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The Saturday



Queen

JULY, 1901.



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THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

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

Vol. VII.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, JULY 1901.

No. 3.

Bee-keeper's Association,

To Convene at College Station in July
1901—Full Attendance Recommended
and a Show down of Your Goods.

Some Wholesome Advice it
Might be Well to Heed.

BY LOUIS SCHOLL,

The month of July is here and with it comes, what a great many of our bee keepers have been preparing for, namely the greatest bee-meeting ever had in Texas, that is the triple bee meeting of north, south and central Texas "Bee-keeper's Association," at the Agricultural and Mechanical College and Experiment Station, at College Station, on the 23rd and 26th, inclusive.

This is to be the best meeting of apiculturists the state of Texas has ever had, therefore we ask every body to make it such, to come and learn, and profit by doing so. The more that meet and the better the showing they make, the better it is for the "Bee-keeper's Association."

If we have made slow progress

in our "Association" work, it has nevertheless been sure, and now that we have such an opportunity, let us grasp it, and thereby get there.

We must have recognition by our state, and we need help. We cannot struggle along by ourselves but must pull together. In unity there is strength, and bee-keepers will find it so, if they will but mass their energies. Besides numerous advantages that can be had, and the good things in which all the lovers of our chosen pursuit, (that of bee-keeping) may share.

So try to be there. Of course, we know of all of those *big lights* that will be there sure, without fail, yet there are some of the *other fellows* who have not yet made up their mind whether to go or not. If these would like to be helped with their question, I would say just pick up your hat and get on the train, tell them where you are going and if you once get started you will surely get there.

Let it also be remembered that the bee meeting will not be the only attraction, for we are not the only ones, there are about a dozen

other associations, organizations, unions and clubs that meet there at the same time, all comprising the "Texas Farmer's Congress"

Then too, everybody, farmers and such especially, ought to know something about our great experiment station and the great work done by it. A visit to this alone ought to be worth something, and the exhibits of the state will be very interesting.

The bee-keeper's exhibit will be a good one, and here too we need the help of our fellow bee-keepers, to make it a creditable affair.

You all have noticed our premium list, in foregoing issues of THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN. This list has been completed, revised, and some more special prizes offered which it would be well for all to notice. Read the same over and notice the changes made and if there is anything that you do not understand, ask about it.

Now, who is going to take with him some of those prizes, after the convention? Are you all ready with your articles for exhibition? Don't hesitate too long about it, but anything you may have to show, bring it along.

Those who purpose shipping exhibits there, would do well to let the secretary of the C. T. B.-K. A. know soon, by letter to Hunter

Texas, as he expects to be at Colledge Station ahead of time, to superintend the exhibits, it will be well to inform him.

We have been given two large rooms for our purpose, one for exhibits and the other for receptions etc., of which the editor will tell you more. All are asked to come, and have a time long to be remembered.

Hunter, Texas, June 1901.

Bee Keepers.

By Lou & Schott.

What kind of a man is he,
The one that keeps the busy bee?
A man, an intelligent man,
One who of work is not afraid,
For if work he only can,
He'll for it be well repaid.

What kind of a man is he,
The one that keeps the busy bee?
A man, most any kind of man,
One who is classed as of the kind
That are bound sure to succeed,
With a good will on their mind.

What kind of a man is he,
The one that keeps the busy bee?
All kinds, and men of all classes,
One who is of the richest too,
Others poor, to earn their bread,
Some who have naught else to do.

What kind of a man is he
The one that keeps the busy bee?
City folk, and those in the country
Doctors, professors, and a score
Of other big and hightoned men.
Of the common, many more.

What kind of a man is he,
The one that keeps the busy bee?
One kind if you will only think
Are no men at all by far.
Think again, and to your surprise,
That women you'll find they are.
Hunter, Texas, June 1901.

Premium List of Apiarian Exhibit at College Station.

BY LOUIS SCHOLL, SEC. AND TREAS.

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

2—Single-comb nucleus—three Banded Italians. 1st—\$2.50; E. J. Atchley.

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

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

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

1—Best section comb honey exhibit. 1st—Udo Topperwein, one comb honey hive; 2nd, O. P. Hyde & Son, one Golden breeder.

(1 A)—Best sample, case sections, A. J. Wallhoefer, 50c.

2—Best bulk comb honey exhib-

it. 1st—E. J. Atchley, five cases 8 inch screw top cans; 2nd, W. H. Laws, fine Golden breeder.

Best sample bulk comb, 50c, Udo Topperwein.

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, Willie Atchley, 50c.

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

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

5—Best gallon vinegar, Sattler, fifty cents.

1—Best collection honey plants, pressed. 1st—R. B. Leahy, brass Higginsville smoker; 2nd, Louis Scholl, Clark smoker. Special prize by H. Hyde, 50c.

2—Largest and best display of apiarian implements—L. Stachenhansen \$2.50; F. J. R. Davenport, \$1; J. H. Faubion, \$1; Chas. Freirich, 50c. Total, \$5.00.

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

3—Sweepstakes—Largest, best, most interesting and instructive exhibit, all things considered. 2nd: G. F. Davidson, \$2.50; J. B. Salyer, 2.50; F. L. Aten, 2.50; E. Y.

Terral, 2.50. Total, ten dollars.
1st—R. B. Leahy, Cowan honey extractor.

4—Blue ribbon, best exhibit apiarian supplies.

5—Red ribbon, second best exhibit apiarian supplies.

PREMIUM LIST.

Single comb nucleus, three band, \$2.50.

Single comb nucleus, Golden, \$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, 50c.

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 12lbs., 50c.

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

Best specimen extracted honey, not less than 12 pounds, quality etc, 50c.

Best exhibit of bees-wax. 1st,

Doolittle solar wax extractor; 2nd, one apiary tool chest.

Best sample bright yellow wax, fifty cents.

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 of \$5.00; 2nd, foundation fastener, nailing and wiring gauge.

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

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

✱ 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.

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.

Our Correspondents.

FRIEND ATCHLEY:—I herewith send a reply to your comments on my article which appeared in April Progressive.

If you have space to devote to it, I would ask that you send me a marked copy of the number in which it appears, and if not, would you kindly return the manuscript.

We have no rain here of any consequence since April 23d, or about that time, consequently it is very dry and all crops are doing poorly, but white clover is in full bloom, and seems to hold out well, and the bees are bringing in nectar in fair quantities.

Basswood will be in bloom, likely, inside of a week and I hope to secure some honey in spite of the drouth. Yours truly,

S. E. MILLER.

Bluffton, Mo. June: 1901.

EDITOR SOUTHLAND QUEEN:

I am in receipt of a marked copy of SOUTHLAND QUEEN, for which accept my thanks, for as I am not a subscriber, I would not have known that my article in April, "Progressive" had been challenged had you not sent it.

As it would not be courteous to reply through another journal, I will ask for space in yours, in which to defend my position. Probably I have not stirred up a hornet's nest as I feared I might, but I have evidently disturbed a bees nest.

But never mind, I have my veil on and my smoker in fine order, so I am not going to retreat in bad order. You say I jumped onto you "all spraddled out" and then you jump on to me with both feet, and stiff legged at that, and say that I have no room for even a feeble argument. I am willing to allow your readers to be the arbiters in the case.

I have not the least doubt that you have as good queens as there are in Texas, or anywhere in the south, but when you speak of the world, you are taking in a large territory, and further on I will define what I mean by good queens.

In speaking of your colonies that gather five hundred pounds of honey in a season. No colony with a poor queen would do this. The main point that you prove is that yours is an exceptionally good locality. If we estimate queens by large crops only, then the one who produced the largest crop from a single colony, must have the best queen in the world.

Now I have a poor memory, but if it serves me correct, some one in Texas, years ago, took seven hundred pounds from one colony, spring count, but later, some one, (I think it was in Australia) reported 1000 pounds, or nearly that. Then according to your way of estimating a queen's value, the best one must be in Australia, or wherever this large amount was stored by a single colony.

Certainly we (the majority of us) keep bees to gather honey, and of course the more they store the better it is for us, but we should bear in mind that there is a great difference in different localities.

You say: Make us a better showing. I cannot do it where I am located, and you can not find any two queens in Texas whose colonies will do it here. If you can I should be anxious to raise those two hundred dollars in order to secure one of them, providing you would be willing to guarantee that her daughter would be as good as she. In regard to the sheep jumping the fence, I will say that I am not in the flock, and care little where the bell weather goes. I have not invested a red cent in so called long tongued bees, for I do not believe in producing long tongued bees on ten days notice, but who

is making more fuss about long tongued bees in their "ad's" than some of the southern queen raisers?

The long tongued bee is a thing of the future; if queen rearers will work for it, and not find another fence to jump before they forget about the long tongues.

Now I come to where you say I have no ground for my statement. Common sense would teach me that there could not be much difference. You say a warm country is the natural home of the honey bee, and when you pass into the frozen regions for six months in the year, bee-keeping is only artificial at best.

"The temperature at which a queen hatches is about the same in the north as in the south. Queens do not leave the hive except in warm weather"

All that is correct, and in favor of my argument.

Now let us take a fowl whose home is in the tropics, take her north and keep her in the same temperature she is accustomed to, have her hatch a brood of young and turn the young outside. The temperature at which the eggs would hatch up north would be about the same as if they had been hatched in the south, and the mother remains protected from the cold but does this fact make the brood any the better prepared to withstand the boreal temperature of the north. Likely most of them would die of exposure.

If you can succeed in raising a few and continue to increase them, you may succeed in getting them acclimated, and after several generations have them to stand the climate very well.

You can apply this test to almost any animal, fowl or insect. The mosquito is evidently a southern insect, naturally, but he does well in the Klondike, if all reports are true, but take one of your Texas mosquitoes up there and she will

likely die before she can perpetuate her species.

Do you suppose a Louisiana negro would stand the climate of Canada as well as those that have been born and raised there since the time of the underground rail road?

Would a Texas dog stand the exposure of an expedition toward the north pole as well as one raised for generations in northern Russia? The dog too, is naturally from a mild climate.

No, Mr. Atchley, your argument of the queen remaining in a warm temperature is certainly a very lame one. Do not the workers have to stand exposure, and is it not the workers that gather the stores? I think you have made a mistake in your allusion to the vitality of northern, vs, southern people.

Are not the people of a temperate climate superior in vigor, strength, hardness, industry, stature and otherwise, to those of a tropical climate; is it not a historical fact that where a northern and a southern army meet on equal terms, the northern armies are victorious? note the defeat of the great conqueror Napoleon, when he marched on Moscow. Not because of meeting with superior numbers, but owing chiefly to his men not being able to stand the severe cold.

Considering that some of our most important honey producing states lie close to and touching our northern boundary, (viz., Michigan, Wisconsin, and New York;) is not the trait of hardness in bees an important factor to those bee-keepers. As you say of me: If you are up in bee lore, you certainly know that hardness is an important dissideratum to the bee-keepers over a great portion of the world. I insist, and I believe the great majority of thinking bee-keepers will agree with me, that bees and queens bread for years and generations in the north, are more hardy than those imported each year from the south.

I will ask you one question and trust you will answer it without evasion or ambiguity. If you were keeping bees in Michigan, and assuming that they would cost you the same, would you prefer to have your queens raised in Michigan or in Texas?

What has taken many of our queen rearers to Texas and the south? Has it been to improve the quality or to increase the quantity

and have a longer season to work in, and thus increase their profits? I surmise that the latter is the true answer.

I do not believe in the long tongued bees of the present. Of course we must select those with long tongues to breed from, if we expect to increase the tongue length, but I do not believe in claiming that we have something that we have made no effort to produce. Long reach of tongue in the workers, is one of the requisites which will be demanded in the future, but in securing it, other desirable traits must not be lost.

S. E. MILLER.

Staff on, Mo., June 3rd, 1901.

FRIEND MILLER—The Editor has just returned to take his old seat, and push the pencil, after more than three weeks' absence, and find your article in type on my arrival, so I proceed to reply as best I can.

Plain facts should not be taken as boasting, and it is only solid facts that we will try to bring to bear against your honest arguments. The finer points that figure largely in the make up of the best apiarists, has only been touched by a very few people up to this time, and I am free to confess that I am lacking as well as many others, but think I have caught a glimpse of a few of the fine points.

I have not time to take up your sentences section by section, so I strike here and there, where I think you are off. You have said nothing to prove to my mind that southern raised queens are not as good as northern raised. I have right here before me many letters, unsolicited, from upper Canada, Main, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois and many other of our coldest states, to the effect that the queens we sent from Beeville wintered just as well, and in some instances, better than those raised in those states,

and orders have poured in as usual from these places, showing that it is a plain fact that southern raised queens and bees do as well as any others in those cold countries. My honest opinion is, that where circumstances are the same, there is no difference. Should a queen be sent to a northern point late in the season, and introduced to a half prime colony, or a mere nucleus, and not have time to build her colony up in bees and stores and go into the winter in bad shape, and freeze out, which is often the case, then I hold that a northern queen would have went the same road, under the same circumstances. Your argument in regard to fowls and animals may be true, and I shall not attempt to say it is not, but it is bees we are talking about, and not animals.

You say that according to the evidence, the best queens have shown up in Australia, but taking your own view of the big yield, best queen theory, we beg to say that Australia has been beaten by Texas, as one of our Texas apiarist a few years ago produced nearly 1,100 pounds of honey from a single colony in a single season.

You say that you will agree to buy one of those \$200 queens if we will place a proper guarantee behind her daughters. In the first place I claim that there is no queen bee in the world today, worth \$200 under any circumstances that might be named, simply because there are too many good queens in the world, which fact would necessarily bring the par value lower than that. I am of the opinion that when any queen brings more

than ten dollars, she has brought more than she is worth for any purpose whatsoever.

We could not guarantee the daughters of our best queens to be as good as the mother, unless we had the raising of the daughters, and not then until we had made the hard, close test, that we usually make with all our best breeding queens. We do not claim to raise better queens than any one, the point that I desire to make is, that a daughter, or daughters of the best queen in the world, may be as valueless as a piece of blank paper. It is owing by whom, raised and this means under what circumstances, as a good queen breeder would not expect to raise the best queens, from the best mothers under unfavorable circumstances. No matter how good a queen may be, if her daughters are not raised right they will prove worthless.

I would like to ask right here that you permit me to use the candid expression, that I am not satisfied yet that a good queen cannot be raised from a dwarf, or half worker, or an undeveloped queen.

Bees are insects that it does not take generations to prove or disprove a fact, and I shall try to prove to my own mind at least, in the near future, if permitted to do so, whether or not a good queen of her race cannot be raised from a poor one, or from a half drone layer from her first laying. I am in great doubt as to whether there is any better bees today than there was a thousand years ago, or from the creation if you please. It

seems that the Italian bees are not as good as a rule, as they were twenty years ago. My notion is that the improvement lies in the manipulation, and in the hands of the *bee master*, nothing will be kept but the best. After he has gone through with his sharp, bee-master's eye, and cut out all the bad and indifferent queens, and replaced them with good ones, he can reasonably expect the best results obtainable, as in the queen lies all there is in bee-keeping, and with the master to fetch it out, you have the up-to-date *bee man*. I am sure that I do not mistake when I say that I believe in the improvement of stock as much as any one, but fact and falacy should occupy different booths, and the fact in my judgment is that there has been *no* improvement on the honey bee since the day of creation. I firmly believe that if I had the queen that produced the bees that made the honey in the lion's carcass, that I could raise as good queens from her, today, as there is in the world.

Taking it all in all, the only thing to be considered in bee-keeping, or at least the main points, are the selection of the queens; how, and by whom managed. Likely there has always been, and always will be, good and bad queens, and the essential part is in being able to separate them, and at the right time. Different seasons, and honey or no honey; state of the weather, and other things, makes good and bad queens, regardless of the stock.

These are the fine points I had reference to in the outset. I would

not like to argue with any one, that would go outside of the bee world for a foundation, as it won't work, I have tried it to my satisfaction. Bees cannot be compared to animals at all, as there is no room.

Brother Miller, I certainly had to burst into a giggle, when I read the following in your article, which reads: Mr. Atchley, your argument of the queen remaining in a warm temperature, is certainly a very lame one. Do not the workers have to stand exposure, and is it not the workers that gather the honey? Certainly, this is so friend M., but are those workers northern or southern workers is the point. Those bees are from eggs produced in a northern atmosphere, food fed to the queens by northern bees; the bees fed, nursed, hatched and matured in northern air, then you want to call them southern bees! I should think they were as much acclimated at birth as any other northern bee.

Another thing I have come to in your article which I shall not attempt to meet, and that is where northern and southern armies clash, on equal terms, the northern always conquer. Late history disproves this if I am not mistaken, as it has been proven that it takes ten northern men to conquer one south-

ern, is the way history runs; so you are off again. The men and women of the south, as a rule, are strong and robust and are capable of enduring great hardships, and are less subject to disease than are those of the north.

Northern people are flocking southward by *thousands*, afflicted with catarrh, consumption, and similar troubles. There are ten sun strokes in the north to one in the south, due of course, to an unhealthy condition of the system. Our southern queens and bees are the same, queens lay more, and live longer; bees live longer, are more hardy, gather more honey and many good bee-keepers of the north run their bees for all they are worth, kill, sell, or let them freeze to death and send south and stock up in each early spring, in order to get a big honey yield, and this only proves that you, friend M., are not posted, or you could not muster up courage to even whisper that northern bred bees are better than southern raised. Surely it could not be prejudice, lurking about you, as, if it is, you are left again, as plain facts overruled this long ago, and southern bees and queens continue to go northward more and more every year.

I do not think that a majority of our practical apiarists will agree

with you that northern bees are more hardy than those of the south.

In regard to long-tongued bees, we have nothing to say against this, only those long tongued, and would be long tongued advocates, so far as we know are pouring their orders in to us to be filled with our short tongued queens. It has been said that a drowning man will catch at a straw you know.

In answer to your kind question, I trust that you will allow me to do so without the least thought of boasting, I will say, that I would prefer my queens raised in Texas, or some other southern state, not because I think them better than a June (warm weather) queen, of the north, but I could get just as good queens from the south, and get them much earlier, and give me time to build up my colonies and make me *more sure* of catching the honey flow.

I think your next question has been answered by my reply to your first, and the reason queen breeders are flocking to Texas is simply because they and their customers have found out that Texas queens are as good as any, and more can be raised, and earlier, making money for both the northern and southern bee-keeper, and as long as this is so, it will be done, and *no argument* based from such views as you

try to set forth will ever remedy the matter. Too much has been lost already to bee-keepers, by queen-breeders breeding for color, etc., and the old heads won't lose much on long tongues, yet awhile, but if there is any thing in it, it will not likely be gained by the over enthusiastic, but by calm and careful breeders. E. J. ATCHLEY

Out Buying Honey.

By O. P. HYDE.

On June 14th. at 12 o'clock, I started with my mules and hack for the south western part of Texas, my business being the buying of honey, especially bulk comb, of which we had orders for about 50,000 pounds. Night found me five miles below Austin, and I stopped over with one Mr. Wilson. Saturday morning, the 15th, I was early on my way, taking dinner in Kyle, Texas. At 6 o'clock, p. m., I found myself with and in the comfortable home of that polished gentleman, Mr. Louis Scholl, of Hunter, Texas. I found a very pleasant home there, situated at the foot of a small mountain; lying to the south, is his beautiful farm, and near the house is a nice apiary of bees, in dovetailed hives, all in fine shape; everything betokened the work of a practical and experienced bee-keeper. I remained in this hospitable home until Monday morning, as it is not my custom to travel on the Sabbath. Monday morning, Louis and I mounted horses and called on our young and enterprising bee-keeper, Mr. H. G. Sattler, who has thirty colonies of bees in good shape. There was a heavy flow of honey on, from mesquite. I bought Mr. Sattler's honey crop and sold him a bill of supplies, suitable for the production of bulk comb honey.

I regret to say that friend Louis was

once behind the times, for he did not know there was a honey flow on. He was much interested all at once, in returning home, which we did, arriving just as the dinner bell was ringing. At the table I noticed that Louis was absent, something unusual for him. (Mr. Scholl is a big eater.) Just as dinner was over, Louis came in with a long "bee" smile on his face, he had just been out among his bees, and discovered that there was sure enough a big honey flow.

In the afternoon I drove twenty-seven miles, to the home of Mr. Carlos Wheeler, of Bracken, Texas. Mr. Wheeler has kept bees for twenty years, in the ten frame, simplicity hives, running them three stories high. He has been producing extracted honey almost exclusively, but when I told him of the greater demand for bulk comb, and that I wanted all of that kind of honey that I could get, he said that he was willing to produce what the market called for, and wound up by promising me a large bill next year for Ideal supers. I contracted for his crop of honey this year.

Tuesday morning I drove to the home of another prominent bee-keeper, Mr. L. Stachelhausen's of Converse, Texas. He has had about fifty years experience, and is one of the most practical bee-keepers, as well as apicultural writers that we have in this country.

Mr. Stachelhausen being handy with tools, makes his own hives and frames, and is very partial to the hive and frame known as the Heddon, and he likes the Heddon plan of manipulation best. We "taken in" his home apiary honey houses etc., in the morning, and in the afternoon he carried me in his hack, visiting several small bee-keepers.

Mr. S. is on to the racket, in regard to the demand for bulk comb honey, I last

year bought very little of his extracted honey. He is this year producing more bulk comb, and I have purchased his entire crop of honey. He has about four hundred colonies of bees, all in fine shape.

Wednesday morning I was early on my way to San Antonio, where I arrived at about 2 o'clock p. m. I spent about four hours in this historical city, and then made my way towards Floresville. Night overtook me five miles south of the city, at a Mexican ranch, where the entire population is Mexican, not a white man to be heard of; it is dark, Oh My. More anon.

Hutto, Williamson Co., Texas.

Can a Queen Bee be Worth Fifty, One Hundred, or a Thousand Dollars?

G. M. Doolittle in American Bee Journal.

Of late years there seems to have sprung, from the minds of some, the idea that if they would let the world know about a certain queen bee that they have, the only way in which this can be done is to give the estimate they place on her in dollars and cents, that, apparently being their highest idea of expressing value. And from this it comes about, that we frequently see in print that some have queens which they value at 25, 50, \$100, and some even as high as \$200; and so the question has arisen in the minds of some, if there is such a thing possible as that any queen bee can be worth these figures;

and whether such expression should be an inducement to buyers.

Commenting on this matter, the editor of the "American Bee-Keeper" wrote as follows:

"When a queen-breeder offers as his greatest inducement to buyers to send out queens from a mother valued at 50, 100, 200, 500 or 1000 dollars, he should be regarded with suspicion. If he is not a fakir, pure and simple, he is not what he appears to be in the eyes of the honest business world."

What is a fakir? The Student's Standard dictionary says a fakir is a "street vender." But coupled with this is the idea, in the minds of most people, that this street vendor does not scruple about recommending his goods in such a way, or in *any* way, which will enable him to dispose of them at a large margin or profit, relying on his ability to "hawk them up," rather than on the real value or merit there is in his goods, in proportion to the price asked for them. And this is the light in which the editor of "The American Bee-Keeper" looked at the matter of selling queens from a mother having only a dollar-and-cent value attached to her, according to my opinion, in reading that editorial. There is no *value* in a *dollar*. It is only a medium by which we can *exchange values*.

Commenting on this editorial

from the "American Bee-Keeper" "Gleanings" says, among other things:

"Suppose at the beginning of the season one should say to him [having a queen valued at from \$200 to \$1000,] 'I'll give you fifty dollars for that queen.' He might reply, 'I'll get one dollar extra on each queen of that stock. I expect to sell one thousand queens this season at that advanced price. If I hold on to her I shall be worth a thousand dollars more at the end of the season than to let her go and breed from another queen. I should be foolish to take fifty dollars now for the prospect of \$1,000 at the end of the season.'"

If we take that comment alone, it is just such an argument as any fakir would use, and it was just the point Editor Hill was striking at, if I read his editorial aright. Such an argument does not rise much above the definition of what a "fakir" is, as given in that same editorial in "Gleanings."

But, happily, Mr. Root comes to the rescue near the close of his comments where he says:

"The laurels of our [\$200] breeders do not rest solely on the long tongues of her bees. But long tongues or no long tongues, she [her bees] rolled in the honey last year, and is doing the same thing this spring, in a way that eclipses everything else in the yard."

In this we have something of value expressed, while the simple

saying that this queen "is worth \$200," without any qualification, (save that, because she has been "hawked" up as worth \$200, "I can sell \$1,000 worth of queens from her") expresses no value, save that which comes from the wear and tear of the lungs doing the hawking.

Let us take this value part and look at it a little, and see if it is possible for a fine breeding queen to produce value enough, (that may be exchanged for other values,) which can be represented in terms as high as 50, 100, 500 or \$1,000.

Take a queen in any of our apiaries which gives bees that do as Mr. Root says do the bees from his "breeder," and if they store ten pounds more honey than do other colonies having common queens, that extra ten pounds of honey, according to present prices, would represent \$1.25 as food, or to-exchange for value something that some one in some other calling may have produced, which we desire. Then, if that queen lives three years, her bees do equally as well each year, then she has a value, speaking in common terms, of \$3.75 over and above the average queen in the apiary. If the average queen is worth a dollar at producing values, then this queen is worth \$4.75 for the real value of her bees, just

for honey gathering. Then we have it possible that a queen may approach nearly or quite to the five dollar point of value, just from the honey her bees may gather.

Now let us suppose that we use this queen for the purpose of rearing other queens, that we may increase on the value there is in her bees over and above others for honey gathering purposes. To be fair we will say, (according to the way I find it in my apiary,) only one queen in four will prove as good as her mother. If we rear forty queens from this one, and ten of them prove of equal superiority over the average queens in our apiary, as did their mother, we have the value of that mother queen estimated in dollars and cents as \$37.50. Suppose we have 4,000 colonies we wish to re-queen, (or we go out into the world to bless it with that number,) and one out of every four proves as good as the mother, then we have \$3,750 as the worth of that queen, from the extra value in honey the bees from her daughters bring in for the mouths of those famishing with "honey-hunger" in the world.

Can 4,000 queens be reared from a single mother? Yes. With our present methods of queen rearing, it would be easy for some of our largest breeders to rear 10,000 or 20,000 queens from a single mother.

Then it is possible by keeping this mother queen in a nucleus of bees the most of the time, to prolong her life to five, and even six years, as some of our breeders can testify. And thus it will be seen that the value there is in a really good queen—one that is head and shoulders above the average of those in the country—may go even much above \$1,000.

But not to appear as a fakir, we should know that the queen has *real value* in the work accomplished by her bees and those from her queen daughters, putting that *work* out to the world as her real worth, rather than saying that "we value her at so many dollars." Onandaga Co., N. Y.

We think Mr. Doolittle has given us a valuable summing up of what a good queen may be worth, but we fear he has overlooked an important point, and that is there are by far too many good queens all over the world, for any queen bee at this day and time to be worth 50, 100, 500 or \$1000. If the extra good queen, valued at \$1000, was the only one in the world, it would do to place a high value on her. We take the position that there is no queen in the world, today, worth fifty dollars for any purpose. This is our honest opinion only, and we may be wrong.

As the article here referred to was published in the June No. of THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN, we give space to the following excerpt from the "American Bee Journal."

Dr. Jas. McLean, whose interesting article on "Medical and Nourishing Properties of Honey," writes us that a slight error occurred therein, referring to the indigestion formulae regarding the quantity of honey, which should be one teaspoonful, instead of one tablespoonful.

Single and Double Story Hives,

FOR THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

BY E. F. ATWATER.

JENNIE ATCHLEY CO.—Mr. H. H. Hyde, in a recent No. of THE QUEEN, has called our attention to the fact that bees in single story hives build up much quicker, in cool springs, than colonies in two, or three story hives. This has been my experience in both south Dakota and Idaho, when colonies maintain their brood nests in the lower story of the hive. However, when the brood nest is in the upper or topmost story, the reverse has been true, and such colonies have almost invariably brought up the strongest force of bees for the honey flow. The stories of comb below the brood nests seem to protect the bees from draughts and wind, and this, in our climate at least, is a matter of some importance.

I dare say that if some of you southern bee-keepers were to remove to the north, that you would use queen excluders, in the production of extracted honey. For many localities in the north, they surely mean more honey with less labor.

A few years ago I ordered a Holyland queen, from the Jennie Atchley Co. She arrived O. K., and in due time was the mother of a large colony of bees. I found them very gentle during the honey flow, but afterward they could not be handled without stupefying the whole colony with tobacco smoke. No wonder that *northern* apiarists cannot waste time with such bees.

OUR SCHOOL.

Mrs. JENNIE ATCHLEY,
INSTRUCTOR.



THE JENNIE ATCHLEY CO :

A few days ago we wrote you for prices of queens. We have not fully made up our minds as to what strain of bees to introduce into our apiary. We have several pure Italian colonies, while the balance are hybrids, formed by mismating with black bees.

Give us the characteristics of the Carniolans. How do they compare with Italians in the production of comb honey? Do they swarm more than Italians? Are they gentle?

We learn from Frank Benton's "The Honey Bee," that the Cyprians are more viscious when being manipulated. How do you handle them? Can they be controlled as well as Italian black hybrids? What is the difference between the Holy Land and the Cyprian? We have had the impression that they were the same.

If we should introduce a new strain of bees into our apiary, which would make the better cross with our Italians, the Cyprians or Carniolans? Would you think it advisable for us to endeavor to keep our bees pure three band Italians, or introduce some other strain to cross with them? We work for comb honey exclusively.

We are strangers to you and would not intrude upon your time, did we not intend to purchase our queens from you, and we trust you will be candid with us. We know that your wide experience will be of benefit to us.

Please send us a sample copy of THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN, also your "Instructions on Queen Raising, and How to Run an Apiary."

Thanking you in advance for any information you may furnish, we are,

Yours, truly,

BAXTER & FARNELL.

Vandemere, N. C., 1901.

Messrs Baxter & Farnell, Gentlemen :

The Carniolans are almost as far ahead of Italians, for comb honey, as a rail-road train is ahead of the ox wagon, and as a rule they swarm more. Yes, Carniolans are more docile than Italians. We find that Cyprians are as easily handled as any other bee, provided one is acquainted with the *modus operandi* of manipulating them; we do not bother them much except when there is a honey flow on, and do not smoke excessively, and they can be handled all right.

There is but little difference between Holylands and Cyprians, Holylands are not quite so yellow, as a rule, as are Cyprians; there is a difference, but it takes a person that is acquainted with both, to distinguish them quickly. You could not get a better cross, at least we think so, than Cyprians crossed with Italians. Either cross will be far preferable to pure Italians for honey gathering, as Carniolans are good also.

It is a great loss to a honey producer to strive to keep *every colony pure*. Put in a good strain of Italians crossed with Cyprians, Holylands or Carniolans, and run your

yards for honey, for ten years, without bothering about strains or stock and at the end of that time you will have a fine strain of bees, just such as we want.

There is too much valuable time and good money lost by beekeepers trying to change their stock of bees. We have just harvested the honey (and a fine crop too, more than 100 pounds per colony,) from an apiary that had Italians introduced into it about twenty years ago, and nothing done to improve the bees since, and the most of the bees in that yard are of a black, grayish color, with now and then a yellow banded bee. These bees are large, and fine workers, and we would not expect any better bees for honey, from anywhere.

EDITOR SOUTHLAND QUEEN:

During my absence of three weeks in Mississippi and Tennessee, on my return I found that Prof. F. W. Mally had delivered lectures in several counties, in regard to poisoning the cotton boll weevil, now I want to know what effect it will have on bees and honey; do you think that bees will take to the sweet solution of molasses, Paris green or London purple?

We have a flow of mesquite blooms at present, but my bees gather honey slowly having gathered no mesquite honey this spring, owing to a small insect, very much resembling a small gnat, upon close examination it resembles in looks and appearance, a green grasshopper.

This has been an off year for honey in this locality.

I see the question is being discussed, of watering bees, and would say, for the benefit of your readers, that the best way where you have wind mills, is to run a half inch pipe in the apiery, have a trough made of one-third inch stuff, eight feet long, put on post, say two feet from the ground and perfectly level. Let the hydrant run a small stream, thus supplying fresh water all the time. I have tried various methods of watering, and this beats them all. If there is any objection, it will be an incentive to a little looseness.

J. J. WALDRIPS.

San Marcos, June 22, 1901.

FRIEND W.—We do not think that the poison put on the cotton will injure the bees much, as it usually falls on the leaves, and the blooms open out afresh each morning, which would leave them free from poison.

There was a diminutive insect here that injured mesquite blooms some, but they soon ceased their depredations and we now have a fine flow from that source, June, 28.

Your plan of watering bees is O. K.

MY DEAR MRS. ATCHLEY:—I have just finished reading your "Lessons, in Profitable Beekeeping," which you so kindly sent, and want to thank you personally, for the helpful information, and pleasure derived from a perusal of its pages.

My interest in bees dates from last summer, when early in the season I purchased two hives of black bees; they made no surplus honey at all. It was said to be a poor honey year, here, in northern New York.

Towards fall I bought Italian queens for them, and fed them a little syrup, and in November, they were carried into the cellar to remain until the last of April, and came out looking well, apparently; (I did not open the hives to look them over.) They brought out a few little dead white bees and some white worms, hatched from the moth miller. I removed the bottom boards, (giving them clean ones) and found nests of worms, and the cracks of the boards full of them. Why do they not make the boards of one piece? The hives seem to be full of pretty, and very gentle Italian bees.

I put on supers filled with sections at the beginning of apple blossoms, about two weeks ago, but the weather suddenly turned cold and rainy again. Today, the 9th, the thermometer is at 55°; we need fires in the house, and the bees are only crawling around the entrance of the hives and I imagine are as much discouraged as their owner, although, one day last week it was so hot and sunny, they showed signs of swarming, and I was all ready to follow your directions.

They have not worked in the sections to amount to any thing, have not taken any honey there I am sure; but the locusts will soon be out and perhaps there will be a honey harvest then. I shall be mortified if we get no honey this year either, and think there is something wrong in the management.

The more one reads, the more difficulties appear in the science of bee-keeping. I fancy it is actual experience that is indispensable, though the articles on the subject are a great help.

Thanking you again, I am yours very sincerely,
 EMILY T. GILLILAND,
 Plattsburg, Clinton Co., N. Y., June 6, '1

FRIEND G.—The reason the bot-

tom boards of hives are not made solid, is on account of the high prices of wide solid lumber. Hives could not be sold so cheaply if wide lumber was used to make the bottom boards. Yes, it takes actual experience, right among the bees to make the best of bee-keeping. We trust that you may yet be successful with your bees.

We thank you for your kind and appreciative visit and request that you call again should you be passing this way.

National Bee-keeper's Association

EDITOR SOUTHLAND QUEEN :

Please say in THE QUEEN, that the next convention of the National Bee-keeper's Association, will be held in the audience room of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, in Buffalo, N. Y., on the 10th, 11th and 12th of September next, commencing on the evening of the 10th. The place of meeting is in the Buffalo Library Building, corner of Washington and Clinton streets, near the business center of the city.

Railroad rates will vary in the different passenger association territory, from one cent per mile each way, to one and one-third fare for the round trip. The rate can readily be ascertained by inquiry at their railroad station.

Buffalo bee-keepers will try to

provide entertainment at reasonable rates for all attending the convention who will notify Mr. Sidney S. Sleeper, of Holland, N. Y., by the 2nd of September, of their desire.

In a letter just received from Mr. Sleeper, he says: "We want all to come who can, for we wish to make the Buffalo meeting the most pleasant and instructive one that has ever been held in America. We will have the co-operation of all the sciences, as well as the school-board," and names some professional men who will be, at the convention to help, and Mr. Herohiser closes a long letter by saying, "call on me for whatever further assistance I am able to render," and others have offered to do all they can to provide for the comfort of the delegates.

As stated in my previous convention notice in THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN, there will be no fixed program, and no papers, the time being occupied in asking, answering, and discussing questions, except that on the evening of the 12th, there will be a joint session of our association with the American Pomological Society to discuss "The Mutual Relations of Bee-keeping and Fruit Growing," and Prof. Beach, of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, and Prof. Fletcher, of the central Experiment Farm, of the dominion of

Canada, will help do the talking for the bees at that session, and it is hoped that much good will result to the fruit-growers and bee-keepers from this joint session, and if any bee-keeper who can not be at the convention has any questions, knotty or otherwise, that he would like to have answered at the convention, will send them to me, I will see that they are presented.

A. B. MASON, Sec'y.

Station B, Toledo, O., June 27, '11.

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Honey-Cans For Sale.

Low prices on large or small quantities.

Special prices on car-load lots.

R. W. Rogers,

Hutto, 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.

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

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, JULY, 1901.

Look out for some good write-ups and photos for next month. We have a lot of good matter on hand which there is no room for this month, but will have it all appear soon.

We sold this year 100,000 pounds of honey to one firm, besides smaller lots to others. We have the amount all shipped, except about 20,000 pounds, which will go in this month. We trust that you all have harvested a large crop.

Every body, go loaded for the big bee meeting at College Station. We will try to have a stenographer there to take down the entire proceedings, which will likely be published in book form, and sent out promiscuously, so let us try to make a good showing.

Another bee paper has made its appearance on our desk, this time from Australia, by name "The Australian Beekeeper's Review," Vol. 1, No. 1. It is a nicely printed and well gotten up paper and we welcome it to our exchange list.

The San Antonio Fair will be advertised in THE SOUTHLAND

QUEEN, beginning next month, and we are requested to call the attention of beekeepers, to the fact that they are all invited to attend, and exhibit and show up apiculture, which request should be complied with by all means. The Fair opens October 19th to 30th 1901.

We have been trying to find out whether the express and rail-road companies would carry exhibits free, to and from College Station, but as yet have learned nothing definite. The way to do now will be to consult your railroad agent, and have him take the matter up for you, both low rates on tickets and transportation of exhibits. You can gain any information desired in this way.

We think that the College Station meeting will be largely attended, from the number of persons that say they will be there. We are receiving daily, letters from beekeepers to the effect that they will be there. Don't neglect this opportunity, let us all take the single chance of a lifetime to better our condition as beekeepers and attend the meeting.

While we were out at camp on the 4th, our little baby girl, two years old, Emma, had the misfortune to walk through the fire where the noon-day meal had been prepared, and burned both feet badly. Her attention was attracted to some boys that were after a civet cat, and she did not see the fire until she was into it. She is resting easy now, and we trust that her little feet may not be disfigured.



NUCLEI FOR SALE.

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.

FRANK I. ATEN,
Round Rock, Texas.

7-0

Please mention THE QUEEN.

New York Quotations.

The market for both extracted and comb honey is rather dull. We quote:— Fancy white comb, 15; No. 1, 14; No. 2, 12; Buckwheat, 10; Buckwheat extracted, 5½; Beeswax, 28.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & Co.,
Franklin, West Broadway & Varick Sts.,
Feb. 18, 1901. New York City.

EVERYTHING NEEDED.

W. H. White, manufacturer of beekeepers' supplies. Catalogue and price list free. Make known to me your wants and let me make you an estimate.

Address, **W. H. White,**
Blossom, Lamar Co., Texas.

The Modern Farmer and Busy Bee.

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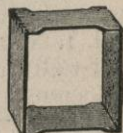
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You learn all about Virginia lands, soil, water, climate, resources, products, fruits, berries, mode of cultivation, prices, etc., by reading the VIRGINIA FARMER. Send 10c. for three months' subscription to **Farmer Co., Emporia, Va.**

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

Cav. Prof. PIETRO PILATI,

Via Mazzini No. 70,

Bologna; (Italy.)

PRICE LIST

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

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

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

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

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

Please mention THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN in answering this advertisement.

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

Please mention "The Queen."

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.

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.,
Beville, Texas.

Job Printing for Bee-Keepers.

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

The Jennie Atchley Co.,
Beville, Texas.

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Successful result of 25 years' experience.
Scientifically correct, practically perfect.
Non-explosive metal lamps.
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OUR PRIDE

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

Send for our free 40-page catalogue.



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

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

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

Bees-Wax Wanted.

JNO. NEBEL & SON,
High Hill, Mo.

Please mention "The Queen."

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.

PORTER A. M. FEATHERS,
(Superior queen breeder)
Oak Hill, Volusia Co., Fla.

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1884

Steam Bee-Hive Factory,
Italian Bees, Full line of bee-keepers' supplies.
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Yours truly, FRANK L. ATEN.

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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.

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Yours truly, M. M. FAUST.

LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO.,

Hutto, Williamson Co., Texas,

and

Higginsville, Mo.

IF

Please mention THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN when answering this advertisement.

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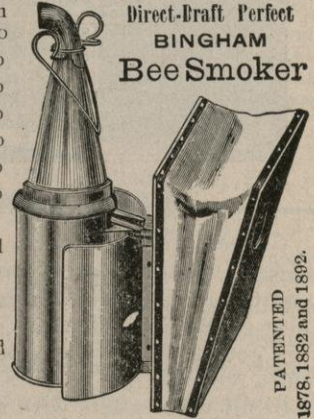
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Fifteen Years for a Dollar! One-half a Cent for a Month!!

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NOW IS THE —
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Don't wait until your bees are

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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.

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

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