car of goods you shipped me is O. K. Every appearance indicates that in their packing there was an eye single to having everything especially nice and correct. Have delivered some hives to James Bell, of Fairview, who reports having made up some, and states they are the nicest and most perfect made lot of hives he ever saw.  
Yours truly, M. M. FAUST.

## LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO.,

Hutto, Williamson Co., Texas,

and

Higginsville, Mo.

### A Liberal Offer.

We will give as a premium for every new subscriber with \$1.00 this year, one nice untested Italian queen, and to all old ones that will pay up and one year in advance.

Jennie Atchley Co.  
Beeville, Texas.

If you want any kind of job printing nicely done send us a description of it and let us give you an estimate of its cost.

The Jennie Atchley Co.,  
Beeville, Texas.



# Attention!

Advertise your Farms, Ranches, City property, Timber Lands, and all your real estate in the National Exchange and you will find customers in all parts of the U. S. and Canada. No matter where your property is located an ad in the National Exchange will find the customer. It has a large circulation and goes to the class of people that you desire to reach. Send us a trial ad and it will be the best investment that you ever made. Advertising rates only 8cts per line. Subscription price 50cts a year payable in advance.

**NATIONAL EXCHANGE PUB. CO.,**

Sample Copy 5 cents. None Free.

**SEATTLE, WASH.**

## ❀ HONEY QUEENS! ❀

I have them, as daily letters testify. Recent conclusions force the belief that the leather-colored strain of three-banders excel in honey-gathering. If you want Golden's my strain takes the lead of all others, and I have tried them all; 250 colonies for honey, and 200 strong nuclei that will winter over. I am prepared to send you a queen any day you may order. Tested or untested queens, \$1.00. Leather breeders, \$2.50. Owing to increased demand straight 5-band breeders are \$5.00 each.

**W. H. LAWS, Beeville, Texas.**

## California Honey!

**BIG CROPS AGAIN. GREAT FUTURE.  
HONEY TRUST FORMING.**

Many improvements in process of development. Send for copy of **Pacific Bee Journal**, \$1 a year, 20c for 3 months' trial. 237 E. 4th st., Los Angeles, Cal.

## Bees Pay in Colorado

As they do nowhere else on earth. If you want to learn all about the marvelous honey resources of this favored region you should subscribe for the

**Rocky Mountain Bee Journal.**

Monthly, 50 cents per annum. Sample copy free. Address as above.

Boulder, Colorado.

## WANTED---HONEY AND WAX.

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

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

## Forced To Rise.

We have been forced to rise 10 per ct. on hives and frames for 1901. Lumber has advanced and the rise we have made is very slight considering the advance on lumber. All articles that we have advanced on will be mentioned in THE QUEEN and 1901 catalogue. Bees and queens remain as for 1900.

### 1901 Prices of Queens and bees.

#### CHEAP QUEENS AND COMPETITION.

We are often asked why we do not sell queens as cheap as Mr. so-and-so. To this we will say that we do not enter into competition with any one in the queen business. We think we have been in this business long enough to learn what is a "live and let live" price, and we think you will agree with us when you note our prices given below. We must place a guarantee upon all queens sent out, and we try to send nothing but good ones, and after all dead queens are replaced, cost of food, cage and mailing comes off there is only a small portion left for our work, and if we should sell queens at less than cost we fear we would not hold out another 22 years in the business. We try to send you value received when you order anything of us. Untested queens, either from imported Italian stock, Carniolan, Cyprian, Holyland, or our best 5 band strains, February, March, April and May, 1 dollar each, 5 dollars for 6 or 9 dollars per dozen. June to Nov. first, 75 cents each, \$4.25 for 6 or 8 dollars per dozen. Tested queens, three-band, \$1.50 each, of other races, \$2.00 each, at all seasons of the year. Fine breeders, from previous season's rearing, 5 dollars each. We will select you a queen from any race or strain for 50 cents extra to prices given. Bees by the pound, 1 dollar; 10 or more pounds, 90 cents for each pound, and untested queens to go with them, 75 cents each. If you wish a large lot of bees and queens write for wholesale prices.

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

## Texas Branch of the A. I. Root Co

The demand for our goods in Texas is increasing so rapidly that we have concluded to keep a large and complete stock of bee-keepers' supplies in San Antonio, which has such good shipping facilities. You will do well to send in your estimates for next season's supplies. Nearly all of you know our goods, so we will let you do the praising. Honey and beeswax wanted.

### The A. I. Root Co.

UDO TOEPPERWEIN, } Managers.  
A. Y. WALTON, JR. }  
G. F. DAVIDSON, Traveling Salesman.

## Job Printing for Bee-Keepers

EXECUTED BY

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

# INCUBATOR ON TRIAL

## The Perfected Von Gulin.

Successful result of 25 years' experience.  
Scientifically correct, practically perfect.  
Non-explosive metal lamps.  
Double and packed walls.  
Perfect regulation of heat and ventilation.  
Made of best materials, and highest quality  
of workmanship and finish.

PRICES \$7.00 AND UP.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR NO PAY.  
We make Brooders, Bee Hives & Supplies.  
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Until further notice you can still get the "Poultry, Bee and Fruit Journal for 10c a year. Or by getting four of your friends to send with you, we will either extend your subscription one year or make you a gift of a good poultry book. Send today,—NOW—before it is too late, as this offer may be withdrawn at any time. Send your dime and get the neatest, boiled down, right to the point, stop when you have said it, monthly journal an entire year. Thirty words in Breeder's Column for 25c. Display advertising 75c per inch, net. No discounts for time or space. A guarantee of satisfaction written in every contract.

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

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**Bees-Wax Up.**

We offer 25 cts. per lb., in trade, for bees-wax laid down at Beeville, prepaid, until further notice. Put your name and address on the package and tell how much you send.

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY CO., Beeville, Tex.

**CYPRIONS:** the best honey-gatherers.  
The gentlest bees: **CARNIOLANS.**

The largest stock of imported queens in America of each of these races is now in the apiaries named below. Select imported queens \$5.00 each. Homebred queens after May 10th \$1.00 each; each race kept in widely separated apiaries. Personal experience for years in the native land of each race. Address:

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7-1

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**The Jennie Atchley Co.,**  
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Send for our free 40-page catalogue.

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

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

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Bee-keepers here is your chance to get queens of a superior strain for business, prolificness and beauty. According to The A. I. Root Co., I have the longest tongue bees yet known. I want 1000 or more new names in this the new century to whom I will mail my catalogue for 1901, which explains all. To introduce my strain I am giving free a \$3.00 breeder to every 100 names. Tested and choice breeders at reasonable prices. Write to-day for price list.

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

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

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6-8

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## Queens. ❀ QUEENS! ❀ QUEENS!!

FRIENDS:—I am now better prepared to supply you with queens and bees than ever before, as I have more bees now, and double my regular number of queen rearing yards. I can supply you with queens and bees of almost any kind, the different kinds of which I breed in separate yards, from six to twenty miles apart. Three banded Italians, five banded goldens, Holylands, Cyprians, Albinos and Carniolans. Untested queens of either race from now until further notice, 75 cts. each, \$4.25 for six, or \$8.00 per dozen. Tested queens, \$1.50 each. Fine breeders, from previous season's rearing, \$5.00 each.

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## Now is the Time to Order



*Don't wait until your bees are*  
**HANGING ON A LIMB**  
*to order your hives and sup-  
 plies, but order them now, and  
 be ready for them when.....*

**THEY DO SWARM.**


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**T**HAT we carry a full line of Bee-Keepers' Supplies, and everything in the Bee-Keeper's line, such as Hives, Frames, Extractors, Smokers of all kinds, Foundation and any thing you may want in the Bee line. Bees and Queens. Catalogue free. Read the following testimonial—such we are receiving:

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**The Jennie Atchley Company,**  
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	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
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The ordination must be united with the payment which shall be effected by means of post-money-orders.

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

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

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

PRICES OF

# Bingham Perfect BEE Smokers and

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Patented 1878, 1882 and 1892.

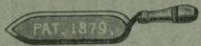
Smoke engin { largest smok- 4-inch stove { er made } Per Doz. each	\$13 00.	Mail, \$1 50
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Yours, etc., W. H. EAGERTY, Cuba, Kansas, January 27, 837.

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



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**Low Freight and Quick Delivery.** To secure these two necessary advantages—low freight and quick delivery—and to be better prepared to serve the interests of our Texas friends, is our reason for establishing this new branch office. No other point in Southern Texas is better adapted to serve as a distributing point than San Antonio. It has four great railroads—the Southern Pacific R. R. east and west, the International & Great Northern R. R. from Laredo up through San Antonio and Central Texas, the San Antonio & Aransas Pass R. R. and San Antonio & Gulf R. R. It also has both the Wells-Fargo and Pacific Express Companies.

**Our Managers.** We have secured as managers Mr. Udo Toepperwein, formerly of Leon Springs, and Mr. A. Y. Walton, Jr., both of whom are well known to the bee-keepers of South and Central Texas. They are also thoroughly familiar with practical bee-keeping and all matters associated with it, and any orders sent this branch will receive prompt, careful attention.

**Our Goods.** As usual our motto is to furnish the best goods of the most approved pattern. We do not undertake to compete in price with all manufacturers. Bee-keepers have learned that it does not pay to buy cheap supplies, for a saving of 10 cents on the first cost of a hive may be a loss of many times this amount by getting poorly made and ill-fitting material. Every year brings us many proofs that our policy of "the best goods" is a correct one.

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