



# LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

## **The Southland queen. Vol. VII, No. 5 September 1901**

Beeville, Texas: The Jennie Atchley Company, September 1901

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/QHDNKPNV4EFVY9A>

<http://rightsstatements.org/vocab/NKC/1.0/>

For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

015  
a 21.1



The

Southland



Queen

SEPTEMBER, 1901.



# Still 10c a Year.

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 Send today,—NOW—before it is too late, as this offer may be withdrawn at any time.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

POULTRY, BEE AND FRUIT CO.,  
Davenport, Iowa.

## Honey Producers.

Francis H. Leggett & Co.,

WEST BROADWAY, ☼

FRANKLIN and VARICK

STREETS, ☼ ☼

☼ ☼ NEW YORK.

EXTENSIVE DISTRIBUTERS OF

HONEY ☼

and



BEESWAX

SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS

on which liberal advances will be made.

☼ ☼ ☼

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

CYPRIONS: the best honey-gatherers.

The gentlest bees: CARNIOLANS.

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

"The Cyprus Apiary,"

OR:

"The Carniolan Apiaries,"  
Washington, D. C.

7-1

Please mention THE QUEEN.

---

ARE YOU UNEMPLOYED? If you want steady employment at good wages send for particulars. Southern Art Co., room 8, Tribune bldg., Louisville, Ky.

\$10,000.00 ACTUALLY GIVEN AWAY! If you want a chance to get it send postal card for particulars. The Home, room 8, Tribune bldg., Louisville, Ky.

1,000 WHITE ENVELOPES PRINTED FOR ONE DOLLAR. Send stamp for sample. Tribune Printing Co., room 8, Louisville, Ky.

RUN A NEWSPAPER. Write for particulars. Tribune Ptg. Co., room 8 Louisville, Ky.

tt

Please mention THE QUEEN.

---

## THE INGLENOOK,

A large paper, literary and most interesting, wants to send you a couple of sample copies. It believes that when you see it you will want to subscribe. That's why we make this offer. You write us asking for specimens, saying where you saw the advertisement, and your letter will bring the Inglenooks, and the paper will do the rest of itself. Address:

THE INGLENOOK, Elgin, Ill.

tt

Please mention THE QUEEN.

# THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

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

Vol. VII.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 1901.

No. 5.

## Proceedings of General Session Of North, South and Central Texas Bee-keepers Ass'on.

HELD AT COLLEGE STATION, TEX.  
JULY 24th, 1901.

General Session of North, South and Central Texas meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock a. m., July 24th, 1901, by President O. P. Hyde, of the Central Texas Bee-keepers' Association, it being a joint session each association being represented in the chairs by Presidents Stochelhauser, of the South Texas Association; Hyde of the Central Texas; J. M. Hagood representing The Texas State or North Texas Association, with Secretaries E. J. Atchley, of the South Texas, and Louis Scholl of the Central Texas, at the desk.

President Hyde made a brief talk on the creation of the bee, it being the creation of God, after which Mr. E. J. Atchley offered prayer.

The presidents, next made their respective reports, Mr. Hagood giving the general standard of their association, the North Texas:

It now has about forty members, representing 12,000 colonies with average yield of thirty pounds; on account of lack of interest, their association was not quite as good as it ought to be, but thinks that more enthusiasm will soon be shown, as attendance at the meeting is fairly good. Their officers are: W. R. Abraham, president; J. M. Hagood, first vice-president; V. Lowry, second vice-president, and Rev. J. N. Hunter secretary.

Next came the "South Texas" president's report, Mr. Stachelhausen.

President O. P. Hyde, of the Central Texas Association only had to say that his association was growing and that the Central Texas Association is still alive and kicking, for "when we start, we start," there are no *gums* but *hives*, and *hives right*, which was all learned in central Texas. In the year 1897 they averaged from 100 to 150 pounds of honey to the colony, the last year's crop has been about half a crop, or 50 pounds, he considers 100 pounds a full crop for his locality.

The secretaries' reports were gone through with later.

The election of officers for the Central Texas Association was next in order, resulting in the election of J. B. Salyer, of Jonah, as president for the ensuing year, with H. H. Hyde, of Hutto, Texas, vice-president, and Louis Scholl, of Hunter, Texas, secretary and treasurer, re-elected.

The call for new members was postponed by a motion made before the election of officers, as a new constitution and by-laws were to be arranged and adopted first, upon which a committee of three was appointed, consisting of Louis Scholl, H. H. Hyde and F. L. Aten, to report in the afternoon.

Then the regular subjects were taken up, and E. J. Atchley spoke on "Bee-keeping for Farmers." He hardly knew whether to encourage them to keep bees or not, cited instances occurring at a neighbors, who was a good farmer who kept bees, and the blunders he made. If they only keep a few colonies and produce honey for their own use and table it is all right, when keeping more, during a good honey year they have a surplus, rush it to town and lump it off at "any old price" it mostly being honey of very inferior quality; besides their not being posted

in regard to prices, never reading a "Bee Journal," they run down the price of honey and are ruinous to the experienced bee keeper who is in it to earn his bread and butter, therefore, it should be discouraged.

Mr. Hagood is in a strictly farming district and a farmer himself, that *farmers* ought to encourage bee-keeping for the fertilization of flowers, and that most bee-keepers encouraged farmers to keep bees. He has his home market and sells most of his honey there, so the effects of the farmers' inferior honey, containing old dark combs with pollen and such, ruined his market and lowered the price.

G. F. Davidson arose to make a motion that we invite Prof. Malley, state entomologist at College Station, to speak before the bee-keepers at the afternoon session, at 2 p. m., in regard to assistance from the bee-keepers in going before the special session of the legislature in August, to try and procure an appropriation to help cover the expenses in establishing a department of bee-keeping, and the location of an apiary on the grounds at College Station.

After some discussion as to the great need of such an establishment and the great good that such a one will do and what great work could be done. The motion was

unanimously carried and a special committee to go and invite Prof. Malley to appear before our association was appointed. This committee appointed by President Salyer, were H. H. Hyde, G. F. Davidson, and R. C. Knowles.

Another committee to assist Prof. Malley, and to go to Austin before the legislature, was appointed, consisting of Louis Scholl, J. M. Hagood and E. J. Atchley.

This business being attended to, the regular subjects were taken up again.

Z. A. Weaver said that bee-keeping must be followed altogether as a business. Does not encourage farmers to keep bees, but how many would be here now if not started on their farm? It just depends which, whether the bees or the farm is the thing that one should follow, and of course turn the one loose that is not the best paying. Some keep bees as a side issue, become enthusiastic and succeed, while others fail. If farmers keep a few colonies to produce honey for their own use it is all right, otherwise not.

O. P. Hyde makes a whole business out of bee-keeping and keeps them for the dollars and cents there is in it; has no objection at all to farmers keeping bees, as, if he had 100,000 pounds of honey at his home, not a 1000 lbs. would

be sold there, as all of his honey is shipped to north Texas. Just to let farmers keeping bees go on, and that the matter would adjust itself in some way in the future.

To this Mr. Atchley objected, as new ones were coming in all the time, the matter could not adjust itself, but must be done by the experienced bee-keepers, they must discourage the kind that won't succeed.

There were many who gave their opinions in regard to this matter; some discouraged farm, bee-keeping while others proclaimed it all right, some of our greatest bee-men having sprung up by starting on the farm. But to keep a farm and bees too, was not deemed practicable, that either one should be followed as a profession and not divide ones attention to both, either be a bee-keeper or a farmer, they cannot harmonize, as the bees need one's whole attention to make it successful, and either the farm or the bees must be neglected sometime, more especially in the spring. At the same time the bees need attention, the farm needs it, and as nobody can be hired to attend to a business as one himself, something must be neglected. What is the use of half attending to each, instead of following the one most suitable.

There are many sections most excellent for bees and not for farming, others just the reverse. There are some men more fit for one than the other, and this ought to govern us as to what line should be followed.

The discussion ended in that if all these farmer-bee-keepers would keep bees in up-to-date ways, produce their honey by the latest methods, putting it up rightly and in proper shape, and keeping posted of the market about the price of honey, it will be all right, and no harm will be done. So it will be the duty of the more experienced to teach them all this. Encourage such as are willing to receive instruction, and endeavor to make a success of it.

But those that can't be taught, won't read a "Bee Journal," won't learn and come in with their inferior stuff, and lump it off at any price, should be discouraged.

Bees really belong on the farm, just as well as poultry, hogs, cows, and such, and should be had on it, but they should be attended to rightly.

Production of lump comb honey, was next taken up, upon which M. M. Faust gave his mode of production and dispensing therewith.

He wants the strongest colonies for producing all kinds of honey,

but more for bulk-comb-honey; lets them get strong and gives them more room by adding half depth supers with shallow frames, one-half inch foundation starters. If the bees are slow to go up, he puts on another or second half-depth super, putting up some frames of brood, exchanging the shallow frames for their places in the brood chamber below until well started, when all is put back again. Used to produce about half of bulk-comb and extracted honey each, but this last year has had to buy extracted honey to fill up his comb honey cans. By giving all frames containing foundation, this year he has had some trouble by the queen depositing eggs in the supers.

O. P. Hyde followed with a good paper on the same subject:

In its different phases, this subject will naturally divide itself in three parts:

FIRST—How to produce bulk-comb honey.

SECOND—How much more bulk-comb can be produced than one pound sections?

THIRD—Why should we produce bulk-comb honey?

On the first part, have all your bees in ten-frame dove-tailed hives of standard size, Italian bees and rousing colonies. Then when the flow begins put on one Ideal or

5 $\frac{3}{4}$  inch deep super, with 5 $\frac{3}{4}$  inch deep frames, filled with full sheets of extra thin foundation. By using full sheets of this extra thin foundation, the bees enter the super at once and it will not be detected in the honey.

If the first super is about half full, another super is put on under it, and keep on tiering up. Gives plenty of room and sometimes has as many as four and five supers on his strongest colonies. The above sized frame is preferred, as when one is full, it will just make a complete layer in the five gallon, eight inch, screw-top, sixty pound cans. The 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  inch frames are too shallow, requiring strips of comb to be cut to fill up the space.

The advantage of shallow frames over full depth frames is that more capped honey can be obtained. For the second he asserts that twice as much bulk-comb can be produced as one-pound sections, believing that he can prove it.

The bees enter open frames quicker, work harder and almost fill two supers as quick as one section super. Also the advantage of the extra amount of extracted honey that goes in at comb honey rate.

The keeping of bees on the dollar and cent stand-point, wanting all the honest dollars that are in it,

he must produce the kind that sells the quickest and gives the quickest returns. If his customers were wholly or mostly for section honey, he would be forced to produce that kind, if bulk-comb, then that kind; if extracted, then the extracted.

As it is the demand that keeps us in the market, we must produce the kind there is demand for.

Was once an advocate of section honey, the kind that has a thin strip of wood around it, thinking it so nice, and it could be sent to market just as the bees made it. Is still an advocate of comb honey, but the kind that is cut from the frames, placed in cans and that delicious sweet extracted poured over it. Then you have not only extracted on the inside, but on the outside of the comb also which makes it more desirable to the taste.

When he was for section honey, the northern brothers said he was a practical apiarist, but now he is for bulk-comb, and they say, he has retrograded thirty years, which however, does not matter with him, as he is not for popularity, but for the dollar. He also gave some figures and some idea of the immense quantity of such bulk-comb honey that is in demand over only a small part of other kinds.



A question was asked in regard to keeping it over through winter, whether it would granulate, and if it could be taken out in layers then?

The answer was: That this was the only drawback that bulk-comb honey had, but that the demand was so great that none is kept over.

Mr. Davidson then arose and seriously criticised Mr. Hyde's article: Said that he did not want it understood that the production of comb honey in sections is to be discouraged altogether; does not want anybody to assail the production of section honey. That the production of it stands above all other kinds and is the highest grade in the art of producing honey. Intimated that the reason why others were not producing section honey was because they did not know how, and that the day would come when more sections will be produced than bulk comb, as it is the more wealthy people, anyway, that eat the most honey. All three grades are good, but fine section honey can not be produced during slow flows, as it takes fast, rushing flows, and a locality with such. Just as much in dollars and cents could be made with sections as with bulk-comb, and should be encouraged.

Mr. Hagood, of north Texas, has his home market, and in keeping it over winter, has found it a failure, as it granulates.

M. M. Faust told him how he could prevent it granulating, but that it would be some trouble; heat your extracted honey that you fill your cans with as hot as you can put your finger into without burning.

O. P. Hyde ended the discussion by saying that he was not at all discouraging the production of section honey, that he is willing to produce what is in the greatest demand and gives best profits; he is not pushing this, but it is his customers that chose it and demand it of him.

Before adjournment, H. H. Hyde made a motion to appoint a committee of three, to judge the bee-keepers exhibits, on which the chair appointed C. Williams, W. O. Victor and Mrs. C. R. West.

A motion to adjourn for dinner, to meet at 2, p. m., was carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION WED. 24TH.

Convention called to order by President J. B. Salyer, at 2 o'clock. The first business attended to was the report of the committee on constitution and by-laws, and Secretary Scholl read the following constitution, which was adopted.

## CONSTITUTION.

### ARTICLE 1.—NAME.

This organization shall be known as the Texas Bee-keepers' Association.

### ARTICLE 2—OBJECTS.

Its objects shall be to promote the interests of the bee-keepers; exchange of thoughts; experiments etc., in apiculture, through the meetings of this association, and maintain a closer relation of its members.

### ARTICLE 3—MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. 1.—Any white person who is in accord with the objects and aims of this association, may become a member upon the payment of \$1 to the Sec-Treas., payment to be made at or before each annual meeting of this association, or not later than ten days thereafter.

Membership to continue as long as all dues are paid up.

SEC. 2.—Any person may become an honorary member of this association upon a two-thirds vote of the members present.

### ARTICLE 4—OFFICERS.

SEC. 1.—The officers of this association shall be a president, vice-president and secretary, who shall be also ex-officio treasurer.

SEC. 2.—The officers shall all be elected annually by ballot of the members of this association at their annual meeting.

### ARTICLE 5—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 1.—It shall be the duty of the president to preside at the annual meetings of this association and to perform such other duties as may devolve on the presiding officer.

President shall be ex-officio vice-president of the Texas Farmers' Congress.

SEC. 2. In the absence of the president, the vice-president shall perform the duties of president.

SEC. 3.—It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep the records of this association and to make a report of the annual meetings, to receive membership fees, and to make a report at the annual meetings and perform such other service as the association may direct.

SEC. 4. The president, vice-president, and secretary shall form an executive committee. Their duties shall be such as usually fall to such officers.

### ARTICLE 6—FUNDS.

SEC. 1.—The secretary shall remit to the general manager of the "National Bee-keepers' Association," within two weeks after the annual meeting, the sum of fifty cents for each paid up member, as membership in the "National Bee-keepers' Association," for one year.

Section 2. The secretary shall receive not less than \$10 annually for his services, and shall receive another sum equal to expenses, for the benefit of this association.

Section 3—The remaining funds of this association shall be expended as the members thereof may direct.

### ARTICLE 7—Meetings.

This association shall hold annual meetings at such time and place as the members may select, by a two-thirds vote at some regular meeting, but if in any event it becomes impracticable to meet at the place selected because of unforeseen events, then this association shall hold its meeting at such time and place as the executive committee may select.

### ARTICLE 8—Committees.

The president of this association shall appoint yearly the following committees on resolutions and petitions:

A programme committee of one, and such other committees as may become necessary.

### ARTICLE 9—General.

Sec. 1—This association shall ally itself with the Texas Farmers' Congress in

every way possible, provided that such an alliance is never detrimental to this association.

Sec. 2. It shall be one of the aims of this association, to secure the passage of a law establishing an "Experimental Apiary" at College Station, together with the appointment by the governor, of an experimenter who shall be recommended to him by the "Bee-keepers' Associations" of Texas.

#### ARTICLE 10—Amendments.

This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present, at some regular meeting?

The new association now goes under the name of "Texas Bee-keepers' Association" and comprises the other associations.

Every bee-keeper in Texas ought to be a member of "The Texas Bee-keepers' Association," as with its new constitution and by laws, and the men, its officers, to back it, much good can now be accomplished.

The only thing these officers ask for, is the co-operation, help and assistance of the bee keepers, and with that the association could make a stride forward as it has never done; we need and must have that help and co-operation.

Every bee-keeper of our great state ought to take pride in helping to build up an association that will surpass all others, and this can only be done by their giving their assistance. Put your shoul-

ders to the wheel and keep it going. The greater our association, and the more members it has, the more can be done.

Now something about what you get if you want to be a member. Well here it is:

By paying your annual dues of \$1.00 per year, you are not only a member of the Texas Association, but, as fifty cents of this one dollar is sent with collections from all other members, to the general manager of the National Bee-keepers' Association, you also belong to it. So you see, there you have a good state association, of which every bee-keeper of the state should be a member and one of which every member ought to be proud enough to help promote it and push it forward and upward, and then he has all of the benefits of the National Association at just one-half the regular rate.

Of course it must be remembered that all desiring to take advantage of this fact, must act according to the rules in Art. III, of the constitution of this association. Besides this, there is something nice in the way you *get your money back* through your subscriptions to the "Bee Journals." For instance, if you subscribe, say for THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN; by paying your annual subscription to the sec-

retary of the association at the yearly meetings, together with your annual dues, you get the journal at the lowest rate, only fifty cents a year for "THE QUEEN", just half the regular price. This is not all, for there are all the others that have done the same and offer their journals at reduced rates, of which there will be found a list following:

Southland Queen, Gleanings in Bee Culture, American Bee-Journal and Beekeepers' Review, the regular subscription price of each is reduced; then there is The Progressive Bee-Keeper, and American Beekeeper, each reduced one-half. Now it can be seen that if you subscribe for two or more of these journals pertaining to our pursuit, you have your membership free.

Every up-to-date bee-keeper must have some or all of the bee papers, to keep up with the race and times, every bee-keeper of our state ought to take advantage of this and our membership should thereby increase, and form a body of bee-keepers that can do some good.

Subscriptions must be sent to the secretary and along with the membership dues, as he again has to send all of them to the publishers, *in a lump* or it wont count, he cannot send in single subscriptions all along.

The secretary was instructed to write to each member of the change that has taken place, of the new name of the association, of its new constitution, its new business and intentions, the object proposed, and to notify them all of their annual dues, (\$1.00) which must now be paid annually as per Art. III.

Mr. E. J. Atchley kindly proposed to prepare circulars and to assist in such other ways as were in his power, which was greatly appreciated and was accepted with thanks by the association.

As this all devolves a great amount of work and writing on the secretary to do, an amount sufficient to cover the cost of a minograph was kindly handed over by the members and instructions given the secretary to purchase such a one for the use of the association.

The secretary was further instructed to purchase a set of books and to keep them in order with all the accounts and business of the association.

Further the secretary will be furnished with printed stationery, to be used in carrying on the correspondence in the interest of the association.

This printing &c., Mr. Atchley, publisher of "THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN," of Beeville, Texas, has volunteered to give to the associa-

tion free, and was unanimously accepted by a rising vote of the members present, and with thanks from President Salyer in behalf of the association.

Upon this a call for new members, to become member of The Texas Bee-keepers' Association was made and all present enrolled. Many took advantage of the low price of the subscriptions of the Bee Journals, along with their dollar membership dues.

Continued in Oct. No.

### Non-Swarming Bees.

Jennie Atchley Co., Beeville, Texas:

The reply you gave to my question as to why my bees do not swarm, is not admissible; you say on page 97, in the August No. of THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN, :

"The reason your bees do not swarm is likely on account of failure of nectar, it not being in quantity sufficient to stimulate brood-rearing, etc."

The usual time for bees to swarm in this climate is between the 10th of April, and the 20th of May. Our best honey flow begins between the 10th and 20th of April, and lasts until the 10th to 18th of May. Usually an ordinary colony fills two 30lb supers and a prime colony fills three supers.

After the 10th of May there is a light flow that continues to the first of June, but not in sufficient quantity to store honey, then we

have no honey at all until about the 20th of August, which usually lasts until the 1st to the 10th of October. Now, then, our big flow is right in and during swarming time, and when I tell you that 30 pound supers are filled in less than six days I need not argue that queens are not up to time.

My purpose for asking the question was for an argument that may result to the benefit of others, and I will give my version of it as clear as possible. My hives are in position three feet above the ground, with entrance facing south, and are fairly well shaded, besides have an extra cover 20 inches wide by 28 inches long that keeps the sun off the hive nearly all the day, or during the hot part of the day, and as soon as they begin to give any sign of wanting to sit or cluster outside I go along and raise the front part of the hive and put a 1 inch square block between the hive and bottom board, which opens their entrance to the width of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, yet the back of the hive sets down flat on the bottom board. This is done as soon as bees begin to stand in the entrance to wear out their wings to force a circulation (it is said by high authority to mature their honey.) My hives face south, and in this locality the wind is nearly always south or from a southerly direction during the

summer or honey season. The bee is an insect, but it likes to be comfortable, as much so as anybody else. When it is uncomfortable it does not like to work no more than anybody else that is not compelled to work, and it is very evident that when bees are clustered on the outside of a hive that they are not doing any work on the inside. Again, the large number of bees required to force a circulation through the hive are not performing any work, and are wasting their lives by wearing out their wings and acquiring the habit of idling. Let us look at a hive now that sets right down on the ground or within six inches of the ground and you will find them clustered on the outside day and night, with entrance blocked up with bees wearing out their wings to force a circulation through their hives to at least make it possible for a few bees to remain inside to take care of the brood and do the little that is done under such circumstances.

Now, then, why do bees swarm? Simply because they are uncomfortable in their hive. (Now, right here is where I expect those old bees to pitch into me, for I use no veil, but a good blast of smoke they may look for.)

Imagine a large family in a small house over winter, the house protected against the cold, every

crack and crevice stopped up so that no air can penetrate into it. Only an ordinary increase in said family during warm weather will make things very unpleasant in such a house.

Now a colony of bees that has just gone through winter in a tight hive. Consider the enormous amount of brood, the vast amount of heat created by that vastly increased amount of life and living beings, added to the normal, in the same tight hive, does it require an instinct to seek more comfortable quarters. Not much. The conditions produce it. Change these conditions and make your bees comfortable, and in a few years you will have a strain of non-swarmers. At least that is the way I account for my non-swarmers. Again, when you hive a swarm into a warm or hot hive your bees will seldom stay. Put them in a cool hive and you will save the trouble of reiving them. That is another evidence that they seek comfortable quarters, more so than the one that they just left, and especially if they are put in a hive and slapped right down on the ground, no circulation, with the hot rays of the sun pouring on it. It really seems inhuman the way bees are cared for by many a so-called expert in bee culture. It don't require much intelligence to

know that it is much hotter right flat on the ground than it is two or three feet above and that nothing can be comfortable under extreme conditions of heat and with no circulation of air. Is it, therefore, not reasonable to believe that bees will store more honey when their surroundings are made more comfortable? Will they not be inclined to remain in their comfortable home with plenty in preference to seeking new quarters and leave, not knowing where they are going to. But some one will say that it is the instinct of the animal, and the bees will swarm, but I take the position that certain conditions will prompt that instinct—prevent that condition and your bees will stay at home and that instinct will not bother them.

M. BROWN.

FRIEND BROWN—We are glad to have your experience regarding swarming, etc. Our experience teaches us that the sun has but little to do with swarming; as if they are not in a condition to swarm and the sun is too hot for them to all remain inside they will come out to fresh air, but only swarm when conditions are right. We mean, of course, natural swarming. Bees inside of green trees, where it never gets hot, swarm as soon as those in the sun in this locality. Of course it may be that bees hasten swarming somewhat when the hive is in the sun, but other swarming conditions must be present or no swarm will issue just because the hives are in the sun, but it is best to have plenty of shade that all the bees may

work inside with comfort, but they do not swarm just because they are uncomfortable is our experience. There are no bees in the world that are non-swarmer, but, when certain favorable conditions arrive they DO SWARM, just like other bees; but there are some races of bees that swarm more than others. We think you are right that it is hotter near the earth than up a foot or so. We suppose that your climate and ours is quite different, as a honey flow here stops swarming altogether. If bees are preparing to swarm in this locality, and a big honey flow suddenly comes along, the bees tear down their cells and store honey and make no attempt at swarming until the big flow is over and a light flow begins. We will be glad to hear from others on this subject.

### A Letter from Prof. Mally, Our State Entomologist, to Louis Scholl.

Wootan Wells, Tex., Aug. 30.

Louis Scholl, Floresville, Tex.

DEAR SIR—The finance committee in the house has allowed \$750 the first year and \$500 the second year for an apiary at the A. & M. College. The senate has not allowed it, but think we can keep it in when the bill goes to conference. Make an announcement in the beekeepers' journals of the State and urge all the bee people in Texas to write their members in the house and senate. Write to leading beekeepers in the Uvalde country and have them poke up their senator. It is important to get all the bee

people in line now and do their part vigorously. We have started the matter and the bee-keepers must now write freely to their members of the Legislature and keep them warm. Mr. W. O. Murray, of the House Finance Committee, is doing all in his power, but we must help him. Keep me fully posted of your efforts so that we may pull together. With regards and best wishes, I am yours truly,

FRED W. MALLY.

Now, just read what a nice start we are making. Let every bee-keeper push forward:

Col. L. L. Foster, President A. & M. College, College Station, Texas:

DEAR SIR—The following resolution explains itself. In submitting it herewith I beg to add my endorsement, and urge the claims of the State Bee-Keepers' Association for your earnest consideration. The following is the resolution, adopted by the Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association, July 25, 1901:

Resolved, by the Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association, at the Texas Farmers' Congress, in convention assembled, That we petition the President and Board of Trustees of the A. & M. College to ask of the Legislature, at its extra session, to appropriate funds sufficient to establish an apiary at the A. & M. College, and to provide for instructions and experiments in bee culture by the Department of Entomology.

We respectfully submit the following statistics to enforce the importance and value, as well as volume of our industry, and invite your careful investigation and consideration:

No. of colonies in the State	- -	150,000
Value of above colonies	- - -	\$375,000
Total number of lbs of honey	11,250,000	
Value of product, estimated at		
7 cents per pound	- - -	\$787,000
Number of pounds wax	- - -	150,000
Value of wax product	- - -	\$37,500
Total value of output, honey and wax	- - - - -	\$825,000

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. ATCHLEY,

O. P. HYDE,

W. O. VICTOR,

COMMITTEE.

In addition I beg to append the following statistics from other nations, together with our own, for comparison:

Nations.	Number of Colonies.	Pounds of Honey Produced.	Average Pounds per Colony.
Greece	30,000	3,000,000	100
Denmark	80,000	2,000,000	25
Russia	110,000	2,000,000	19
Belgium	200,000	5,000,000	25
Holland	240,000	6,000,000	25
France	950,000	23,000,000	24
Germany	1,450,000	40,000,000	27
Austria	1,550,000	40,000,000	26
United States	2,300,000	62,000,000	22

These national statistics are based upon reports available about eight years ago, but they are valuable as showing, approximately, the comparative condition of the bee industry throughout the world at that time. From this table it is apparent that the bee-keepers of



Greece produce an average of about 100 pounds of honey per colony. It is also apparent that this is about four times the ratio of any other nation. It is probable that there are well defined fundamental principles involved in this difference. The Grecian methods, honey plants varieties of bees, equipments and management should be studied with special reference to Texas conditions, and our bee-keepers should be advised of ways and means which will tend to make their labors more productive. The same array of statistics show that the bee-keepers of the United States average 22 pounds per colony, which is less than any other nation except Russia. Certainly there can be no stronger plea than the two lessons drawn from the above statistics to argue for a recognition of the request of the Bee-Keepers' Association for an appropriation for the A. & M. College, to provide for an apiary, as also a suitable course of instruction in connection therewith.

The State bee-keepers' statistics show that about 150,000 colonies in the State yield 11,250,000 pounds of honey, which they value at \$787,500. Now, individual experiments by experts in Texas have reported that in one instance two stands of bees used as a test, given proper attention as to honey

plants and timely management as to hives, shelter and the taking of the honey, have produced 1206 pounds of extracted honey in one season. The societies' estimate is based upon an average of 75 pounds per stand or 150 pounds for the two. Deducting this from 1206, we have left 1050 pounds as a clear gain in product through scientific management. Valued at the societies' rate of 7 cents per pound, we have \$73.92 as a net gain for the two, or \$36.95 per stand. On this basis the gain on 150,000 colonies in the State would be a net increase in the volume and value of the product of the State of \$5,400,000. It should be noted that this gain is without extra cost on the part of the producers. This full capacity of the specialist is not reached by the bee-keepers of the State generally on account of the lack of facilities with which to test local conditions in advance, and argues for the instruction of our bee-keepers and the people generally along more scientific lines.

But another important factor is involved. Great difficulty is experienced in the colder climates of our northern states in carrying the colonies through the winters successfully. This department has been advised on good authority that there is an annual loss of

about 25 per cent each season. The reported number of colonies in the United States is 2,800,000, on which a 25 per cent loss means the destruction of 700,000 colonies annually. Valued at \$2.50 each we have an annual loss of \$1,750,000. It has been found that Texas conditions are specially suited to the rearing of queens and the carrying over of colonies during the winter. Our bee-keepers are beginning to supply the loss above-mentioned in the northern states through the sale of Texas grown queens and colonies. If the industry were properly encouraged Texas could easily secure the greater portion of this business, which can safely be estimated at a million dollars annually. Such an immense volume of business means more bee-keepers, and should also mean better ones. It cannot help but attract the bee-keeping population from the older states to taking up this important industry within our borders. The probability, therefore, of enhancing the wealth producing power of the state by millions of dollars annually should argue unmistakably for the small appropriation of \$4000 required to provide for an apiary at the A. & M. College and a suitable course of instruction in connection therewith.

Then, again, there are many

plants which will produce a greater flow of honey in dry regions, others a greater flow in wet regions, or in drouthy and wet seasons respectively. Again, many honey producing plants may be introduced into Texas which the bee-keepers of the State are not yet availing themselves of, should a preliminary test prove them to be valuable in our climate and upon our soils. All of these things involve a greater cost than is within the province of the individual, and hence becomes a fit problem for the state to consider.

The bee has long been known to be a most useful agent in fruit and truck production. Many fruits are barren unless the polen be carried from flower to flower by bees or other insects. Much good would result to the state from more perfect fruition along horticultural lines in bee-keeping localities. It may be safely stated that an additional bushel of fruit will be produced for every new colony developed and maintained. It therefore becomes evident that the bee-keepers' request is to be considered from another standpoint—that of wealth production. This state, along with other states, has appropriated funds for studying and combatting injurious insect pests. That is, have expended money in order to save crops from the rava-

ges of insects. This course is not only commendable, but still greater appropriations should be provided along this line. But in the face of all this, I feel constrained to call your special attention to the fact that the great majority of our insects are beneficial, and in many instances do they make active warfare upon injurious species. A noticeable instance of the beneficial insects is the honey bee, which has just been discussed. The facts before me lead me to urge you to encourage the wealth-creating features of this department along with the wealth-saving ones.

From a careful investigation, both by myself and prominent bee-keepers, I have to recommend that \$4000 be appropriated to foster and develop the bee industry. Of this, \$2000 to be used for an apiary and equipment, and \$1000 annually for the years 1901 and 1902 for an entomological assistant and bee-keeper to enable this department to successfully carry on the work indicated. It would appear to be a wise public policy to encourage those factors of this department which are creative as well as those which are protective.

Respectfully submitted,

We owe a great deal to Prof. Mally, the State Entomologist at the A. & M. College, at College Station, for his untiring labors to aid the bee keepers in pushing this

matter forward. He has made arrangements to have an experimental apiary and a department for the study of the bee along with the entomological department of the A. & M. College, and he now asks the help of all the bee-keepers of the state. It was he who went to Austin during the session of the Legislature and appeared before the Finance Committee, and now that the Finance Committee has passed upon it and the resolution goes over to the Senate, every bee-keeper of the state ought to aid and do all he can by complying with Prof. Mally's request.

Prof. Mally's helpmate at Austin was one of our prominent bee-keepers, Mr. G. F. Davidson, of Southwest Texas, and we are due him our thanks for his efforts and that which he has helped to accomplish.

He has spared neither time nor money in trying to do the best in the interest of the bee-keepers. Taking the train for Austin, prepared to do something, bearing all the expense and losing much valuable time at home, we now owe him our heartfelt thanks for his efforts in our behalf.

Now, bee-keepers, every one of you, read over what has been said and done. Read over and over again Prof. Mally's urgent request and write to your representatives at once. Do not delay it but do it at once. By promptly attending to this matter you will greatly oblige

LOUIS SCHOLL,  
Secretary-Treasurer

Texas Bee-Keepers' Association.

## OUR SCHOOL.

Mrs. JENNIE ATCHLEY,  
INSTRUCTOR.



ARBUCKLE, Cal., Aug. 8, 1901.—I ask your advice. The past month, July, was very hot, 108 to 110 degrees; nights too warm for cover on beds. My hives were well shaded by trees, no sun on them at any time, and deep, full length entrance. Still my bees were plastered all over the front of their hives, and stopped laying entirely—not an egg or brood (except a little capped brood) could I find. I don't think there was anything for them to work on, though they all had honey in the brood chamber. Should they have quit laying so entirely under such conditions (common blacks)? I also made a wire cloth frame to cover the top, and on it put inch blocks, which supported the cover one inch above the wire. Was that too much ventilation in even such heat as I describe? In spite of all this they would still stay spread all over the front of the hives, not in bunches and clusters, but just thinly spread. You will indeed much oblige me if you will tell me if this was all normal and to be expected, or if for any reason they were acting abnormally? I supposed they would lay a little any way, but I don't think there was an egg. During this time I also helped to cut a number of bee trees in my vicinity, and they were in same condition—not an egg. Do you think it was the heat?

H. B. JONES.

Friend J.—Yes, it was perfectly natural for your queens to stop laying under such circumstances. We call it, that our bees are going through the winter in July and August, when there is no honey coming in, and no brood in the hives. We have breeding going on every month in the year except

our hot dry months, July and August. No, the ventilation you gave was not too much. The only thing about it is to look sharp for robber bees during a derth, and especially among weak colonies when openings are made about the hives. It matters little where the bees rest during a dry, hot spell, inside or out, but we prefer to put an empty super to protect bees from extreme heat. Your bees are in a normal condition.

WAXAHACHIE, Tex., Aug. 12, 1901.

The Jennie Atchley Co., Beeville, Tex.:

FRIENDS—I see in the June issue of the SOUTHLAND QUEEN you speak against wiring frames. I had an experience on the 4th inst. that clearly demonstrated that all frames should be wired, at least in this part of the country. I had one colony which I lost from the combs melting down. In the hive there was one frame that was wired. It only broke loose from the top bar and did not fall over. If all the frames had been wired their breaking loose from the top bar would have amounted to very little. I use three horizontal wires to the L brood frames.

The premium queen you sent me is a very fine one. I am well pleased with her. I started her off on three frames of brood and a handful of bees and one empty comb. She now has a strong colony of the largest and prettiest bees I ever saw; some of them look almost like queens. They have the body of the hive full and are now working in the super. With many thanks I am yours truly,

L. C. ROUSSEAU.

Friend R.—We have been all along the line of wiring frames. Whenever a colony of bees is subjected to heat great enough to melt down combs there is going to be damage done whether combs are wired or not. Wires are expensive, and never repay their cost and trouble to us. If you will shade your hives properly and

always provide plenty water handy you will have but little trouble from combs melting, or at least this is our experience in a hotter locality than yours. For various reasons we do not want wires in our combs, but it may be better for you. We are glad, indeed, to note that your premium queen is a good and nice one.

WEDGE, Clare Co., Mich., Aug. 19.

The Jennie Atchley Co., Beeville, Tex.:

Golden queen came O. K.; not an attendant dead. I was mistaken when I reported my premium queen lost in introducing, though I made the report in good faith. I will give a detailed account. Would like your views on the matter through the columns of the QUEEN. First, I removed the old queen and killed her; then I placed the cage with the premium queen over the frames and left her there, then I took out the frames, looked them over carefully twice; destroyed every sign of a queen cell that I could find, then I removed card from candy at end of cage; placed cage on top of frames and left them six days, then I went to look for the queen and of course I looked in the cage first, there was two dead worker bees and a dead queen in the cage. Of course the dead queen was quite dark, much too dark, but I thought she was dark because she had been dead some time in the cage. Then I looked through the hive, not for a queen, but queen cells. I found one fine one and left it there and ordered another queen. Six days later I went to the hive to cage the young queen, but instead of a young queen I found a large yellow queen and laying—young larva two, or three days old. I cannot account for the dead queen in the cage, can you? She was much too well developed to have been raised from an old larva.

Respectfully yours,

J. W. LOOKER.

Friend L.—The evidence you give leads us to believe that there was a black virgin in your colony, and when she slipped into the cage to kill the queen you had intro-

duced she met her superior in warfare and was killed, and as soon as matters were settled about the colony being queenless, the yellow queen went to laying and destroyed all queen cells. We have had this happen a few times. Also we have had absconding swarms or deserters enter hives where we had queens newly introduced and found the queens of such swarms dead in the cage. These things are hard to account for.

ROUTE 1, BATAVIA, Ia., July 28.

The Jennie Atchley Co.:

DEAR SIRS—Iowa, or this portion of it, is suffering from a drouth. The most of my bees have put out one super per colony, but they will need feeding. When is the best time to feed? What shall I feed? How shall I prepare it? How much food will it require to winter a colony in a locality where the winter is open, thus affording opportunity for the bees to fly frequently? If you cannot answer in the September number of the QUEEN do so by letter and I will bear the expense.

H. B. TILDEN.

Friend T.—The best time to feed is just as your last honey flow is going out, or when your first frost appears. This will give the bees time to seal up the food and prepare their nest for winter before your freezing weather begins. Prepare the food by placing a vessel on the stove holding from 2 to 10 gallons as your case may require. Put in three measures of sugar to one of water, stir well and let it come to the boiling point, and set off to cool and it is ready for use. We use the best grade of yellow clarified sugar to make feed with. Two gallons of this food will winter an ordinary colony in this locality, and we think it will do it in yours.

## Lines to Little Verne, Who Left Us in September, 1900.

BY WILL M. GRAY.

Only a year since thou wast here!

It seems much longer though,  
Since cruel Death robbed thee of breath,  
And thou wast forced to go.

How fond hearts bled when baby sped  
Along that pathless track,  
That leads to the door of evermore,  
Thro' which none e'er come back.

By the Savior's side thro' space so wide,  
Thou'st made triumphant flight.  
My spirit yearns for a home like Verne's  
In the "Land of Pure Delight."

The days are long since thy last song  
Rang clear by the beehives white.  
My memory throngs with parts of songs  
That echo loud at night.

Marion now has forgotten how  
He troubled thee at play,  
And little Bert, pretty and pert,  
Came since thou wenst away.

But Austin, dear, drops many a tear,  
While nestling close to me.  
He thinks it strange, our home must  
change,

And says queer things of thee:

"Did Jesus take her over the lake,  
In that nice little boat;  
All painted white with handles bright?  
And how fast did it float?

Sometimes when she lights on our tree,  
We won't let Booger bark;  
Then she will stay with us all day,  
And fly away at dark."

Mama weeps when night silence creeps  
Over her prattling band.  
She sees one more on the other shore  
Waving her chubby hand.

Patient, subdued, with hope imbued,  
That when her life is spent,  
The Gulf she'll cross, retrieve all loss,  
And rest where daughter went.

In Texas sleep through ages deep,  
Far from thy native State.  
In a little while we, too, shall file  
Over the marge of Fate.

Should we face the end of our race  
With life's great race unwon,  
We'll fail to meet our Verne so sweet,  
And die two deaths in one.  
Orchard, Texas, September 9.

### The International Fair.

It is gratifying to us to be able to state to our readers that the International Fair, to be held in San Antonio this year, October 19th to 30th inclusive, will be even more complete in all departments than the fair of last year. On the San Antonio International fair grounds there is stall room for 2000 head of registered cattle, and all these stalls have already been taken, and the management will be compelled to build several new barns. Entries in the horse, sheep, swine, goat and poultry departments will also exceed those of last year.

Visitors attending the fair will not only see a great exhibit in all departments that go to make up a successful fair, but the management has provided for the entertainment of visitors as well. Contorno's celebrated band and "Battle of Our Nation" has been engaged for this Exposition, and this great entertainment will be produced for the pleasure of visitors, each day, entirely free of cost. Other free attractions of merit have also been provided.

The association this year has been compelled to erect a large number of new buildings to accommodate exhibits and attractions that will be on the grounds.

Rapid and cheap transportation has been provided to and from the grounds this year and the largest crowd can be handled with ease and comfort to all concerned.

# THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

E. J. ATCHLEY, - - Editor and Business M'g'r.

..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, SEPT., 1901.

## Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, - - -	\$1.00
Three months, trial trip, - -	.25
Three back numbers, all different, -	.10
Postage Extra, (24 cents) on all foreign subscriptions except Canada and Mexico.	

## Advertising Rates.

One inch, one time, - - -	\$ 1.00
" " " year, - - -	10.00

An X opposite your address signifies that your subscription has expired, and when date is also given it indicates that you are indebted to us from that date to this issue. If you desire your paper discontinued, drop us a note to that effect, or we will continue to send the paper.

## General Instructions.

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

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

Beeswax has declined. After this date we can pay but 25c, in trade, for wax delivered in Beeville.

Nearly all parts of Bee County has had good rains, sufficient to start comb building, and queen-rearing will go easy till Christmas.

We have noticed that Cyprian and Holyland bees do not kill off their drones like other races, but hold on to them, and now after about a three months' drouth, we have but few Italian drones, but plenty Cyprian and Holylands.

This month and next, (September and October) is the time all South Texas apiarists should look well to getting their bees in shape for winter. Remember that all normal colonies should have at least 15 pounds of sealed honey to be well prepared for winter, even in this south country.

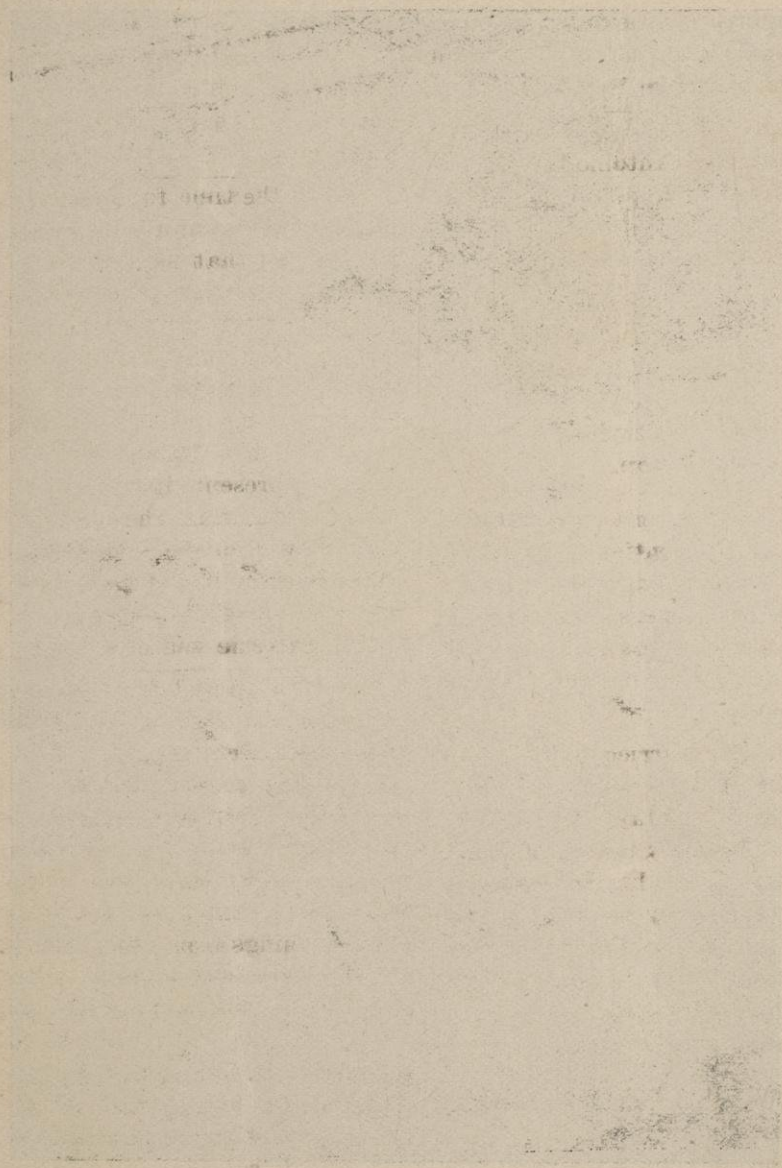
*The Pacific Bee Journal* is again upon our desk, and Bro. Bennett deserves great credit for the manner in which he has gotten out his paper. It is neat, clean and chock full of good things for bee-keepers. Write for a sample copy now—237 East Fourth street, Los Angeles, California.

We have installed another printer in the person of Mr. E. C. Goodwin, late of Devine, Texas. He is a practical printer and also an up-to-date bee man. He will live right among the bees. Mrs. G. and little Joe will arrive about October 1.



THE ATCHLEYS PACKING AND SHIPPING A CARLOAD OF BULK COMB HONEY.





THE

OF

AND

BY

18

Udo Toepperwein says he has photographed some of the prettiest girls in Chicago he ever saw, and that he will be in Buffalo soon.

Some of the Atchleys will try to be at the San Antonio fair with a small exhibit if possible, and we would be glad to meet a goodly number of bee-keepers there.

We are almost sold out of all kinds of honey, and orders keep pouring in, but if the bees have a fair chance at honey-gathering the next month we may be able to harvest a fair fall crop.

Mr. Udo Toepperwein is off to the National Convention at Buffalo, and a visit among northern and eastern bee-keepers. We will expect some write-ups from him after his return, telling us what he saw and heard.

Willie was married at the residence of M. R. Graham in Greenville, Texas, Sunday, August 11th, to Miss Minnie Stanley, of Denison, Texas. He has now caged a queen that likely he will not desire to sell, as he has done other nice queens. They have bought a house and lot in Beeville, and will go to keeping house soon.

Mr. W. H. Laws arrived home from Arkansas a few days ago, where he and his little son Ben went to pay a visit to the old folks

at home. Mr. Laws reports a good time, and a meeting, or reunion of the Laws family. Mr. Laws threw off his coat, rolled up his sleeves and went straight for the bee yards soon after arrival.

Now is the time for bee-keepers south of San Antonio to re-queen all colonies that have old queens or queens that are not doing good service. Bees are now brooding up very fast, and if the present state of affairs keeps up very long fall swarming will be in order about October 1st, and no better time ever presents itself for queen-rearing than when there is only a slight flow of honey and plenty of pollen coming in. A heavy honey flow is not good for queen-rearing in this extreme southern country.

The 16th annual fair begins at Dallas on the 28th of September, and closes October 13th. Every enterprising person should visit the Dallas Fair, and we think it would help those that are enterprising. Go to Dallas and see the best of everything in Texas, as well as things from other places. We are promised a grand entertainment by the management, and when we note the signatures of Messrs W. H. Gaston and Sydney Smith at the helm we are not one bit afraid of disappointment. Low rates on all railroads by applying to your nearest ticket agent.

"Congratulations, Friend Atchley, on the marriage of Willie. May he and his wife live long and be happy."

Thanks, Bro. Hutchinson.

Mr. H. S. Hilling, of Normanna, called on us lately. He is a young, enterprising bee-keeper and farmer, having lately come from Dakota. Come again, Mr. Hilling.

We have news from the lower country, between Beeville and the gulf coast, to the effect that bees are fast building up, and that the apiarists in that locality are preparing to make increase.

The moth worms have been worse with us this season than for many years. They have even got into our beeswax pretty badly, or so much so that we need to expose the cakes of wax to the sun to kill them.

We have received copy of the constitution of the newly-organized Texas Bee-Keepers' Association, which will be gotten out in pamphlet form, and they will be for gratuitous distribution, and all bee-keepers should write Louis Scholl for a copy at Hunter, Comal Co., Texas.

We are often asked the question if bees and poultry can be profitably kept together, or run by the same person. We think that this

is one of the best combinations to be entered into, in this locality, as both bees and chickens do well, as a rule, all over South Texas. Of course one would necessarily have to keep less of each, as the duties due to each branch would of course manage about twice as much of either line singly. With these two industries one can get rest that will be profitable as well as pleasurable, changing from one to the other.

We promised some time ago to tell our readers how to introduce virgin queens about as successful as laying queens to any queenless colony at any age from 1 to 10 days old. We use a cage on the plan of the old Pete introducing cage, only we do not expose the virgin queen by wire cloth, but hide her and her retinue entirely by placing the open side of cage next the comb and over hatching brood and honey. Soon the cage will be hatched full of young workers, and they will gnaw a passage way out under the cage, and both queen and bees walk out quietly at home. It is the naughty actions of the virgin more than one would think that cause the bees to kill them.

## California Honey!

BIG CROPS AGAIN. GREAT FUTURE.  
HONEY TRUST FORMING.

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

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

## SAN ANTONIO INTERNATIONAL FAIR

OPENS OCTOBER 20,  
Closes November 2, 1900.

The Bass, Mole and Gopher Trap.

Absolutely the very best Mole and Gopher Trap ever devised. It is a combined trap, either for Moles or Gophers. Full directions accompanying each trap. Ten for \$2.00, by mail prepaid.

S. L. WATKINS,  
Grizzly Flats, Cal. viii:niv

## 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 L. ATEN,  
Round Rock, Texas.

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 bee-keepers' 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.

Emerson Taylor Abbott Editor.

A LIVE UP TO DATE  
FARM JOURNAL,

With a  
General Farm Department, Dairy, Horticulture, Live-stock, Poultry, Bees, Veterinary, Home and General News.

Edited by one who has had practical experience in every department of farm work.

To introduce the paper to new readers, it will be sent, for a short time, to new subscribers, one year for 25c.

Sample Copies Free.

Best Advertising Medium in the Central West. Address

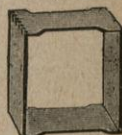
**MODERN FARMER,**  
St. Joseph, Mo.

Please mention THE QUEEN.



## BEE LOTS AND CONFIDENCE-BOXES,

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.



Interstate Box & Manufacturing Co., Hudson, Wis.

## More Bee-Keepers' Paradises

E. R. Root has just returned from a 6000-mile trip through some of the best bee locations in the world, and has already begun his series of write-ups, accompanied with fine photos, in **Gleanings in Bee Culture**. The following editorial appeared August 1st, and will give something of an idea of what he will describe:—

"Some little time ago I promised to tell about the bee-keepers' paradises in Texas. I have this on the docket, and it will appear as I take up the line of my travels. But since running across that paradise I have run into two or three others. There is one West of the Rockies, in Colorado, that is not yet overstocked with bees or bee-keepers; another one in Central Idaho—in fact I do not know but the whole State. These will be described in turn. The fact is, millions of capital are being invested in irrigation; irrigation means alfalfa; alfalfa means a paradise for bees. But I found all along my trip that alfalfa-growing preceded bee-keeping by two or three years, for it seems to take about that length of time before the bee-keepers find these gold mines that have been hitherto unoccupied."

If you are dissatisfied with your present location, and for financial reasons, or on account of health, will be compelled to leave, subscribe for **Gleanings in Bee Culture** and learn something about the great South and the great West. There are many locations in the West that are not occupied—splendid bee locations. If you wish to learn about them, send 15 cents for a three months' trial subscription, or 25 cents for a six months' trial, or \$1 for one year and one untested Italian queen. Or send \$2 and we will send **Gleanings** one year and one of our celebrated Red-Clover Queens.

**The A. I. Root Company,**

MEDINA, OHIO, U. S. A.

## VIRGINIA HOMES.

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.**

if 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.

# 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.

## 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.

## 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.,**  
Beeville, Texas.

## INCUBATOR ON TRIAL

### The Perfected Von Culin.

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

PRICES \$7.00 AND UP.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR NO PAY.  
We make Brooders, Bee Hives & Supplies.  
Catalog and Price List sent Free.

**THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.,**  
Dept. 59, Jamestown, N. Y.



# 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.

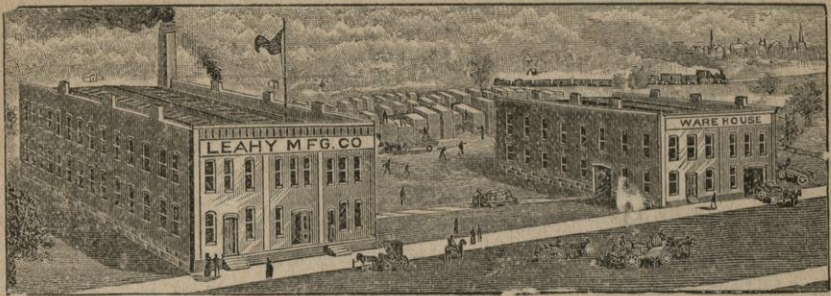
6-8

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.**



## 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 "DASIES." 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 L. B. Fdn I ever saw or bought. You are right; it makes a fellow smile when he looks at it, and I think the bees will smile too.  
 I am yours truly, HENRY SCHMIDT.

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

## LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO.,

Hutto, Williamson Co., Texas, and Higginsville, Mo.

Please mention THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN when answering this advertisement.

## Root's Bee-Supplies. ✱ Near Your Home.

I get Root's goods by the car load and can save you that freight. Thirty-six page catalogue free. Correspondence Solicited.

Udo Toepperwein, Leon Springs, Bexar, Co., 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
	6 00.	" 80



All Bingham smokers are stamped on the metal



Patented { 1878 } Knives, B&H  
 { 1892 }

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

ways cool and clean. No more sooty or burnt fingers. The Plain and Little Wonder have narrow shields and wire handles. All Bingham Smokers have all the new improvements, viz: Direct Draft, Movable Bent Cap, Wire Handles, Inverted Bellows, and are in every way ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

Fiteen 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, 897.

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.

Are You Looking For It?  
**WHAT?**

Are you looking for Foundation to use this year? Then, don't look any farther; as DADANTS, have now been before the bee-keeping world, for many years, stands without a rival today. If you never saw any of Dadants' foundation, send a Postal for free sample, together with their catalogue. They guarantee every inch of their foundation to be as good as sample sent, and no complaints ever come against it. They have also revised, Langstroth on the hive and Honey Bee, and you can scarcely afford to do without this large and valuable book. Post paid \$1.25. We sell every thing needed in the apiary.

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



## 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.

## WE WILL SEND YOU!

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, **Southern Advertiser and Consumers' Guide** Roseland, Florida.

**J. M. Jenkins,**

**Wetumpka, Ala.**

—ESTABLISHED—  
1884

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

### Our Clubbing List.

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.

Gleanings and The Southland Queen \$1.75. Bee-Keepers' Review and The Southland Queen \$1.75. The Progressive Bee-Keeper and The Southland Queen \$1.35. Cash must accompany each order at the above prices. Address your orders to  
**The Jennie Atchley Co.,**  
Beeville, Bee Co., Texas.

### THE AUSTRALIAN

# Bee Bulletin.

The official organ of the New South Wales and Victorian Bee-Keepers. It circulates through all the Australian colonies, New Zealand and Cape of Good Hope.

Subscription—5s per annum in advance, if booked, 6s 6d.

Edited, printed and published by E. TIPPER, West Maitland, New South Wales.

## Untested Queens, and Queen Cups.

W. H. Pridgen, of Creek, N. C., now offers Queen Cups for sale at \$2.00 per pound, post paid, and is prepared to fill orders promptly with untested Queens at 75 cents each, either leather colored or golden  
j-n-1901.

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

**THE JENNIE ATCHLEY CO., Beeville, Tex.**

## 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.

**THE SUN,**  
242 West Jefferson St,  
Louisville, Ky.

### ONE DIME! 10 CENTS!

THE FREESIA is one of the very best bulbs for window culture, and the grace and elegance of its pure white flowers have made it very popular with florists for cut flowers. Everyone can grow it as its culture is very simple and easy. Five bulbs are enough for a large pot and will give an abundance of waxen blossoms of exquisite fragrance. For ten cents we will send postpaid to any address the

**Western Florist & Fruit Grower,** a semi-monthly magazine, 20 pages, three months on trial.

**10 Fine Freesia Bulbs** and our **Fall Catalogue** of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Plants, Bulbs, etc.

Address **L. H. COBB & CO.,**  
Lock Box C 57. Perry, Okla.

# The A B C of Bee Culture.

1900 Edition. The only Encyclopedia on Bees. 500 Pages.



The last edition, 5000 copies, issued in October, 1899, was exhausted in the short space of one year. Even before the edition was out of the press, 1500 copies had been sold; and before thirty days had passed, 1000 more copies were taken. We immediately set to work to print a new edition. While the edition of 1899 was more thoroughly revised than any previous one, that for 1900 has received even larger additions of new matter, so that the book from beginning to end is almost entirely new. It now contains 500 double-column pages. It has been most carefully gone over by Dr. C. C. Miller, who has prepared a new set of comments, and by Prof. A. J. Cook, of Pomona College, Cal. As before, old subjects have been rewritten. Descriptions of obsolete methods have in all cases been stricken out, and the very latest put in their place.

## This 1900 Edition marks the 75th Thousand.

It is in many respects superior to any previous one in regard to typographical appearance, quantity of new subject-matter, and general revision old subjects, for we are now building on the knowledge and experience of these latter days, when such wonderful strides are being made.

## For the Veteran as well as the Beginner.

While the book is, in the true sense, an A B C of bee culture, in that it is adapted to the requirements of beginners, it is also a comprehensive X Y Z of the subject; for no veteran, no matter how extensive his experience, can afford to be without a work of this kind, containing as it does a carefully prepared dissertation on every late method or practice known to the business. All the bee-literature of past ages, all the current literature of this and every other country, has been carefully scanned; and whatever there is that is new and valuable has been incorporated in this work.

## High-Class Engravings.

The most expensive half-tone engravings, taken direct in the majority of cases from fine clear photos, adorn its pages. Besides 50 full-page illustrations there are something like 500 smaller ones, fully setting forth the exact MODUS OPERANDI of every method.

We are confident that this work will save any one who keeps even a few bees, ten times its cost in a single year.

While the book has been enlarged, and hundreds of pages have been rewritten and revised, the price will be the same as before: \$1.20 postpaid, or \$1 00 by express or freight with other goods; or when sent with our journal, GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE which is a constant appendix to the A B C book, a journal beautifully printed and illustrated, 42 pages, for the very low price of \$1.75 for the two. For quantity of up-to-date bee-literature there is nothing else offered at this low price.

The new edition is now ready for delivery. Orders may be sent to the undersigned, or to any dealer in bee-keepers' supplies.

**THE A. I. ROOT CO., Medina, Ohio.**