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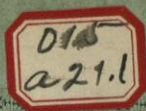
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— THE —

SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

— PUBLISHED BY —

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY COMPANY,

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, : : : : JANUARY, 1901.

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

P. S. Our Mr. H. H. Hyde will again have charge of our queen department.



# THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

Published Monthly.

Devoted to the Exchange of Thoughts on Apiculture.

\$1.00 Yearly.

Vol. VI.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, JANUARY, 1901.

No. 9.

## Prevention of Natural Swarms.

BY L. STACHELHAUSEN.

If bee-keeping shall be a paying business, we not only need a large number of good colonies in a number of apiaries, but the management too must be business-like, that is, we want to get the largest possible honey-crop with the least possible labor and time devoted to that purpose. A man who keeps a few colonies of bees for his pleasure and to have some home-produced honey on the family-table can use some ways to manage his bees that a bee-keeper as a business man can not afford on account of it taking too much time and work. If we take this into consideration we will find that many manipulations recommended in the books are entirely unpracticable for the big bee-man.

If we keep our bees scattered, in three or four apiaries, some of them miles away from home, it would not pay to employ a man in every apiary to watch the swarms and catch and hive them. Bee-keeping on a large scale will be profitable only if we can prevent natural swarming. I know many differ-

ent ways by which this can be done; some of them are good under certain circumstances and some of them are wrong under all circumstances. An important point is, that we either entirely prevent the desire to swarm or, if this desire is already visible, bring the colony to such a condition that this desire is totally lost. In this respect many of the recommended plans of preventing natural swarms are faulty. For instance: It is sure that a colony will not swarm without a queen. If we remove the queen the colony can not swarm for some time, but will start queen-cells at once, which we have to cut out eight days later and after eight days more again a second time. We then introduce a young queen or a queen-cell. This colony will not swarm to be sure, but all this time the desire for swarming is prevalent and we can not expect the colony to do very much in storing honey; besides this the manipulation would take so much time that it is entirely out of question for large apiaries. For some time Doolittle has been experimenting to improve this plan; by caging the old queen on a certain place in the hive he hopes to



prevent the building of queen-cells. Still it remains necessary to hunt for the queen, which is what I want to avoid. I always admired this celebrated bee-keeper, for he is never afraid of too much work to obtain even a small advantage.

The desire for swarming can be prevented, to a certain degree, if we are careful that the queen will always find empty cells in which to deposit eggs. We can do this by using large hives full of empty combs, or, if small hives are used, by spreading the brood and hanging empty combs or foundation between the brood-combs, and by removing some capped brood and replacing it with open brood or empty combs. We will see at once that the latter plan is more laborious and takes more knowledge and attention to be successful, so we prefer to use large hives.

If you will read my article in the August QUEEN of last year you will understand that by using large hives swarming can not be prevented under all circumstances. If in some localities or in some years the honey-resources are very favorable for brood-rearing (which is especially so during a continuous and slow honey-flow) the desire for swarming may appear in even the largest hive. In this case we have only one sure way to suppress the desire for swarming, and

that is to bring the colony to the condition of "a swarm by taking away all the brood and giving starters only, so the colony will be forced to build new combs for the brood-nest.

Using large hives I have managed my out-yards with success for many years. I work them mostly for extracted honey and, because all the extracting supers remain on the hive summer and winter, these hives have a capacity of at least 15 (more of 20 and 25) Langstroth frames, to which the queen has free access. In average years I get very few swarms from such hives, generally not more than 3 to 5 per cent. I observed this in my home-yard, where the bees were constantly watched during the swarming season; of course in the out-yards these few swarms will abscond and are lost; but this loss is very small, and if we consider that this way of preventing swarms does not cost anything—no time and no labor—and that by any other management we will hardly get through without some loss in swarms occasionally, I think the use of large hives, full of empty combs, is the most profitable way.

This way was successful during a number of years and the bees seemed to get accustomed to these hives, because the number of

swarms I got was less and less every year; but the spring of 1900 again taught me that in bee-keeping there is no rule without an exception, and that we bee-keepers have to use reasoning and can't follow blindly any given direction. That spring was so favorable for brood-rearing that all colonies built up very fast and had the hives full of brood long before the main honey-flow was to be expected. I examined some of my hives carefully and estimated the surface of the brood. A little calculation told me that the queens of these hives must have laid about 3000 eggs daily, on an average, for 21 days. I knew at once that some danger for swarming was in sight, according to my swarm-theory, and the next thing was to go to the out-yards and make artificial swarms. The way I did this I will describe in my next article.

This explains the different opinions about large hives. Some bee-keepers agree with Dadant and say large hives are a success in preventing swarms. Other bee-keepers say that they only cause a large swarm to come out later in the season. Both opinions can be right. If, in my locality, in a single year out of twenty, the large hives were not sufficient to entirely prevent swarming, it is very probable that in other localities

nearly every year is of the same kind. According to the swarm-theory explained in August QUEEN it must be so.

The future proved that my expectation of many swarms was correct. In my home-yard I made no further preparations to prevent swarms, because this yard could always be watched, and in spite of the large hives about 30 per cent of them swarmed in that year; but this increase in all my yards did not diminish the honey-crop in the least, because when the main honey-flow from horsemint and cotton commenced all the colonies had built up again and had plenty of brood. From some swarms and from some colonies that had swarmed I got fully as much honey as from other colonies that had remained undivided. In fact, if I had increased my 160 colonies to 320, instead of only 250, as I really did, my honey-crop would have been larger, very probably, in this very exceptional year.

Converse, Texas, Jan., 1901.

### A Question to Our Readers.

My spring honey is always as nice as can be, but my fall honey is more or less bitter every year. I don't know the plant giving that bitterness, but think it is the wild tobacco plant.

E. THINARD,  
Leon Springs, Texas.



## The Improvement of Stock the Most Hopeful Field in Commercial Bee-keeping.

BY H. H. HYDE.

The improvement of stock seems to be the paramount issue with all modern up-to-date bee-keepers just now. How this can be accomplished is the question being asked by a great many. While I do not claim to answer that question I have my views on the subject which perhaps will be interesting to some.

The improvement of stock can be accomplished by selection in breeding and the points to be considered as I see them in their regular order are as follows:

Honey-gathering qualities (incidentally long-tongued bees). Prolificness of queens (incidentally hardy and well-developed queens). Swarming, gentleness, wintering and beauty.

Therefore in the choice of queen mothers we have a great many points to consider, it being hard to find queens having all the desired qualifications, very often making it necessary to breed from queens whose qualifications do not quite include all the points, while possibly they very nearly approach them all.

The honey-gathering quality

should be paramount to all others, for it is in the honey produced that we are to get our pay. Incidentally to this characteristic will be found long-tongued bees, for it has been proven that all or nearly all the large yields of honey for the past year were produced by bees having long tongues. This is very reasonable, for we know that there are many nectar-secreting plants that secrete their precious sweets beyond the reach of ordinary bees. Now if it is possible to breed bees with long tongues we will be able to secure large quantities of honey ordinarily beyond the reach of the bees. Even if long tongues are not an advantage they certainly are no harm. It has been shown that the length of the tongues of the different strains of bees varies from thirteen-hundredths to twenty-three-hundredths of an inch, the latter length being reported by Mr. Root, editor of *Gleanings*, as the length of the tongues of the bees of one queen in their yards, and there has been many queens reported whose bees' tongues measured nearly that long, notably one that we ourselves sold to Mr. James, of New Mexico.

But what good will it do us if the individual bees are honey-hustlers unless the queens themselves have the ability to give us the greatest number of bees at the

right time to gather the honey. The queens selected for queen mothers should therefore have the desirable quality of prolificness and incidentally thereto be hardy, well-developed queens, hence long-lived.

The tendency of the bees to swarm should be the next point considered, and if possible we should select those having the least inclination to swarm, but happily this point is almost included in the first quality named, for it has almost been proved that the bees having the greatest honey-gathering instinct are also the ones least inclined to swarm.

If we are to have pleasant bees to handle we must select as breeders those queens whose bees are gentle, the more so the better. Viciousness is sometimes considered evidence of the honey-gathering instinct, but it is by no means a rule and we find just as industrious bees that are gentle.

The ability of the bees to stand the winter is a very commendable trait in our Northern States, but of course it does not have any bearing in the south. It is my opinion that when bees possess the other desirable traits they will also be good winterers.

Beauty should be the last point considered, for beauty is only for the appearance of the bees, and,

while I have no kick coming against beautiful bees, for they certainly are pleasant to look upon, we should not breed for color only, as some have done in the past. I believe there are as good golden bees for honey as there are 3-band bees, but I know that some are not as good, for in my large experience in buying stock I have got hold of some of these bees that were not worth the postage put on the cages of the queens. These I have been compelled to destroy; in fact, it has been a case of selection all along the line, until now I believe I have a stock of goldens that I can recommend.

Now if we are really to improve our bees and have good queens I think a good deal depends on the method used in rearing these queens. No queen that has been reared in a slipshod fashion can be as good as one reared under the best and satisfactory conditions. We should rear our queens under the most favorable conditions; if they are not naturally favorable we must make them so. Then a good deal depends on the method used. I honestly believe that no queens reared by the old methods, unless it be at swarming-time, are as good as the ones reared by the modern methods. My preference is the Doolittle, or a modification of it, but it is not my purpose here



to go into a discussion of the best method.

The choice of drones is a very important matter. It is my firm belief that we, as apiarists of the twentieth century, are not paying enough attention to the proper choice of drones. I believe that just as much towards the improvement of stock can be accomplished by the proper choice of drone mothers as by the choice of queen mothers. True, it is impossible to control all the drones in reach of our apiaries, as a rule, but we can see to it that none but choice drones fly in our own yard, and that there are plenty of them. We should use our very best queens (as a matter of fact) for queen mothers and the next best for drone mothers.

We should have our choice drones out just as early as possible in the spring and just as late as possible in the fall. To accomplish this we will have to use a little extra exertion. For early drones it is necessary for us to select our colonies in the fall, and see that they are in good condition. Then, early in the spring, go to these colonies and supply them with the proper amount of drone-comb and see that no other colonies have any drone-comb in their brood-chamber, indeed it is advisable that none be allowed in any

part of the hives, for bees and queens will sometimes steal a march on us and go almost anywhere to rear drones. If you have box hives in your apiaries or have no other means of controlling the undesirable drones, then I would place drone-traps on the entrance of all colonies whose drones are not desirable.

In securing late drones it is sometimes necessary to feed a few of our choice colonies and then supply them with drone-comb, and when the drones are ready to hatch give three or four frames of them to a colony kept queenless, so the drones will be preserved until late in the season. Of course we will have to keep up the strength of this colony by giving it brood from others, and each time they get a queen just ready to lay take her away and let them rear another. This will keep down any fertile workers and at the same time preserve the drones.

A great deal can be done by exchanging queens with different bee-keepers, several hundred, or even thousands of miles away and by buying choice queens from queen-breeders. But the greatest success will come by individual efforts, especially with those queen-breeders who will take the matter up and give their attention to it as much as to how many queens

they sell or how they are reared.

As an individual queen breeder it is my purpose for the next few years to give as much of my time as possible to the improvement of the honey-bee and whether myself and others who are working on the same line will be successful remains to be seen, but it is my humble opinion that they will be successful and that it will be only a few years, or decades at most, when we can say the coming bee is here.

Hutto, Texas, Jan. 1, 1901.

Friend Hyde:—Your theory is on the right line, but why not raise drones from those **FINEST** queens? We see no reason why the drone progeny of the best queens in the yards should be ignored. We allow such queens as our best breeders to rear all the drones they will, rear queens from some other good breeders and mate them with the best drones possible, and **VICE VERSA**. Never in the world keep back that good part on the other side of our best queens if improvement is our motto.

ED.

### Hydes' Report for 1900.

We began the season with about 500 colonies, spring count. We had but little increase, and, while this was another poor year, we secured 21,200 lbs. of honey, divided as follows: Extracted honey, 11,900 lbs., bulk comb, 7840 lbs., and sections, 1460 lbs., which is an average of 42½ lbs. per colony.

We reared and sold 2500 queens and sold one and one half carloads of bee-supplies. We are preparing to double our business for 1901, especially in the queen trade.

O. P. HYDE & SON.

Hutto, Texas, Jan. 1, 1901.

### A Little Crowing.

BY LOUIS SCHOLL.

As I have a few moments to spare, yes, only a few moments, as you will notice from my writing, and that with a pencil, I will endeavor to *crow* a little once in a time.

Bees have done O. K. this season, and, with 42 colonies as a starter this last spring, I tried to keep bees for profit. Not caring to increase my number I wanted to show them how *not* to swarm and prevent that trouble to the busy bee-keeper during a busy part of the season. But alas! Did I? Now I don't think I did, and most of you all know the cause, which was that this was an *unusual* season, which season only came along to show us big folks how little we knew, by knocking most of our pet ideas all to pieces.

Well, swarm the bees would, and no prevention about it at all, whether the colonies were in a little box, big box, any kind of box and even *no kind of box* at



*all.* My way out was to increase a little any way, or "let 'em go Gallagher," so I made them up to fifty-three, which gave me a surplus of a little over 2600 pounds of honey. Divide this by one-fourth section honey, one-fourth bulk comb, and the rest extracted and you have it.

Now if I had more time given me I could perhaps say a whole lot about all *three* kinds of the honey now produced here in the south. You see those Northerners are hacking at us about it from up there at Belleville, Ills., in the last *Review*. In this issue that old fellow tries to give one of our number fits. I don't know yet if he will succeed very easily or not, but will take the liberty to let 'em up there know that maybe if they don't look a little out they might stir up a bee-hive full of *chunk* comb honey men and oh, my! like Mr. E. R. Root says in last *Gleanings*: "Won't the feathers fly." I guess *bulk comb honey* is all right and also the bee-keepers that produce it. Let that be as it may now; we will soon *give it to 'em*.

Being also busy with some other matter of the Bee-Keepers' Association, being secretary of the same, I have at last succeeded in getting up a list of premiums for the apiarian exhibit at the conven-

tion at College Station next year, which will follow.

Now we want criticisms on this and perhaps we can improve on it.  
Hunter, Texas, Dec. 12, 1900.

---

### Black Bees Do Gather Cotton Honey.

BY. R. L. PARKER.

The premium queen you sent me last April proved to be a dandy. With a bad chance her family stored six gallons of surplus honey from cotton. This may sound rather strange to those people who claim that bees don't get any honey from cotton, but, nevertheless, it is very true.

I also had one colony of blacks that stored eight gallons of surplus last season. Mr. Aten may jump on me for making such a statement, but I can't help it. Maybe Mr. Anderson will keep him off with his shower of bricks. He asks the question of Mr. Anderson if he ever saw a black bee in the cotton bloom. I will say that I have seen thousands of them.

Now, don't think I am trying to defend the black bee at all, for I much prefer the Italians.

I want to say a word in regard to cotton as a honey plant and also the statement made at the Hutto

convention by Judge Terral and others. It seems to us that the Judge is trying to injure his neighbor, i. e., the bee-keeper in the cotton belt of the country, that is if his words have any weight in the honey market. We think he is wholly mistaken when he says that bees get only bug-juice from cotton, as we seldom ever see the bees working after bug-juice, as they call it. They work in the bloom and around the base of the bloom on the outside.

In conclusion I must say that the only objection I have to THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN is that it don't come often enough. I never sleep after I receive my journal until I read it through. Will renew before my time expires. I wish THE QUEEN a prosperous 1901.

If this misses the waste-basket and looks well enough in print I may write again.

Crisp, Texas, Dec. 26, 1900.

We will do what we can to keep Bro. Aten off of you, even if we have to stand between you and him at the next convention. We are glad your bees gathered a fair crop. Do not mind the waste-basket.

Ed.

If you like THE QUEEN tell your friends about it and show them our offers of premiums to new subscribers.

## Premium List of Apiarian Exhibit at College Station.

BY LOUIS SCHOLL, Sec. & Treas. CTBKA.

### —1—

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

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

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

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

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

### —2—

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

(1 @)—Best sample case sections— .50.

2—Best bulk comb honey exhibit. 1st—E. J. Atchley, five cases 8-inch screw-top cans; 2nd, W. H. Laws, fine golden breeder.

(?)—Best sample bulk comb— .50.



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

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

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

Best sample of wax, not less  
than 1/2 lbs., bright yellow wax to  
have preference. By— .50.

### —3—

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

2—Largest and best display api-  
arian implements.

1st—

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

Total....\$5.00

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

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

1st—

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

Total....\$10.00

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

4—Blue ribbon best exhibit  
apiarian supplies.

5—Red ribbon second best ex-  
hibit apiarian supplies.

### PREMIUM LIST.

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

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

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

—Single-comb nucleus. Black  
bees. 2.50.

—Sweepstakes on bees. Great-  
est number of different races, in  
one-frame nuclei. Surprise pack-  
age of articles.

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

—Best sample case of section  
honey. .50.

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

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

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

—Best specimen extracted hon-  
ey. Not less than 12 lbs.; quality,  
etc. .50.

—Best exhibit of bees wax. 1st,

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

—Best sample bright yellow wax. .50.

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

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

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

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

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### Black Bees and Cotton Honey.

By J. R. SCOTT.

I see in the December QUEEN that F. L. Aten, of Round Rock, tried to answer my communication of October. About all he did was to criticise the language used. I said I helped a friend rob a colony of black bees that were as rich in honey as I ever saw. The word rob, he says, leads him to believe a person hasn't been in the bee-business very long. I have been keeping bees about five years and feel that there is lots for me to learn yet, but I know black bees

from Italians or hybrids. I have both hybrids and as fine Italians as a person would want to see.

The term rob is commonly used among bee-men, for instance, in December QUEEN, page 214, by T. P. Robinson. Bro. Aten uses a more mild term, for instance, simply, take from. He wants figures on those blacks. We extracted eight frames (full-depth) from the super, and they were filled and sealed from top to bottom; and it was from cotton, because there wasn't anything else that they could gather surplus from. I want to ask him if he ever saw bees rich with anything except honey and would a wagon-load of honey make a man rich? What would bees be doing on that cotton if they wasn't gathering honey (black bees to), as there isn't any pollen on the leaves of cotton? I have been working in cotton for thirty years and have been a tolerable close observer. Keeping bees is a side-issue, so, Bro. Aten, if you can't meet the issue square, come on with your criticisms on the language used.

Wishing THE QUEEN a happy New Year and a prosperous future. I feel that every bee-keeper in the south should be a reader of THE QUEEN, as it is the only bee-paper published in the south and is up-to-date in all its departments.

Broadway, Texas, Dec. 30, 1900.



## Shower of Bricks.

By A. G. ANDERSON.

Well, here I am once more, in response to an invitation from Mr. F. L. Aten to come on with those bricks. Well, I promised him a shower of bricks, but I think two or three will be sufficient to cause him to "swallow the elephant" and follow Mr. Hyde to the Baylor University for more knowledge.

Mr. Aten asks me if I ever saw a black bee in the cotton bloom. I certainly have. Say, Mr. Aten, did you ever see a field of cotton in bloom? My bee-keeping dates back to 1875 and I took cotton-honey from my bees long before I saw an Italian bee. It is useless, Mr. Aten, for you to preach such silly doctrine to old bee-keepers. The fact that you never noticed black bees working on cotton blooms is no proof that no one else has. Another break you made is in your comments on Mr. J. R. Scott's article in regard to him robbing bees. You say you always leave forty to fifty pounds per colony. Now, are you certain that you do that? If so, why do you leave a full super of honey on your hives during a honey-flow. If you do you certainly have a way of your own.

In conclusion I will refer you to

the foot-note under Mr. Scott's article in the October QUEEN.

Waring, Texas, Jan. 4, 1901.

## Storm Sufferer.

Alvin, Texas.

Editor SOUTHLAND QUEEN:—I notice in THE QUEEN that you are kindly trying to aid those who lost their homes in the recent storm. Now, while I do not ask for one cent in money, if you could assist me to dispose of what few bees I have left, I would appreciate the act. They are all Italians or hybrids, in 8 and 10 frame Langstroth hives, are strong and well-supplied with stores, but I need the money with which to rebuild more than I do the bees. I deal on the square.

Yours truly,

E. A. WINSTON.

P. S. These bees were saved by some large china trees falling just east of them early in the storm.

E. A. W.

Friend Winston:—We cheerfully give your request free, and we trust that some one near you may buy your bees at an early date.

Ed.

If any of our subscribers want any job printing done, give us a chance to make you an estimate of its cost. We are well-prepared to get out bee-keepers' catalogues, circulars, etc., in nice style.

# 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.

## 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.

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

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, JANUARY, 1901.

Now, as we have all launched out upon the new year, with new ideas and new resolutions, let us pull for a big honey crop for 1901.

We are printing the catalogues

of Porter A. M. Feathers, of Oak Hill, Florida. Notice his ad in this issue and send him your address for his free catalogue.

We started our first queen-cells for the new year on the 7th of this month, and we have an abundance of fine drones, carried over from last year, in fact, some of our best colonies have never killed their drones yet.

At this writing, January 11th, we are having another good rain, and yet no cold weather to kill vegetation. However, to-day the thermometer stands at 45°. If we do not get a freeze soon we shall expect some early honey.

We have been forced to rise \$1.00 each on 2-frame Cowan ex-tractors and 50 cts. on Novice, making Cowans \$11.00 and Novice \$8.00. This has been done on account of high-priced materials from which these machines are made.

News comes from different coun-ties of Southern California that abundance of rain has fallen all over that country, which, with a few spring showers, will insure a good yield of honey for our South-ern California friends this year. We will be glad to learn of another heavy crop for them.



We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Francis H. Leggett & Co., of New York City, in each issue. These people have a large capital and are good people to deal with. If you desire to ship honey or wax on commission give these people a trial, as we are sure they will treat their patrons right.

We again desire to call the attention of those of our readers that have not paid their dues to the fact that if they will just send in all they are due to date, or to December 31st, 1900, and \$1.00 for 1901, they can each have a nice premium queen whenever they can use her. We wish to thank those of our friends that responded to our call last month.

We have just received notice that the last shipment of queens we sent to New Zealand, last October, arrived dead. It seems only a matter of luck about getting queens through to foreign countries, but then we do not believe much in luck either, but rather believe in good management, and we suppose that it is only the management the bees receive in transit that causes the difference. Some shipments will go O. K. and others put up in the same manner all go dead. Who can suggest a remedy?

#### A BEE-KEEPER'S SIGN-BOARD.

There is no occupation in which evidence of real success or the reverse are so patent to all observers as that of bee-keeping. The bee-keeper who is prosperous doesn't have to make many declarations of the fact. The sign-boards that testify of his success will be well-kept apiaries, hives in good shape, covers made tight, yards looking neat and bees in good shape, hot, cold, wet or dry weather, honey or no honey. A prosperous bee-keeper *will* have his bees in good shape under any and *all* circumstances.

During the past year we lost considerable time going to town, about one mile distant from our factory, and answering telephone messages. To avoid this we have put in a telephone line to our place and our customers can call us up at the factory in the future, which will be better. Just call for the bee-hive factory and connection will be made at the central telephone office in Beeville. We have the long-distance telephone, and can connect with nearly all points within 200 miles of Beeville. Remember that messages sent after 6 o'clock in the evening come at 25 cents and are termed night messages, but we are present at the factory day and night.

## OUR SCHOOL.

Mrs. JENNIE ATCHLEY,  
INSTRUCTOR.



Will you be so kind as to tell me what to do with a barrel of vinegar that I have used about \$9.00 worth of honey on and still have no vinegar that is good. I like a keen, sharp vinegar and this is flat and somewhat bitter.

L. W. AVANT,  
Atascosa, Texas, Sept. 17, 1900.

There is hardly any remedy that we can think of that will make good vinegar from the barrel you have started, as it is spoiled and can not be made to grow and develop clear, sharp vinegar. If you desire clear, keen and high-grade honey-vinegar fill a barrel nearly full of water (rain-water is best) and add honey till it will float an egg with about one-third of it showing above water. Use a barrel with one head out, tie a cloth over it and leave it alone till it works off clear. Do not add any more honey or anything else and you will have good vinegar.

I am much interested in reading your lessons and would like to submit a few questions, as I desire to know more about the business. I am a widow and have my own living to make. Would you advise me to try the bee-business? How much money does it take to begin and how long would it be after beginning till

I would realize from the investment? How many colonies does it require to start with to make it pay?

MRS. JENNELIA RUCKER,  
Mobeetie, Texas, Dec. 14, 1900.

We can not intelligently answer all of your questions, as they cover too much ground. If you have confidence in your ability to succeed at your undertakings we will say yes, get some bees, but if not you had better let it alone. Twenty-five to fifty dollars is sufficient to start with. You would get some honey in June if everything is favorable in your locality. Ten to twenty colonies is a nice start, but two or three is better till you learn more about the business. The bee-business is much like any other pursuit; we *must* give it our attention and note all the little details if we wish to be successful. Most people allow their fever to run too high at first, which will result in disappointment to beginners if they are not careful. If you succeeded at the poultry-business you will likely do so at the bee-business, but not necessarily so.

I would like to ask you a question or two. What time of year do bees stop making comb? Which do you think is best to plant for bees, buckwheat or clover? If you had a colony that had neither queen nor drones, would they not need drones after you had given them a queen?

J. F. SMITH,  
Center, Shelby Co., Texas, July 11, 1900.



Friend Smith:—Bees stop making combs when they stop gathering honey, as a rule. Bees can be brought to the comb-building point by disturbing them at any season of the year, as it is the gormandizing of honey that causes the comb-building to begin. When bees gather no honey they build no comb, as none is needed. We do not think it will pay you to plant anything for bees in Texas, or at least that has been our experience. If you introduce a laying queen to a colony there will be no need of drones, but if a virgin is introduced drones will be necessary. Drones are not necessary at all where queens are laying or are fertilized. Queens do not need the aid of drones but once in life, so when your queens are all fertile no more drones are needed till you have more young queens.

I am troubled with robbing a great deal and wish to know if you can enlighten me. Please tell me how to prevent it and stop it after it is started.

G. R. WARREN,

Fruit Vale, Cal., Oct. 15, 1900.

Friend W.:—The best way to prevent robbing that we have tried is to keep up all gaps through which robbing may enter. First, do not allow any temptations; keep the yards clear of comb, honey, or sweets of any kind. Sometimes a bad case of robbing is brought on

just by dry combs being carelessly thrown round the apiary. Next, keep all hive covers down closely, that there may not be any cracks or holes through which the robbers can nose around and tantalize the inmates of the hives, contract the entrances as much as the state of the weather will allow, and after this is all done the last and best thing is to leave the bees as quiet as possible. Open no hives and give the bees *no chance* to get a taste of sweets outside of their own homes and you will not have much robbing. To stop robbing after it is started throw cold water over the hive or hives being robbed and cover up with wet sacks or cloths of some kind. Find out, if you can, from which colonies the robbers are coming and close their entrances. Work in this way till night brings you relief, if it don't come before. Then, after dark, contract the entrances of hives that are being robbed and clean up things as neat as you can. Then, on the next day, if the colonies that were attacked the day before do not defend themselves, take them to a dark room or let the robbers kill them, as they are no account, but if you only have a few colonies and need them badly keep them in a room till they regain courage and they will be all right.

### 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.

## PATENTS

obtained on small articles at one-half the usual regular charges that are made.

### Trade Marks

registered at very liberal terms.

### Copyrights

for publishers—on booklets, etc., etc. Write us.

We attend to these things promptly and satisfactory.

Valuable Information Free. Address

**ENNIS & CO.,**

P. O. Box 442. Washington, D. C.

### 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.

## ❀ HONEY QUEENS! ❀

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

**W. H. Laws, Beeville, Texas.**

Please mention THE QUEEN.

## 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.

7:11

Please mention "The Queen."



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

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

## 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.

## "SALZER'S SEEDS

**WILL MAKE YOU RICH"**

This is a daring statement, but Salzer's seeds bear it out every time.

**Combination Corn.**  
Greatest corn on earth. Will positively revolutionize corn growing.

**Billion Dollar Grass.**  
Greatest marvel of the age.  
12 tons of hay per acre. First  
crops in weeks after sowing.

## What Is It?

Catalogue tells.

**FOR I.C. STAMPS**

and this NOTICE we mail  
big seed catalog, 10 Grain  
Samples including above, also

305  
Bulb-y, (175 on per A.) Peanut, etc. Worth \$10. to get a start.  
**John A. Salzer Seed Co. La Crosse, Wis.**

tf

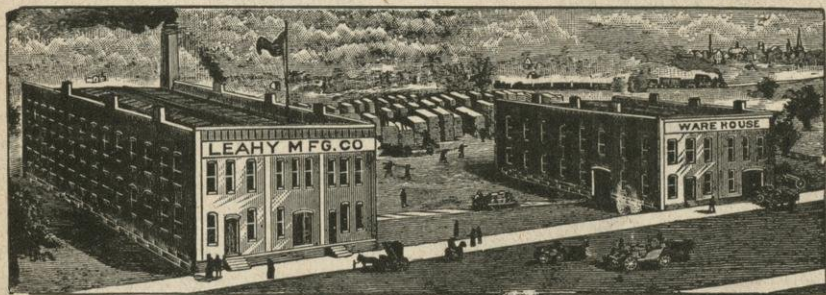
Please mention THE QUEEN

## A Liberal Offer.

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

**Jennie Atchley Co.**

Beeville, Texas.



FOR APIARIAN SUPPLIES

Address

**LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**  
HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.



## 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.

## 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.



## 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 roc. 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.



## 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.

tf

Please mention "The Queen."

300

## For 14 Cents

We mail the following rare seed novelties.

1 pkg. Blue Blood Tomato Seed,	\$ .15
1 " Northern Lemon Seed,	.15
1 " Mama's Favorite Onion Seed,	.10
1 " Emerald Green Cucumber Seed,	.10
1 " City Garden Beet Seed,	.10
1 " 13-Day Radish Seed,	.10
1 " La X. Market Lettuce Seed,	.15
3 " Brilliant Flower Seed,	.15

**\$1.00**

**Worth \$1.00 for 14 Cents.**

Above 10 packages rare novelties we will mail you free, together with our great illustrated Seed Catalog, telling all about

**Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass**  
Also Choice Onion Seed, 60c. a lb.  
Together with thousand of earliest vegetables and farm seeds, upon receipt of 14c. and **this notice.** When once you plant Salzer's Seeds you will never do without.

**JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LaCrosse, Wis.**

tf

Please mention The Queen.



## 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.

# 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.



# 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.**

# NOW IS THE — TIME TO ORDER.

Don't wait until your bees are

## Hanging on a Limb,

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

## They do Swarm.

### REMEMBER



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

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

H. L. ROWLAND, Leo, Texas.

# The Jennie Atchley Company,

Beeville, Texas.



# PRICES OF **Bingham** Perfect BEE Smokers and Honey Knives

Patented 1878, 1882 and 1892.

Smoke engin { largest smok- }	Per Doz.	each
4-inch stove { er made }	\$13 00.	Mail, \$1 50
Doctor, 3½ inch stove	9 00.	" 1 10
Conqueror, 3 "	6 50.	" 1 00
Large, 2½ "	5 00.	" 90
Plain, 2 "	4 75.	" 70
Little Wonder, 2 "	4 50.	" 60
Honey Knife,	6 00.	" 80

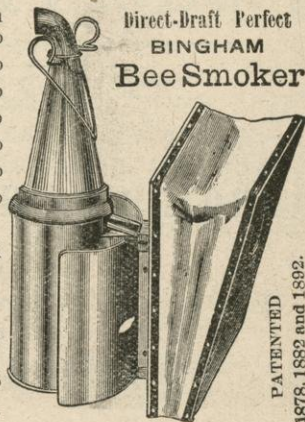
Direct-Draft Perfect  
**BINGHAM**  
Bee Smoker

All Bingham smokers are stamped on the metal



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

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



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.

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

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

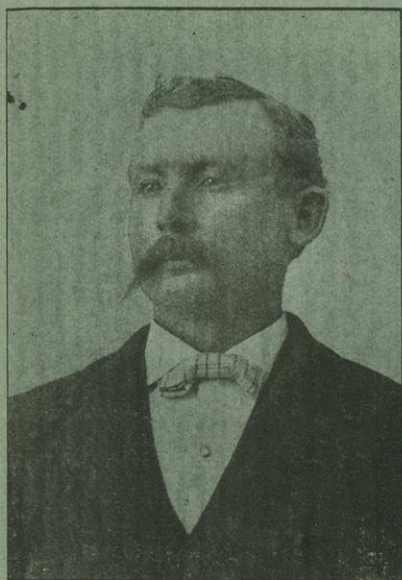
Yours, etc., W. H. EAGERTY, Cuba, Kansas, January 27, 1897.

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.



## 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.

6-9

## New York Quotations.

There is a fairly good demand for all kinds of extracted honey, at from 6 to 7 cts. per pound, according to quality. The demand for beeswax continues and prices range from 26 to 28 cts. per pound, according to the grade and quality.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & Co.,  
Franklin, West Broadway & Varick Sts.,  
Jan. 8, 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-HIVES AND HONEY-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.**



# The A B C of Bee Culture.

1900 Edition. The only Encyclopaedia 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.

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