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— THE —
SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

— PUBLISHED BY —

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY COMPANY,

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, : : : : : APRIL, 1901.

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THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

Published Monthly.

Devoted to the Exchange of Thoughts on Apiculture.

\$1.00 Yearly.

Vol. VI.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, APRIL, 1901.

No. 12.

Premium List of Apiarian Exhibit at College Station.

BY LOUIS SCHOLL, Sec. & Treas. CTBKA.

—1—

1—Single-comb nucleus—Golden Italians. 1st—\$2.50; by E. J. Atchley, 2.50.

2—Single-comb nucleus—Three-band Italians. 1st—\$2.50; by E. J. Atchley, 2.50.

3—Single-comb nucleus—Holy-Land. 1st—\$2.50; by G. W. Hufstedler, 1.00, J. M. Faust, 1.00, and J. B. Salyer, .50.

4—Single-comb nucleus—Black bees. 1st—\$2.50; by M. M. Faust, 1.00, G. F. Davidson, 1.00 and J. B. Salyer, .50.

5—Sweepstakes on bees—Greatest number of different races, one-frame nuclei. 1st—Surprise package valuable articles.

—2—

1—Best section comb honey exhibit. 1st—By Udo Toepperwein, one comb honey hive; 2nd, by O. P. Hyde & Son, one golden breeder.

(1 @)—Best sample case sections— .50.

2—Best bulk comb honey exhibit. 1st—E. J. Atchley, five cases

8-inch screw-top cans; 2nd, W. H. Laws, fine golden breeder.

(?)—Best sample bulk comb— .50.

3—Best extracted honey exhibit. 1st—O. P. Hyde & Son, five cases extracted honey cans; 2nd, E. R. Jones, Holy-Land breeder.

(?)—Best specimen extracted honey— .50.

4—Best exhibit bees-wax. 1st—by Udo Toepperwein, one Doolittle wax-extractor; 2nd, Louis Scholl, apiary-tool chest.

Best sample of wax, not less than 2 lbs., bright yellow wax to have preference. By— .50.

—3—

1—Best collection honey plants, pressed. 1st—R. B. Leahy, brass Higginsville smoker; 2nd, Louis Scholl, Clark smoker.

2—Largest and best display apiarian implements.

1st—

L. Stachelhausen.....	2.50
F. J. R. Davenport.....	1.00
J. H. Faubion.....	1.00
Chas. Freirich.....	.50

Total....\$5.00

2nd—Louis Scholl, combined brood-frame foundation-fastener, wiring and nailing gauge.

3—Sweepstakes—largest, best, most interesting and instructive exhibit, all things considered.

1st—

G. F. Davidson.....	2.50
J. B. Salyer.....	2.50
F. L. Aten.....	2.50
E. Y. Terral.....	2.50

Total....\$10.00

2nd—R. B. Leahy, 2-frame Cowan honey-extractor.

4—Blue ribbon best exhibit apiarian supplies.

5—Red ribbon second best exhibit apiarian supplies.

PREMIUM LIST.

—Single-comb nucleus. Gold ens. \$2.50.

—Single-comb nucleus. Three-band. 2.50.

—Single-comb nucleus. Holy-Land. 2.50.

—Single-comb nucleus. Black bees. 2.50.

—Sweepstakes on bees. Greatest number of different races, in one-frame nuclei. Surprise package of articles.

—Best section comb honey exhibit. 1st, one comb honey hive; 2nd, fine golden breeding queen.

—Best sample case of section honey. .50.

—Best bulk comb honey exhibit. 1st, five cases 8-inch screw-top cans; 2nd, fine golden breeding queen.

—Best sample bulk comb, not less than (?) lbs. .50.

—Best extracted honey exhibit. 1st, five cases extracted honey cans; 2nd, one fine Holy-Land breeder.

—Best specimen extracted honey. Not less than 12 lbs; quality, etc. .50.

—Best exhibit of bees-wax. 1st, Doolittle solar wax-extractor; 2nd, one apiary-tool chest.

—Best sample bright yellow wax. .50.

—Best display of honey plants, pressed. 1st, one brass Higginville smoker; 2nd, Clark cold blast smoker.

—Largest and best display apiarian supplies. 1st, cash prize, sum of \$5.00; 2nd, foundation-fastener, nailing and wiring gauge.

—Sweepstakes; largest, best, most interesting and instructive exhibit, all things considered. 1st, cash, the sum of \$10.00; 2nd, one Cowan honey-extractor.

—Blue ribbon 1st, red ribbon 2nd, exhibit bee-supplies.

We would like to have a few copies of the following numbers of THE QUEEN:—March, April, October, and November, 1898, February and March, 1899, February, April, and July, 1900, and January and February, 1901. We will extend anyone's subscription one month for each copy of any of the above numbers they will send us, until we have as many as we require.

PROGRAMME.

Session at College Station, July 22 to 25, 1901.

MORNING SESSION.

Called to order by President.
Prayer by Rev. J. H. Manlove.
Presidents' report of N., S. and C.
Texas. Secretaries' report of N.,
S. and C. Texas. Call for new
members. Election of officers.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

1st. Bee-keeping for farmers;
E. J. Atchley and Henry Schmidt.
Criticised by convention.

2nd. Production of chunk comb
honey; M. M. Faust and O. P.
Hyde. Criticised by convention.

3rd. Manipulating bees for a
large yield of good-flavored extract-
ed honey; J. H. Manlove. Criti-
cised by convention.

4th. How can queens be forced
to lay in queen-cell-cups? E. R.
Jones and H. H. Hyde. Criticised
by convention.

5th. Importance of good queens;
W. H. Laws, Willie Atchley and
A. I. Davis. Criticised by con-
vention.

6th. How to raise good queens;
G. F. Davidson. Criticised by
convention.

7th. Experience in moving
bees; B. A. Guest and J. T. Bell.
Criticised by convention.

8th. Importance of large breed-
ing space; L. Stachelhausen and
F. L. Aten. Criticised by con-
vention.

9th. How can beginners be

best educated not to ruin a market
for those more experienced? D.
C. Milam. Criticised by conven-
tion.

10th. What is the best race of
bees? E. Y. Terral and G. W.
Hufstедler. Criticised by conven-
tion.

11th. Who should keep bees?
T. B. Bounds and J. J. Waldrip.
Criticised by convention.

12th. Location for an apiary;
Rev. Jno. Pharr and J. H. Tom.
Criticised by convention.

13th. Advantages of exhibits
at fairs; Louis Scholl and J. B.
Salyer. Criticised by convention.

14th. Is it to the interest of the
experienced bee-keeper to persuade
others to go into the bee business?
O. P. Hyde and W. H. White.
Criticised by convention.

15th. Foul brood; F. J. R.
Davenport. Criticised by conven-
tion.

16th. Does it pay to make your
own supplies? Udo Toepperwein
and Tom Houston. Criticised by
convention.

17th. Is it advisable to buy un-
tested queens for requeening an
apiary? E. B. Norwood and W.
A. Evans. Criticised by conven-
tion.

18th. Selling honey for cash or
on commission; E. J. Atchley, O.
P. Hyde and F. L. Aten. Criti-
cised by convention.

19th. A better freight rate on
bees; H. H. Hyde, E. J. Atchley,
E. R. Jones and E. Y. Terral.

QUESTION BOX to be taken up
at each session.

Told by a Man From Texas.

“Talk about your queer trades,” said a man from Texas, “what do you think of bee-tracking as a means of making a living? I know several professional bee-trackers, who have never done anything else in their lives, and their skill is something almost incredible. What is the work like, do you ask? Well, I’ll explain. Down in Bee County, in my State, where some of the greatest apiaries in the world are located, all honey is graded and marked according to the bloom from which it was obtained. For example, you may have your choice of cotton blossom, wild clover, horse mint and several other brands, each distinct in flavor. This seems mysterious to a stranger, because the bees range wild over miles of countrysides; but it was discovered long ago that the colony from each hive or cluster of hives always draws its sweets from some one particular flower and religiously shuns the others. At the beginning of the honey-making season the proprietor of a bee farm wants to know, of course, how much of each flavor he is going to have, as a basis for calculations; so he sets the tracker to work. The tracker, who is always a native Mexican,

mounts his tough little bronco, rides over to a row of hives, waits until a big, healthy looking bee emerges, and, when it flies away on its daily quest, he gallops along in its wake. Often the feeding ground is miles distant, and the bee takes anything but a beeline. On the contrary it makes long detours, frisks and frolics through gardens, loafes in shady groves and has a good time generally; but it is the rarest thing in the world for it to shake off its ‘shadow.’ How the Mexican manages to keep it in sight and distinguish it from other bees it meets en route, I have never been able to understand. The business seems actually to develop a special faculty. When the bee finally reaches its destination, the tracker makes a mental note of the variety of flower and then returns home. Next day he verifies his observation by following another honey-gatherer and then labels the hive and proceeds to the next one. When his task is done the apiary man knows exactly what he can depend on in the several flavors. The trackers are well paid—enough to let them loaf between seasons. —N. O. Times-Democrat.

The writer of the above may have been in Texas before the war, but we doubt it. We wish this man would call on us the next time he comes Beeville-

ward. We would take him out to our Cyprian yard, and tell him that he just forgot himself and got it wrong; that instead of men tracking bees, bees tracked men, and, with the last sentence, kick a hive of "Cyps" and run. We think that he would be more impressed with the belief that the bees in Bee County religiously stick to the same flower. This story reminds us of Paddy and the Frenchman, which runs thus: "Frenchman—'Pat, just take this glass of wine and try it. It is fifteen years old.' Pat—'And this is 15 years old? Indeed? If it is true it is fearful small for its age.'"

Robbing Bee Trees.

BY A. G. ANDERSON.

As I hunt wild bees for pleasure, and enjoy the sport, I thought perhaps many of your readers might be interested in reading some of my experiences in hunting and robbing wild bees.

On one bright July morning, in company with a friend, I set out to cut four bee trees, which had already been located, several miles away. We arrived at the first tree about 11 A. M. The sun was hot, and, the tree having no top, we had to work in the sun. After many heavy blows with an ax a hole was made in the tree and out came a shower of mad bees. I, with veil on and artillery in hand, appeared at the front and began to pour shot after shot into their cosy little port, but was

soon repulsed by the little scamps, who, having found a hole in my veil, planted eighteen stings in my face. You can guess at my looks.

On another occasion I was called to help a friend get a colony of bees he had found in a tree. The bees were in a dead limb which had been broken off four feet from the the trunk. I threw a rope over a limb above the bees, tied one end to the limb containing the bees and told my friend to hold the other end while I sawed off the limb with the bees. The limb soon popped off and about a gallon of bees fell out on my friend below. He took to the brush, fighting desperately and calling to me to bring his veil to him. I was soon covered with bees, but was prepared for them and got no stings. As I went to my friend, with his veil, many of the bees quit me and went after him before he could get his veil. He ran through the woods like a cow in heelfly time.

Mr. Frank L. Aten, Round Rock, (Central) Texas, writes under date of March 23: "We had a fine rain last night, and the prospects for a honey crop are good."—*The Progressive Bee-Keeper*.

A Dream.

BY LOUIS SCHOLL.

'Twas when the night was cold
 When I laid my weary head
 On the pillows of my bed
 And dreamed what is to be told.
 Although too tired it would seem,
 Yet I had a wonderful dream.

It was of a mansion bold,
 All made so very strong,
 For the reason to last long,
 Just as in the times of old.
 Simple and plain in form,
 More to protect against storm.
 Within—all it would hold—
 To the utmost they did store,
 And the one and only door
 Was protection to treasures of gold.
 Besides, this was well guarded,
 For which after to be rewarded.

'Twas indeed a strong hold,
 Was this wonderful house,
 And if one should only arouse
 The inmates, out they strolled
 To investigate and find out
 If intruders were about.

To such it soon was told,
 And they would make it clear
 To them, and that without fear,
 If they could only get a hold.
 Then to tell their bad fate,
 To save their life, 'twas too late.

For the stores that in they rolled
 Cost many a weary day,
 So was safely kept away,
 Within its walls, a hundred fold.
 And what a sight to be seen!
 All so nice, tidy and clean.

All so wonderful to behold.
 Suddenly I heard something sing,
 Then I felt a sharp sting,

And as out of the bed I rolled
 I found, when I came back to life,
 I had dreamed about a bee-hive.

And oh, what a smile I smoled!
 What there could the matter be
 Some may not be able to see
 And perhaps must first be told:
 Well, it was nothing very bad,
 "Bees on the brain" is all I had.

CRANKS.

BY LOUIS SCHOLL.

Some may wonder how any
 body like the writer could only
 have time to be dreaming, especial-
 ly as we have just been blessed
 with a long-wished-for rain—yes,
 a rain most needed—not only by
 the bee-keepers, but all others
 too, at the head of which may
 truly be placed those tillers of
 the soil, the farming class. But
 how badly needed this rain was
 could be seen by the conditions
 that prevailed all during the
 spring. Vegetation was all at a
 standstill; trees and shrubbery
 did not venture to put forth green
 leaves until very late, and those
 that did suffered badly from the
 very dry weather, accompanied
 by cutting winds every day and
 all day long. All this, with cold,
 chilly nights, cold, warm and hot
 days, and all kinds of changeable
 weather. Was this desirable to
 the bee-keepers? Did it make

them as glad, cheerful and happy as years that we have had—opening up bright and sunny in early spring, with prospects for a season most favorable and promising? Oh, what a contrast! One so encouraging; the other just the very opposite. But then, however this may be at the opening of a season, we know not what the end will be. Some seasons that have opened up with the most promising prospects have sometimes taken a turn and ended quite differently. The same can be said of seasons with an opening so very discouraging. And this is the reason why we must go ahead, no matter what the outlooks.

Mrs. Atchley has told us, in some of her lessons, what kind of grit it takes to be a successful bee-keeper—one who will not be discouraged. Yes, it just takes such grit.

The one that can proceed and sing just as merrily as ever and prepare for a honey-crop, whether one is in sight or not, will be the one that will catch the honey if it *should* happen to come. Then where would the one be who has not his tub ready?

Well, that is just exactly the way it is this year. It being so unfavorable a season during the early spring and hardly any out-

look for a crop of honey, neither for rain, there are some who had not yet decided about having their tub ready. Others have though, and now that it has rained they are so much ahead of the other fellow. See? That is just the kind of creature the writer is, too; and if one always tries to do a little better than somebody else, why that is the reason so much improvement and progress has been made.

This is very true of bee-keepers. What is the cause of such progress as has been made during the last 50 years and more? This striving to do just a little better? Trying to have the very best, the latest and the most improved? So it goes on. Where the end will be we do not know.

Now that a rain has refreshed things we may start with a new vigor. What has already been prepared will not have to be done now. But still there is no excuse for some to have nothing to do, especially those that have their apiaries all topsy turvy, as some of those the writer has had occasion to see. No, no, those that have nothing to do, or some that imagine that they have nothing to do, while their apiaries are not as good and nice as they should be, are not quite as successful bee-men as those others who can

hardly find any moments at all that do not occupy their attention. The real, hustling, hurrying and get-there, successful bee-keeper never finds any time when he has nothing to do. He is always busy; or his mind is. He plans and thinks if he is not working otherwise. Yes, he even does not quit at nights, for he then *dreams* about his business. But, "nuff sed," for I would only give myself away as to why I had time to be caught dreaming.

But we are cranks, yes, regular bee-cranks, and if only given a chance these cranks will turn everything upside down and down-side up until they have it right. Where would apiculture be to-day though, if it were not for these? They are the ones that have caused the revolution in methods, appliances, and all else pertaining to this pursuit. Box hives, brimstone, *king* bees, bee-moths, web-worms, robbing bees and—ugh! Just to think about it! These belong to "cranks" too, but altogether different kind of cranks. However, we still have some of those. They may be truly called the *old style cranks*. Can we use them to advantage? All know how troublesome it is to have different styles of hives in an apiary. Does this not apply to these cranks just as well? Are

all these different kinks of cranks interchangeable, as our hives in an apiary should be? Hardly so. What do with 'em? Why that's just our business. Take them, remodel them (teach them), make them just like the up-to-date cranks, then get them along with these and see if all will not work together more perfectly. Let's try it and see. How about bee-journals, bee-books and bee-keeper's conventions?

Wintering Bees.

BY L. STACHELHAUSEN.

For many years past the opinion has been expressed in our newspapers once in a while that in our Southern States a colony of bees will consume more honey during the winter than in the north, because the bees can fly out every day. This opinion is one of the unproven assertions made by somebody and repeated so often that finally everybody believes them.

The bees do not tramp around the world for pleasure or health, but they stay at home if they can't gather something. They do so during our dry summers when the mercury shows about 100° as well as during the winter. The more they are exposed to cold the

more honey is consumed, because the honey consumed during the winter, that is, as long as no brood is in the hive, is used chiefly as fuel to keep up the necessary temperature inside of the bee-cluster.

We can sometimes observe a temperature of 95° inside of the cluster, while outside the temperature may be far below freezing. It was always a problem to explain this. It was supposed that they warm up the inside of their hive by their animal heat, as we do our houses by the aid of a furnace. To help them as much as possible it was recommended to contract the hive to the space the bees could occupy and to make the hive double-walled to prevent the radiation of the heat produced by the bees. This was asking a good deal of the bees, if we consider how difficult it is and how much fuel it would take to warm up a house with an open door to 95° , while we have zero weather outside. It was asking too much of the double walls, if we consider that we in our houses with much thicker walls can't keep out the cold. No, sir! The bees are not foolish enough to try such an undertaking. They are much more economical with their fuel. They cover themselves up comfortably like we do in a feather-bed. Of

course not the single bee can do so, but the whole colony as a unit, as an organism.

As soon as the temperature on the outside gets lower than is comfortable to the bees they form a globular cluster; the bees on the outside are close together, and, the single bee being covered with a tight growth of hairs, this outside skin of the cluster, formed of living bees, is a very bad conductor of heat. Inside the cluster is less compact, and the heat produced there by the consumption of honey can radiate but very slowly through this non-conducting skin forming its surface.

We will suppose the outside temperature is getting still lower. The bees now move closer together. The form of the cluster being globular is of great advantage again, because the surface of a globe is the smallest for a certain content. If the globe is diminishing in diameter the surface is diminishing in a larger degree than the content, consequently less heat is radiated. In this way the bees can stand a very low temperature if the cluster is not exposed to wind or any other draught of air and the bees inside of the cluster have an occasion, once in a while, to fill themselves with honey.

The bees nearly always form

this living heat-preserving skin. In winter-time around a more compact cluster, in summer to keep the brood-nest at about 95° and if a swarm builds combs. The warmer the outside air the more the cluster is expanded, and if the outside temperature has risen to 95 or more degrees the skin-bees perhaps go in front of the door and do the fanning.

In winter-time the empty combs are of some importance. These, divided into many small compartments filled with air, are bad conductors of heat and are a security against draught. The more the bee-cluster is surrounded by empty combs the easier it is for the bees to maintain the necessary heat. If a part of the cluster touches the wall of the hive it is no benefit to the bees, because no hive-wall, double or single, is as bad a conductor of heat as the natural skin of the bee-cluster. We see the contraction of the hive in winter is rather noxious to the bees; surely no benefit. Double walls are of very little help and in the south are worse than useless for other reasons. What is better is a chaff cushion or a straw mat on top of the hive and the best dummy is an empty comb.

When I kept bees in a cold climate, more than thirty years ago, I observed in out-door wintering

that the colder the winter the earlier brood-rearing commenced. By the large consumption of honey for maintaining the necessary heat the breeding impulse is incited. Many times I found brood in strong colonies as early as January, which is about the same time when the bees in the south commence to breed. But there is some difference. If they breed so early in the north the brood is merely a side-produce; in the south at that season they breed instinctively with awakening of spring, the same as they do in the north a few months later. As long as Nature spends no nectar the bees are dependent on their stores for honey-consumption and as they breed more in the south during January and February than they do in the north we may find that a colony of bees may consume more honey during these months in the south than it would in the north. But in this way our comparison is entirely wrong. If in both localities we take the time when the bees cease to gather anything till the opening of the first nectar-spend-ing flowers, and call this the winter-time, we will always find that a colony of bees in the south will consume less honey during this time than a colony of the same strength will in the north.

The Texas Bee-Keepers' Ass'n met in its 23rd annual session at the bee-hive factory of W. R. Graham & Son, Greenville, Texas, April 3rd and 4th, 1901.

President W. R. Graham was sick, not able to preside, and vice president A. M. Tuttle was absent.

The meeting was called to order by J. N. Hunter, Secretary, and chairman *pro tem*.

The chairman made a few preliminary remarks, reviewing the history of the association from its organization to the present time.

Prayer was offered by Rev. W. R. Lowery.

Messrs. Hagood, Osborn and Scott were appointed a committee on a programme for discussion.

About forty bee-men were present during the two-days' session, representing about 2000 colonies of bees. The average yield of honey the past season was about 36 lbs. per colony.

The programme committee reported the following topics for discussion, to wit: Transferring, bee-hives, swarming, feeding, queen-rearing and introducing, moth and other enemies of bees, honey plants, marketing honey, use of comb-foundation, and different strains of bees. These topics were thoroughly discussed.

J. N. Hunter was asked to explain his method of transferring.

He prefers the hybrid bee and the Graham hive No. 2, with full sheets of foundation.

J. M. Hagood has the Holy-Land bees. He thinks they are the best bees for Texas and more immune from disease.

W. A. Evans is partial to the Italian bees. He has 185 colonies and got fifty pounds of comb honey per colony last year.

J. R. Scott explained his method of transferring and feeding bees. He also gives the black bees due credit for gathering cotton honey.

Peter Lambert and some others are satisfied that bees gather honey from the corn tassel.

A. M. Tuttle has discovered that ants rob the cotton bloom on the sandy land of its honey. He thinks that is the reason why bees gather more honey from black land cotton bloom.

The bee-hive-factory of W. R. Graham & Son was running full blast, manufacturing hives and fixtures, which was a great source of interest to the bee-men.

Messrs. Graham, Hagood and Lowery were elected to represent this association in the bee-keepers' meeting at College Station, Texas, next July.

W. R. Graham was re-elected president, J. M. Hagood and W. R. Lowery, vice presidents, and J. N. Hunter, of Renner, Texas, sec'y.

The names of those present, their addresses, the number of their colonies and the amount of honey taken per colony are as follows:—

NAME	P. O.	HIV'S.	HON.
W. A. Evans	Gober	183	50
A. A. Bowman	Veruna	15	60
D. H. Payne	Burrow	57	15
W. N. Pedigo	Royse	75	16
T. N. Turner	Mesquite	12	25
Clay Dodson	Royse	75	15
T. J. Creel	Burrow	33	10
J. J. Brown	Heath	20	40
A. B. Cox	Ladonia	20	90
R. C. Abervathy	Ladonia	38	60
Jno. McCearry	Honey Grove	17	25
Ely Cox,	Ladonia	20	90
J. M. Giles	Graybill	8	30
W. A. Baxter	Leonard	8	30
Jacob Majors	Majors	13	46
B. F. Morris		11	15
W. W. Fry		8	30
W. B. Slavin	Fairlin	7	60
J. W. Cox	Fairlin	3	20
R. H. Jorns	Farmersville	16	78
W. C. Jorns	Farmersville	3	75
L. W. Jorns	Farmersville	3	—
A. P. Grizzard	Honey Grove	22	20
J. M. Hagood	Enloe	100	40
J. R. Scott	Broadway	20	40
W. Ely	Leonard	17	20
S. L. McMillian	Riley Springs	48	—
R. W. Dermet	Weatherford	55	35
C. L. Cox	Chisholm	20	20
J. L. Shuts	Renner	12	10
C. R. Wads	Campbell	21	20
G. T. Osborn	Celeste	20	40
Peter Lambert	Renner	30	40
J. M. Clifton	Emory	74	23
B. F. Patrick	Penn	76	20
Joe Hone	Leonard	32	25
R. W. Lowery	Salttillo	12	20
J. N. Hunter	Celeste	39	36

After the usual vote of thanks for hospitality and entertainment the meeting adjourned, to meet in Greenville, Texas, the first Wednesday in April, 1902.

J. N. HUNTER, Sec'y.,
Renner, Texas.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

ASSISTED BY..

WILLIE, CHARLIE AND AMANDA ATCHLEY.

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

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THE JENNIE ATCHLEY COMPANY,
Beeville, Bee Co., Texas.

Entered at the Post Office at Beeville, Texas, for transmission through the mails at second class rates.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, APRIL, 1901.

We are really just too busy to write editorials this month, so we beg you to look over our hasty scribbling.

Bees have been doing well for a month and the honey-flow still continues. We hope it will last April, May and June at least.

We are expecting another fresh importation of Holy-Land queens direct from the Holy-Land, and if they arrive in good order we expect to requeen some of our apiaries this summer.

The Rocky Mountain Bee Journal is a bright and instructive paper. The April number contains a full chapter on foul brood. You ought to send for that number; then, we think, if you can use another paper you will subscribe for it.

We are worse pushed to keep up with our queen orders this spring than for some time, but we are getting them out by every mail leaving Beeville northward. We are spreading out as much as our time and labor will allow and trust that we may catch up soon.

We are a few days late with April QUEEN on account of the appearance of a new printer, on April 11, in the person of a 7-pound boy, at the home of M. A. Salazar, our printer. We hope to be out on time with our May issue. Look out for improvements in same.

BORING FOR OIL

Seems to be the fashion these days, but the F. F. Collins Mfg. Co., of San Antonio, Texas, make the Well Drilling Machines that are suitable for boring for either oil or water. They answer correspondence promptly, and will be glad to quote prices and send catalogues to our readers.

While Rev. John W. Pharr and the writer, E. J. A., were fixing to make a brushed swarm from a colony that was preparing to swarm and when we had half the frames out in one hive and half in another they swarmed right there, just to show us how to make brushed swarms. Both portions came out at the same time and united, even if they were divided.

COTTON GINS

And cotton gin outfits is not a new business to the F. F. Collins Mfg. Co., of San Antonio, Texas. They do not handle Trust Goods; hence can sell cheaper than other concerns. The "Collins" Gin attained an enviable reputation last year and to persons interested they will be glad to send catalogue describing the entire line. Write to them.

We notice that producers of section comb honey are likely to

have to pay a higher freight rate than formerly. This we have been looking for, as, sooner or later, shipments of section honey are mashed up, and the transportation companies are realizing that it is unsafe to ship comb honey unless put up in safe packages. We have for a long time maintained that it was not safe to ship section honey by freight in less than car-load lots. It will not prove satisfactory where inexperienced people have got to handle section honey. We expect a reduced rate on bulk comb soon. We are pleading for a syrup rate on bulk comb and extracted honey and trust we may get it.

A Simple Cure for Bee-Paralysis.

The following remedy will be found to be a preventative as well as a cure for bee-paralysis, as has been proven in several instances in my own experience with the disease in my apiary. When I find the disease affecting any of the colonies in the apiary I go immediately and arm myself with a whisk broom, a tin pail and some common salt. I fill the pail with water and put in enough salt to make a brine strong enough to bear up an egg. I then go to the colony affected, open up the hive and, with the whisk broom in hand, I

lift out the frames one by one, shake off all the bees and thoroughly sprinkle the comb with the brine. I also thoroughly sprinkle all the bees in the colony. After thoroughly sprinkling the affected colonies I go over the entire apiary with the same process. I have found this remedy to be a preventative as well as a sure cure for bee-paralysis, and the bees seem to like the fun. From one to three applications will be sufficient to effect a cure.

M. H. DUNN.

Fullerton, Cal., March 30, 1901.

BEE TALK.

BY HOMER H. HYDE.

As we have had a late cool spring here I have been very forcibly impressed with how much quicker and faster single-story colonies will build up than those having two or more stories. I am sure the reason is because of the extra space these colonies have to keep warm, therefore a great part of their heat is lost, which means that they will be much slower to build up, hence not so strong at the commencement of the honey-flow.

I suggest the following system of management:—

When fall comes, and all honey has been extracted, take off and pile up mouse proof all bodies of

combs. If it is desirable that a part be left with honey in them they can be piled separately. Along in the spring when they are needed for brood or honey they can be easily put on. The result of this management is stronger colonies in better shape for the honey harvest. There will be no danger of moths until the latter part of April or fore part of May. I think the extra strength of the bees where they are worked this way will fully pay for the trouble. What bee-keepers want is strong colonies and no swarms, and any manipulation that will give us this should be followed.

The fertilization of queens in confinement is now receiving some attention, and it appears that one man, Davitt by name, was successful in mating 100 queens in a place about 30 feet around and the same in height. Mosquitobar was the covering used. If it is possible to mate queens in this way queen-breeders as well as bee-keepers will have the greatest advance in recent years.

Honey-Cans For Sale.

Low prices on large or small quantities.

Special prices on car-load lots.

R. W. Rogers,
Hutto, Texas.

if

Please mention THE QUEEN.

Comb Vs. Extracted Honey.

BY UDO TOEPPERWEIN.

If we figure on producing honey for the average working man surely he will know that he gets more for his money by buying extracted honey than by buying bulk comb honey at a higher price. Now let two fancy grocers, side by side, sell honey, one keeping chunk honey in cans and the other fine white comb honey in sections on the counter. The sections, which generally contain about 14 ounces of honey, to be retailed at 12½ cts. each and the chunk honey at 10 cts. per pound. The wealthy lady would, I think, rather buy the section honey at 12½ cts. each than the chunk honey at 10 cts. per lb. When the working man comes in I think he would choose the extracted at three pounds for 25 cts. Another fancy article is extracted honey in glass tumblers nicely labeled.

Now, friend Stachelhausen, I am not altogether against comb honey and do not claim to know as much about it as you do, as my experience is very little by the side of yours, but I am simply trying to find out whether extracted honey pays better when honey is to be shipped and for the average bee-keeper.

You say comb honey in sections is more expensive and difficult to ship than chunk honey. Now, friend Stachelhausen, if we supply our home market there is very little or no shipping to be done.

Friend Stachelhausen says every comb of honey he takes is held toward the light and examined. This takes some time and replacing the foundation (which is quite expensive) takes time and packing takes more time than extracted honey.

While extracted honey is so quickly extracted and the combs returned to again be filled up; and the only comb-building the bees will have to do is to cap it. I think I could manage twice as many bees for extracted honey as for chunk honey and get much more honey per colony.

But, friend Stachelhausen, if a few slow seasons come on what will your customers say if you can not supply them with chunk honey after you got them used to it? One reason why I like the extracted honey business is because it is so easy and I like to see the old machine whirl and the beautiful honey roll out. There is always a demand for extracted honey and it can be raised every year.

My intention is to learn by giving my opinion to be corrected by others.

OUR SCHOOL.

Mrs. JENNIE ATCHLEY,
INSTRUCTOR.



When is it best to transfer bees from box hives, before or after swarming? What is the best and safest way to get the queens from hives that I do not transfer so that I may clip their wings to prevent the swarms getting away without the use of a queen-trap?

T. J. FROST,

Ferndale, Cal., March 13, 1901.

Friend Frost:—The *best* time to transfer bees is after swarming. About twenty days from time swarm issued, or not longer than twenty five days, there will be less brood in the combs and transfer can be made easier. You will have to raise out the frames of each colony, looking carefully for the queens, and as frames have been looked over and queens not found set them in empty hives and continue the search until queens *are* found. You will likely find the queens where there are empty combs for them to lay in, if the bees are gathering honey and pollen. When bees are building up rapidly and spreading the brood-nest the queen will most likely be found on the outside combs, or where the bees are building new combs. When queens are found slip a little thin piece of board under one wing and with a sharp knife do the work. If the bees are in box hives it will be necessary to smoke all the

bees out of the hive and then look for the queen.

How are the Carniolans and Italians for honey-gathering when crossed?

E. J. JOHNSON, Garden City, Kans.

Friend J:—The cross you mention is a tip top mixture. We have a yard of this kind of bees and they are to-day laying up at least 10 lbs. of white honey per colony daily. This cross makes a pretty bee. They are large, gentle and fine comb-builders, and the queens are prolific. We use imported stock on both sides and prefer Carniolan queens mated with 3-band drones, as the Carniolan queens are more prolific than the Italians. We are raising more of this kind of bees this season.

Which is best for beginners, Carniolans or Italians?

J. C. PHILLIPS,

Oberlin, La., March 25, 1901.

It would be a hard thing to do to define your question, but we would advise that Italians be used by beginners, not because they are better than Carniolans, but because they are, as a rule, easier managed at swarming-time than Carniolans. You will find a pure strain of Italians to be reasonably gentle and easy to manage, and they will gather honey as well as any bees. The only thing against

Italians is that they crowd the brood-nest during a honey-flow and thus decrease brood-rearing, which makes them good for only one honey-flow each season, while the Carniolans and some other races are always ready.

Many thanks for the lessons. They are good; very good! Much valuable information in small space. You are doing great good for mankind, for he or she who causeth the saving of one pound of honey where none was saved before is better and greater than they who wear crowns. You will pardon me for asking one question, as you will see by this that I am an old man, one who has loved the honey-bees from his youth and delights to care for them and whose teeth are all honey-teeth. In the lesson on nuclei you tell very plainly how to raise the queens. Would it do as well to buy them? If so please tell me how to use them.

L. M. FITTS, Montrose, Colo.

Friend Fitts:—It depends on circumstances whether it will pay to raise or buy your queens. If you know nothing much about queen-rearing you had better purchase your queens. You can raise some queens very easily at swarming time by using the natural cells from good tested queens, placing them in nuclei or even full colonies. It is best to always dequeen colonies two to three days before cells are introduced. Please accept our thanks for your very kind words.

Please tell me when is the best time to introduce queens, when the bees are swarming or at what time. Would it make any difference, if I can not find the queen belonging with the swarm, if I put the new queen in the hive when they swarm, or, in other words, would the bees kill the new queen? I see, in one of Hydes' papers, to introduce the new queen is to lay the cage on top of the frames with perforated side of cage down and let alone for five days. Now tell me when is best to introduce the queen and everything you think I will need.

T. MERRIMAN,

Chico, Texas, March 17, 1901.

The best time to introduce queens is during a honey-flow. The bees would certainly kill the new queen if placed in the hive while the old queen is present. The directions in Messrs. O. P. Hyde & Son's catalogue is a copy of our original instructions, or at least we are the first to learn that five days was the proper time to leave queens alone after being introduced. If you will follow the printed instructions found on the under side of cards covering the cages you will not lose many queens in introducing. Always be sure your colony is queenless and introduce new queen at the same time you take out old one and you are reasonably safe, as success will be the result in nearly every case.

SUPERIOR QUEENS FOR SALE.

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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(Superior queen breeder)

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Our Southern Monthly Journal, the Best Story paper published in the South. It is full of Valuable information, Scientific facts etc. By reading the advertisements, you can keep fully posted where to get cheap goods and novelties, useful articles of every description, from reliable firms.

Send 25 cents subscription and receive a nice premium free, and the paper one year. Address,

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150 Colonies for Sale.

I have 150 colonies of bees, mostly Italians, all in framed hives, which I wish to sell soon. These bees are in good condition.

Mrs. Lou M. Phillips,

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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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We will club with THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN the following papers, which will be a saving to the subscriber in case both or all the papers named are wanted.

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Successful result of 25 years' experience.
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Catalog and Price List sent Free.

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Please mention THE QUEEN.

Queens! Queens!

We now have in operation 500 nuclei, and can have 1000 if we need them, hence we are prepared to give you prompt service.

Our Superior Queens have a reputation of which we are proud. Let us sell you a few at least and convince you of their superiority.

We want your name for our large circular, which gives a description of our strains; also methods of queen-rearing and honey-production.

PRICES—either GOLDEN ITALIANS, 3-BAND ITALIANS or HOLYLANDS:—

Untested, 75 cts. each, six for \$4.25, twelve for \$8.00; select warranted, 25 c. extra. Tested, \$1.25 each, six for \$6.50, twelve for \$12.00; select tested, \$2.00. Breeders, 3 to 5 dollars each.

We still have a few straight Golden breeders and quite a lot of 3-band breeders that were wintered over. They are fine.

We give discounts on queens in quantity lots; also valuable premiums, including your subscription to The Progressive bee-keeper paid one year on receipt of your first order for six untested queens.

Pleased customers and prompt service our motto.

Your correspondence solicited.

O. P. HYDE & SON,
Hutto, Texas.

7-8

Please mention THE QUEEN.

Bees-Wax Up.

We offer 27 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.

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WEST BROADWAY, *
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PREMIUM!



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.

The Jennie Atchley Co.,
Beeville, Texas.

Forced To Rise.

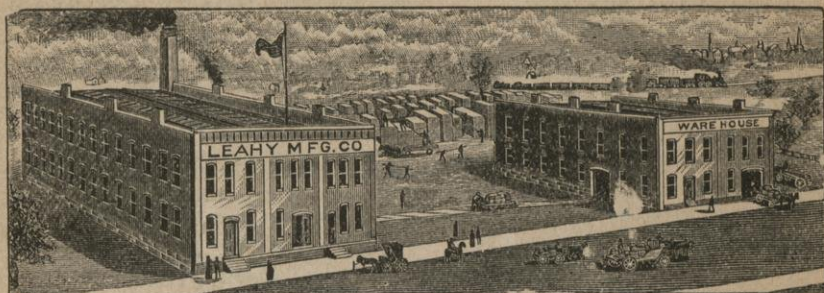
We have been forced to rise 10 per ct. on hives and frames for 1901. Lumber has advanced and the rise we have made is very slight considering the advance on lumber. All articles that we have advanced on will be mentioned in THE QUEEN and 1901 catalogue. Bees and queens remain as for 1900.

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.



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 "DAISIES." I would not exchange your goods for the — goods that are being off red 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 I. 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.

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Udo Toepperwein, Leon Springs, Bexar, Co., Texas.

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You learn all about Virginia lands, soil, water, climate, resources, products, fruits, berries, mode of cultivation, prices, etc., by reading the **VIRGINIA FARMER**. Send 10c. for three months' subscription to **Farmer Co., Emporia, Va.**
Please mention **THE QUEEN**.

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.

LARGE Apicultural Establishment

(Established in 1860)

for the Rearing and Export of queen bees

PURE SELECTED ITALIAN KIND

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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.

Please mention **THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN** in answering this advertisement.



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.

Bees-Wax Wanted.

JNO. NEBEL & SON,
High Hill, Mo.

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Our Business.

We buy, sell and exchange name lists. Mail order printing. Papers a specialty.

The publication of THE SUN, a monthly mail order paper of National circulation. First issue January 15, 1901. Circular mailing at 15c per 100.

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GREEN RAPE costs **25 cents!** per TON!

Greatest, Cheapest Food on Earth for Sheep, Swine, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

Will be worth \$100 to you to read what Salzer's catalog says about rape.

Billion Dollar Grass will positively make you rich; 12 tons of hay at 10 cents per acre, or also Bromus, Pennant, Spelta (400 bu. corn, 250 bu. oats per a.,) etc., etc.

For this Notice and 10c. we mail 100 catalog and 10 Farm Seed Novelties, fully worth \$10 to get a start.

For 14c. 7 splendid vegetable and 3005 brilliant flower seed packages and catalog.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

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—ESTABLISHED—
1884

Steam Bee-Hive Factory, _____
Italian Bees, Full line of bee-keepers' supplies.
Send for sixty page catalogue—Free.

APIARIAN SUPPLIES!

LATEST IMPROVED HIVES, SECTIONS, COMB FOUNDATION, SHIPPING CASES, EXTRACTORS, BEES, QUEENS, and everything in BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES. **FIRST-CLASS GOODS.**

We are anxious to mail you our 28-page catalogue free, and surprise you at our very low prices before they go up.

Send 25 cts. for the AMATEUR BEE-KEEPER, a 70 page book, and "a gem for beginners."

J. W. ROUSE & COMPANY,
MEXICO, MO.

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.

WILLIE ATCHLEY, Beeville, Texas.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ORDER.

Don't wait until your bees are

Hanging on a Limb,

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

They do Swarm.

REMEMBER



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

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—I want to say, in justice to The Jennie Atchley Company, that I have been doing business with them for three years, having bought a number of queens from them, also a number of other articles, such as hive fixtures, swarm-catchers, smokers, bee-veils, etc., and everything has come up just as represented. I take pleasure in recommending them to any one who wants to purchase apiarian fixtures.

H. L. ROWLAND, Leo, Texas.

The Jennie Atchley Company,

Beeville, Texas.

PRICES OF

Bingham Perfect BEE Smokers and

Honey Knives

Patented 1878, 1882 and 1892.

Smoke engin { largest smok- 4-inch stove } er made	Per Doz.	each
Doctor, 3½ inch stove	\$13 00.	Mail, \$1 50
Conqueror, 3 " "	9 00.	" 1 10
Large, 2½ " "	6 50.	" 1 00
Plain, 2 " "	5 00.	" 90
Little Wonder, 2 " "	4 75.	" 70
Honey Knife,	4 50.	" 60
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Direct-Draft Perfect
BINGHAM
Bee SmokerPATENTED
1878, 1882 and 1892.

All Bingham smokers are stamped on the metal

Patented { 1878
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The four larger sizes have extra wide shields and double coiled steel wire handles. These SHIELDS and HANDLES are an AMAZING COMFORT—al-

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

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

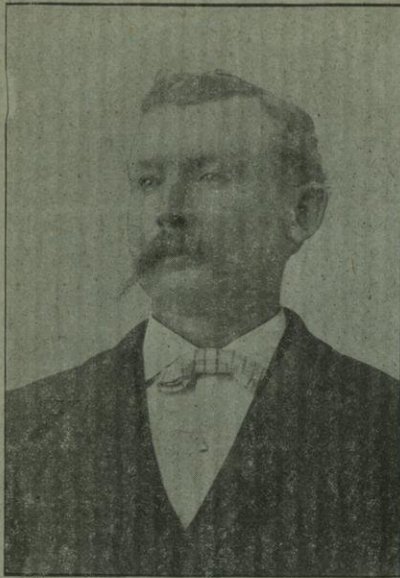
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WHAT?

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One-frame, bees, brood and queen, \$1.75. Two-frame, \$2.50. Three-frame, \$3.00. Discount on larger lots. All queens from imported mothers. I will also sell full colonies. Write for prices.

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7-9

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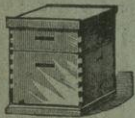
MODERN FARMER,
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in car lots—wholesale or retail. Now is the time to get prices. We are the people who manufacture strictly first-class goods and sell them at prices that defy competition. Write us today.



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