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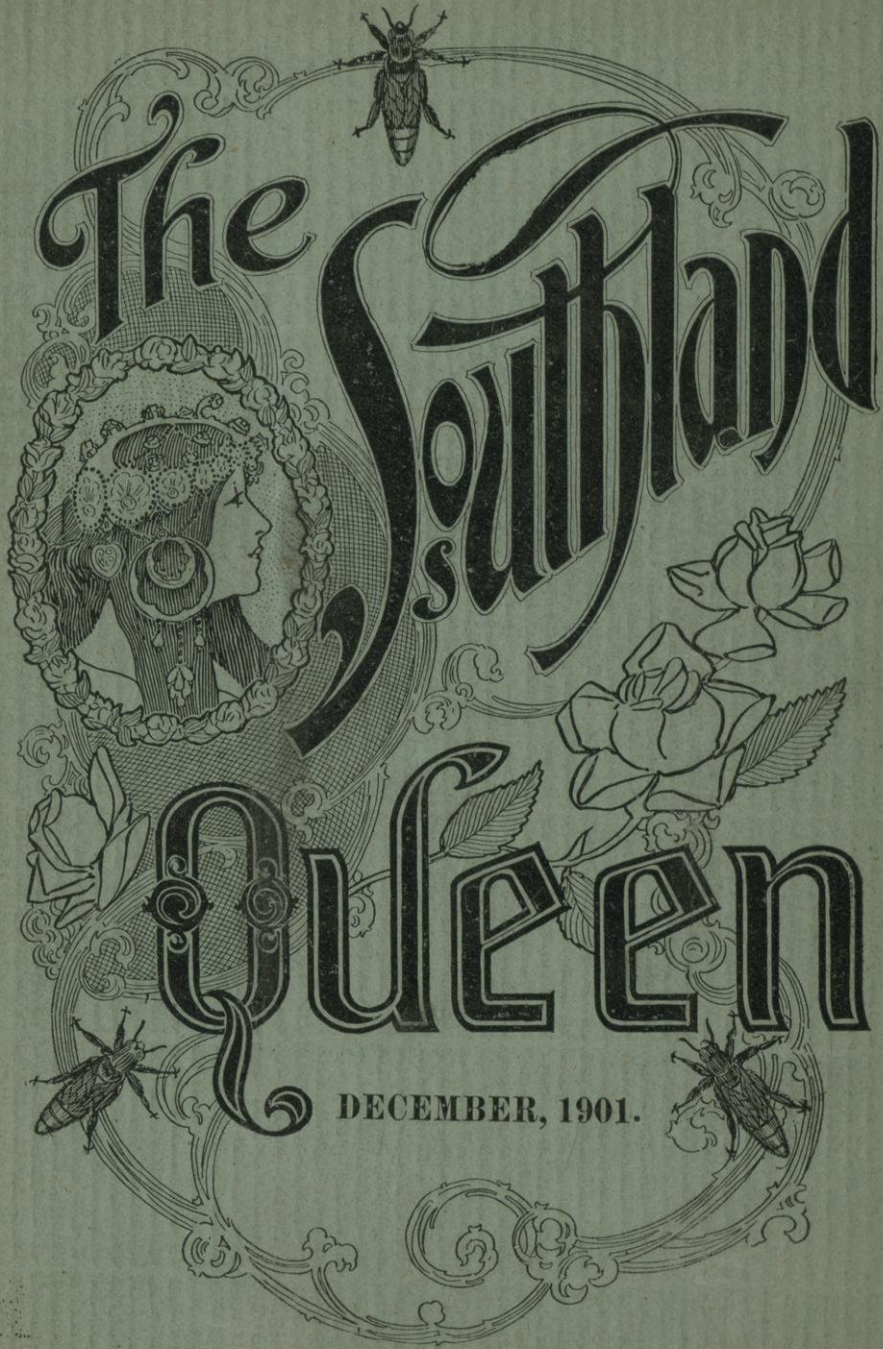
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The Southland



Queen

DECEMBER, 1901.

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WILLIE ATCHLEY, Beeville, Texas.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

Published Monthly.

Devoted to the Exchange of Thoughts on Apiculture.

\$1.00 Yearly.

Vol. VII.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, DECEMBER, 1901.

No. 8.

Some Reflections.

To the Southland Queen:

Just enough fire on the hearth to dispel the dampness, which at this season is rather penetrating as evening closes down, a soft carpet on the floor, pictures and warm rugs here and there, books and papers everywhere, with lamps shining brightly, makes a comfortable and attractive picture in the home of Honey Bug. One side of a table filled with writing material, papers, magazines, etc., is the exclusive domain of that philosopher who believes this to be a good, bright, happy world, where each of us makes the bed he lies on. The other side is devoted to "Lady Bug," most deserving of her sex. The click, click of her needles is all that breaks the stillness, and now and then even that slight sound will be stilled for a moment when she will start up hurriedly, with eyes wide open, and click, click, rapidly, to refute the bare idea that she had dreamed of nodding.

Honey Bug closes the last number of THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN, and looked across the table to meet the enquiring look from his wife,

who knew he had something to say, for so long have these two lived together, and remote from others, that there is a telepathic instinct which enables them to inter-communicate without speech.

"Well, Dad?"

"Oh, I was just thinking how odd it is that some people cannot write to a bee paper, which is supposed to be especially devoted to a scientific pursuit, unless they pad and load their letters with 'sermonizing' and preaching as though they thought the paper they are writing for was an annex to a Sunday school."

"Why, Dad, that is all right; some people like Sunday schools."

"Just so—so do I like Sunday schools. They are very necessary—indeed, essential, but not a part of the subject in question."

"But, Dad, different folks have different opinions. Some like apples and some like onions."

"Exactly, my dear; I am fond of both apples and onions, but I submit they are not best cooked in the same pie. Now, don't misunderstand me; I am not criticising—for in that paper the talks are all put together in a separate part of

the magazine, and if one does not choose to read it, he need not; indeed, I go farther and admit that they are excellent, and certainly none are injured by reading them. But that was not what I meant at all. I despise hypocrisy. I have a contempt for "cant," and I do not admire "goody-goodishness." I find entirely too much tendency in letters written to bee papers to impress on us what very excellent people the writers are, and how leavened with the frailties of humanity is everyone else. One gentleman I find writing here that it is wrong for bee keepers to associate themselves together to keep up prices because it would make the poor pay more for their honey. Now, either that gentleman does not make honey enough to sell, or else he has a little home market where he can get all he asks and no fear of competition. Another writes that we should apply the Golden Rule to bee-keeping. Good advice, doubtless, but why applicable to bee keepers more than anything else. What this gentleman needs to change is not bee-keeping, but humanity, and he has a large contract on hand. Still another writes and urges the importance of bee-keepers (queen breeders) being honest because, forsooth it pays to be so. All we need say to this gentleman is that the very

moment honesty becomes policy it is no longer honesty. Defend us from the man who is honest because it pays. He will make a mistake some day as to what he thinks will pay. And so one might go on *ad infinitum*. The whole matter is just here: Bee-keepers are not a whit better than other people—they are not a particle worse than other people, and are only a factor in the average that goes to make up this round, round world. They will produce all they can and get all they can for what they produce, and would be fools if they did not. Now, why not face the matter fairly and manfully (and womanly, too, if you please) and give up this "cant." It may be that our pursuit will insensibly influence our dispositions and make us a little better. As old Isaac says "Fishermen are of a gentle, mild and peaceable disposition." If so with us, so much the better, but do not let us make a vain parade of such protestations, for in all truth no one believes one word of it when we do. March on, improve, advance, progress, make all the honey you can and get all you can for it, (which, my dears, the last blessed one of us will be certain sure to do). Be genial and good natured, add every ounce you can to the sum total of human happiness; go to church (of course) and come

home smiling; be honest, not because it *pays*, but because it is *right* and not wrong. Keep on this way and your path will lead you upward."

"But, Dad, I have often heard you say that this was a round world, and a big world, with lots of people in it, and it won't be best to have us all think alike."

"And true enough, too, but I insist that these are fixed and fundamental principles, applicable to all of God's children, and that bee-keepers are not a class by themselves, and set off on a little hill to be judged and considered differently from others, as some of them seem to have a mawkish idea that they are, and that they may go about with their little two foot rules measuring everyone they come in contact with."

"Well, Dad, I see you are in one of your moralizing humors, so I will just move the ink out of your reach and put away your things, else you will never know when to stop, so good night."

"Good night, my Lady Bug, and pleasant dreams."

HONEY BUG.

Honey Plants.

To the Southland Queen:

According to promise I will give a list of the honey-yielding plants of this country. The first on the list is ground ivy, which com-

mences to bloom about March 10; golden willow, March 10; soft maple, March 15; spice wood, March 25; peach, plumb and cherry, April 1; buckeye, April 25; hard maple, April 30; apple, May 5; wild cherry, May 15; birch, May 27; poplar, June 1; white clover, June 10; red clover, June 15; linden, July 1 to 15; chestnut about the same time; rich weed, August 1; buckwheat, August 10; fall aster, September 1, lasting until along in October. All these trees and plants yield considerable honey if the weather is warm and balmy, but only three of them yield a real harvest for the bees. These are the poplar or tulip tree, the linden or basswood, and the fall aster. But after all this is not a very good country for bee culture, on account of too much rain and cool weather. There has been a short crop of everything else here this year as well as honey, but bees are in good condition for winter.

A. J. MCBRIDE.

Mast, N. C., October 29, 1901.

A Dream.

BY THE PRINTER.

Honey bees the fields are roaming;
Daisies nod and lillies blow;
Soon Jack Frost—the saucy fellow—
Hurrying, will come, I know.
Then the breeder will take his ease,
And count his cash galore,
For he has sold his long-tongue bees
At a hundred dollars—or more!!

Cure for Bee-Fever.

Mr. Editor:

I noticed with much regret that Mr. Honey Bug has a very dangerous case of bee fever. His description of his case brings fresh to my memory the days when I suffered with the same complaint. I remember my anxiety for the bees. Well do I remember how foolish my neighbors considered me, and how they criticised me when I pictured to them the great possibilities resting within the bounds of modern apiculture. I really lost confidence in their intelligence because they could not see as I saw it.

I do not remember ever trying to commit suicide by falling from the tops of barns or other lofty places. But it had all the other effects on me that he mentions in his article, and more. I was led to try some severe and expensive remedies for it. If a man could persuade himself to stop and think once before acting a fool twice, when he discovers that he is afflicted with that disease, it would not be so disastrous to his pocketbook, but this I could not persuade myself to do, and therefore helped myself to the remedies. One day while going from one hive to another to see the queens, which I visited each day, and some days a half dozen times, I stopped all of a

sudden and considered for a brief half minute what branch of apiculture I would adopt. I liked comb honey production, but was afraid I would overstock the market, and hastily directed my conglomerated thoughts to other branches of the business. I could see an immense fortune in the queen business staring me in the face. All I had to do was to get ready, and then insert a few ads. in the leading bee journals, and then wait a few days for the orders to pour in, go over to the postoffice and get my letters, open them, cram their contents down into my pockets and be rich. But alas! when I called at the postoffice I was a little puzzled at the abrupt and pronounced manner of the postmaster when he said there was nothing for me.

If a person who has the bee fever could have the patience to withhold his name from the press it would be money in his pocket. The great trouble seems to be he plunges into the publications, and consequently he is worked for all he is worth. His name and address goes abroad and he collects catalogues, in which everyone recommends a different remedy for the fever.

The following is as good an antidote for the bee-fever as I ever saw: First, send and get some of

all the different styles of hives, of all makes, sizes and qualities, one dozen drone traps, a half pint of bee escapes, comb foundation fasteners, self-hivers, half a dozen queen-excluding honey boards. Try all of the above; mix them and shake well before using. If, then, your fever is not somewhat abated you may send and get a few long-tongue queens. They will fix you up all right—your fever will simmer down below zero immediately.

I would not write so freely were my location more convenient to the dwelling place of Mr. Honey Bug. I am away here in Texas while he is in California. The Northern experts will have worked him thoroughly before I could get in one communication, and besides this I am out of the patent trap business and have nothing to offer. I sympathize with him, but I can not help him just a little bit.

TEXAS.

Facilities for Moving Bees.

It seems that the Atchleys are so inclined to the perambulatory, pick-up-and-start kind of bee-keeping that they have 200 special live-shells or cases into which bees and combs are put for moving, and taken out on arrival. As special wagons also are provided I infer that the cases are made of light material—so light, and so much

wire screen that they might crush on the road if the wagon body did not embrace each one and furnish the strength. How about this? Is it a winning idea, or is it too much expense? It stops, once for all, the smothering of bees, and also the crushing of bees, so far as that comes from combs getting loose and thrashing around; but it can hardly stop new, tender combs from breaking out of the frames. Wonder if the imprisonment of each colony is supplemented by an outside screen over the whole concern. That would reduce to a very decided minimum the stinging of horses. I suppose one idea is that bees which do not get killed en route, many of them have their lives shortened by what they suffer. If that's the case it may pay to spend some time and money to have the honey-gatherers arrive at honey-Canaan in perfect order. Still my fancy hears some brother saying, "Too many traps and calamities;" and "If I had such an outfit I shouldn't actually get to use it on account of the time and fuss it calls for."—*E. E. Hasty in American Bee Journal.*

We do not think that Mr. Hasty fairly understood the matter he had under consideration when he wrote the above. In the first place, the shipping or moving cases are not so frail as he imagines, for the

same have been used several years to transport swarms of bees a distance of about 500 miles; cases being sent up by express, and bees coming back by express also, and those cases are good for several years yet. We make these cases light, not weighing but little over five pounds each, yet strong and well ventilated, and bees suffer but little even during our hottest weather. We have wagons made especially for hauling bees, and no danger of horses getting stung. In fact, we have hauled several large swarms turned loose together in the "bee wagon," caging queens before putting them in and again dividing the bees at point of destination. We can move about 100 large swarms to each wagon load, and with two wagons an apiary of 200 colonies can be moved at one draught. It may be too much trouble for the average bee-keeper to move and fuss with bees, but by our migratory bee keeping we usually fuss our bees to the tune of about 100,000 pounds of honey, where we would usually put up with half the quantity without this extra work. Some people only do a little wind work at profitable bee-keeping.

Keep posted and be up-to-date by subscribing for the SOUTHLAND QUEEN. For \$1 you get the paper a year and a nice untested queen.

THE SWARMING IMPULSE AND A GOOD HONEY-FLOW.

The Relation of One to the Other; an Interesting Theory that Possibly Explains Certain Phenomena in the Bee-Hive Economy.

L. STACHELHAUSEN IN GLEANINGS.

Since E. R. Root mentioned, p. 520, that in Southern Texas "the bees commence swarming early in the spring, and, when the main honey-flow commences, actually stop swarming," this matter was discussed somewhat in the bee-papers. I observed this fact when I commenced bee-keeping here in Texas 21 years ago. If we consider all the circumstances we shall find it not so very astonishing.

In our climate the bees commence breeding when the first pollen-spending plants are in bloom. This is at the end of January or the first half of February. From this time we have a moderate honey-flow, more or less, according to the weather. If the conditions are favorable our bees build up very fast. I had swarms as early as the middle of March, generally they are strong enough to swarm the first half of April. The main honey-flow in my locality generally commences in May, about a month later than the regular swarming time.

If we use small brood-chambers the colonies will have cast prime and after swarms, and these will build up to good colonies before the main honey-flow commences. This is so in favorable years, and then we get more honey from these divided colonies than from an undivided one. In this case it is quite natural that we should not expect more swarms during this comparatively late honey-flow.

If we use large brood-chambers, by which we can, to a certain degree, prevent swarming, we may think, as some would say, the bees would swarm later, and would give larger swarms. In some very favorable springs, when these large hives get full of brood before the main honey-flow commences, and during this honey-flow even these strong colonies will not swarm any more.

Why this is so is a problem very little understood as yet. We knew long ago that a good honey-flow will stop swarming, sometimes even when queen-cells are started. I do not know who was the first one to observe this, but I do know that Gravenhorst told us so about 25 years ago, without explaining why.

The question, then, is: "By what circumstances are the impulses of the bees incited and governed?" At present we have a theory based on the knowledge of the nourish-

ment of the bees. In my opinion this knowledge of the nourishment is as important as the Dzierzon theory for practical bee-keeping, of which A. I. Root says: "It is the corner-stone and solid rock upon which nearly all we know about bees is based." But I am sorry to say this theory of nourishment is so much neglected by the bee-keepers of this country that one of our prominent writers confounds "chyme" and "chyle."

It would take too much space to explain all this thoroughly. As briefly as possible I will say that the fully digested food called chyle, which is prepared in the true stomach of the bee, is fully identical with the blood of the bee; the only difference is that the latter has gone, by osmosis, through the walls of the stomach. The young bees prepare this chyle, and feed it to the young larvæ, to drones and queens and sometimes even to old workers. As long as the number of young bees is small compared with the number of larvæ the bees will have enough customers for the chyle; but at a certain state the queen will not lay enough eggs compared with the number of young bees; the chyle will remain longer in the stomach; more of it goes through the walls of the stomach, and this causes a certain extension of the blood. This causes

at first the wax glands of the bee to secrete wax. The material for the wax is taken from the blood; but no albumen is necessary for it, consequently the blood will get richer in albumen, and hereby the drone impulse is induced. At first, drone-cells are built. As the same chyle is fed to the queen she is governed by the same impulse, and will lay eggs in the drone-cells. But still more and more young bees are gnawing out, while the queen either has no room to lay more eggs or is not able to do so. More chyle is accumulated and the blood is getting richer in albumen, till the swarming impulse is incited, queen-cells are built, and the queen will lay eggs in them, and a swarm is a necessity. That is, theory teaches that the impulses of the bees are, *gradatim*, advanced from breeding-impulses to wax-secretion, drone-impulse and swarming, by the different extension and chemical composition of the blood of the bees.

If, at the right time, a very good honey-flow commences, the swarming impulse will not be incited, for different reasons. The first one is, the bees gather less pollen, which is the albuminous food of the bees. The main reason, I think, is that a large part of the young bees will be engaged in changing the nectar into honey, as Doolittle explained

years ago, consequently they can't prepare chyle. The old bees are busily engaged in field work, and this needs a good nourishment of the muscles with blood rich in albumen. These old bees do not prepare chyle, but the same is fed to them by the young bees. We see now we have plenty of customers for the prepared chyle, even if the brood is diminishing. The blood of the bees will get poorer in albumen, consequently the swarming impulse is diminishing.

It is easy to see the faster the honey-flow the more it will suppress the swarming impulse, and may even diminish the desire for brood. Many other astonishing actions of the bees may be explained by this theory, for which we have had no explanations.

Converse, Texas.

Wants Information.

To the Southland Queen:

I have just read the November number of your paper and notice where you speak of being very successful with your outside plan of feeding. Will you please publish this plan in the next issue of the QUEEN? My bees are in good shape for winter, but I want to practice something of this kind early in the spring to stimulate brood-rearing. I have an idea that I could place the feed, say about a hundred yards from the bee yard and let them carry it to the hives. I think this would be better than worrying with a feeder in each hive, and as the colonies are all strong and

about equal, by closing the entrances down to about two inches, there would be no trouble about robbing. Do you feed on honey or water and sugar syrup?

Kindly advise me also what kind of hives you use for comb honey, and if you use a different size when you work for extracted honey?

Do you clip your queens? Let me state to you my situation, and then tell me if you would advise me to clip my queens. I have twenty-five colonies in my yard, which is on the south side of the house, and I am always away from the house when they swarm, but my wife is there and could always see them when they swarm, and find the queen and put her back in the hive from which she came, so that the swarm would come back all right, but she could not make the new swarm as is usually done, for the simple reason that she could not lift the hives about; but the point I wish to find out is: Would it do just as well for me to make a brushed swarm out of this colony when I came home at 6 o'clock in the evening, or early the next morning? Would the bees kill the queen before this time or would they stay in the parent colony until the next day and then swarm out again if I did not make the swarm? I might say that if I allow my bees to swarm without the queen being clipped that they will settle in some large shade trees which are in the yard, and probably fifty feet from the ground, where it would be very hard to get them down.

Yours truly,

JOE S. WISE.

Friend Wise—We have often thought of having a cut made of our outdoor feeders, and with illustrations, try to make plain our plan of feeding outdoors, which is the best one we ever saw or heard

of. We give below some of the principles, and later we will try to make it more full. We make a trough or tank about ten feet long and eighteen inches wide. We make this trough of heavy zinc and have a wooden box for it to sit in for protection. We make a float to fit inside the zinc trough. The float is made by using strips of wood edgewise encased in a frame. We place the strips one-fourth of an inch apart. The feed is poured in through a funnel, and the float rises up and sinks down as food is taken. The bees cannot fall into it. You will think at first that the feed trough is not half large enough, but when the bees are down to work right, some coming, some going, and some loading, they do not seem to be in each other's way at all. The funnel is made fast, and under it is encased with wire cloth, that the feed can be put in without the bees getting into it. From 1000 to 1500 pounds of feed can be given to 100 colonies in a single day when bees are well started. We use the same kind of hives and frames for both comb and extracted honey. We do not clip our queens, but in your case it might be best to clip them. Brushed swarms, made in the way you suggest, will be all right. It will be best to make your brushed swarms at eventide, unless you

allow the swarm to occupy the old stand, and carry parent hive away. Brushed swarms are preferable to any others, as a rule, with us.—ED.

A Good Report.

The following is my report for the season of 1901: I started with thirteen colonies, spring count, increased to twenty-three, and sold honey to the value of \$65, all extracted. I got 10c for clover and 8 1-3 for heartsease. I figure that the increase fully pays me for my time and cash outlay, as I am \$5 per colony clear. My, but how that thick heartsease honey does sell! They have bought all I had to spare, and are chasing me over the country for more. I have just received a letter from an adjoining county ordering \$2 worth (twenty-four pounds) and the writer says he could sell a barrels of it for me. I am going to work up just as fast as I can, and when I get more bees my trade will grow, and who knows where it will end.

Will some one tell me whether it will injure honey to keep it in a galvanized tank. I must provide some kind of storage room for next year, and would prefer a steel tank if it is safe. BEE CRANK.

We are paying at present 20c in cash or 25c in trade for good beeswax laid down at this place.

Toepperwein and Davidson's Travels.

At Texarkana the train had to stop several hours, which gave us a chance to look through the town. The line between Texas and Arkansas passes through one of the principal streets. The further we got into Arkansas the better we liked it. There is a well at most of the stations. There are nice, green gardens at the houses, the fields all green, with no sign of drought.

After leaving a little station called Hope the grandeur, the pine scenery and the beautiful scalloped leafed gum trees, as they waved their majestic heads in the breeze, seemed to welcome the passing Texas hayseeds. Every now and then I would get a chance to take a snapshot of beautiful scenery, and also of the old-fashioned Arkansas huts, with a string of darbies roosting on a rail fence. When we asked an Arkansas man about the height of the tall pines, he said: "Well, one day when I was out hunting I saw something in the top of a tree, and looking like a squirrel. I shot it, and down it came, larger and larger all the time. And what do you think? When it fell to the ground I found it was a bear."

"Now, that shows how timber differs in different localities," said

another man sitting near. "I was raised in Texas among the live oaks, and one day when I was out hunting I passed over a prairie with high grass, when I discovered something like a deer. It would keep moving so I couldn't shoot. I crawled through the grass until I was close upon it, when I found it to be nothing but an old white live oak log so crooked that it could not be still." The northern part of Arkansas is just the reverse of the southern. The severe drought makes everything look very sorry. At Newport the dust came up in clouds as we passed by. The only thing we could see was great pine and sweet gum forests, with here and there a little patch of dried up cotton, corn and cane. Lots of big saw mills and little towns with fine stone buildings for the business houses, but very few fancy residences. Most of the residences are small and built out of common 1x12 boards, or log cabins covered with shingles two or three feet long. Mr. Davidson and myself have been watching very close to see a colony of bees, but did not get to see a single bee-hive in Arkansas.

When the train stopped at Knoble, Ark., about a dozen boys, aged from ten to sixteen years, doing some railroad work, were standing close to the train grinning

at the passengers, with their shoulders sticking forward, and when they walked looked like they were always trying to pull their feet out of the sand. Got a pretty fair picture just as they were chaining their arms around each other's neck to rest and do away with that everlasting tired feeling. The baggageman, standing near by, assured me that they were fair specimens to represent "noble" Arkansas.

We entered the State of Missouri at dusk, on September 6th, and could see nothing of the State until midnight, when the moon rose. We found ourselves speeding along the Mississippi river for about forty miles, and soon arrived in the great city of St. Louis. The bridges and great sights we were not permitted to see, as the train pulled out at 2:40 a. m. At 5 o'clock, as the dawn of day appeared, we entered the City of Decatur, Ill., a city of 30,000 inhabitants. Here we spent three and one-half very pleasant hours. At 8:30 o'clock we flew through the great fields and orchards of Illinois. Passing through here we felt like we were passing through Northern Texas, only in Northern Texas we have not the many orchards, clover fields and magnificent farm buildings. Around Decatur the crops have suffered some from

the drought, which I think has visited most sections of the United States this year.

The closer we got to Chicago the more attractive everything looked. I took some snapshots while passing along. Rows of fruit trees take the place of fences here, and no hogs are allowed to run out like in Arkansas. We had to laugh many times while going through Arkansas when the skinny hogs would be walking around under the pine trees, or sitting in the mud. Their backs resemble a circular saw very much. Some of them would sit in the mud and smile at the train.

After leaving Decatur we crossed the Sangamon river, in which Abraham Lincoln used to boat wood to Springfield and other places for a livelihood, before he was elected President of the United States.

One thing that attracted our attention more than hogs or anything else was the pretty girls in Illinois. We never saw the like; such Texas hayseeds like we, grown up here, and all of a sudden being turned loose right among the pretty and fine looking Illinois girls! All look so straight and solid, and just fat enough to suit my taste. I tell you, even an old man like Mr. Davidson had some remarks about them, and very complimentary ones, too.

You can imagine I made use of

my kodak. Some of them would notice it and light out. While walking along in Decatur we saw a lovely little thing about sixteen come along, so we sat on a bench, and when she was about fifteen feet from us, I suddenly aimed the kodak at her, but she was quicker than I and threw the umbrella over her face. I felt like I lost a jewel. What queer things girls are.

We arrived at Chicago at 2:40 p. m., and proceeded at once to Michigan avenue, where we got one of the nicest rooms in Chicago. Right before us was Lake Michigan and the monument of John A. Logan. Many other great and interesting sights too numerous to mention.

(To be continued.)

Ejection of Water from Nectar.

BY L. STACHELHAUSEN.

To the Southland Queen:

Once in a while we find articles in the different bee journals, in which about the following story is told: A thin solution of sugar was fed to the bees in the open air a short distance from the apiary, and a large number of bees were soon engaged in carrying this food to the hives. By accident the bee-keeper observed the flying bees just about sunset, and as these bees were flying between the

apiarist and the setting sun, he could see that they dropped some liquid in large quantities, so large that it looked like a small shower of rain. This fact can't be disputed. I myself have observed it many times, and every bee-keeper can do the same, if he feeds his bees in the same way for several days. From this fact some bee-keepers arrive at the conclusion that the bees in this way evaporate the water from the nectar. On the other hand, Prof. Cook says this is impossible. My theory in this respect is the following:

The bees gather this thin syrup or thin nectar, fill their honey-stomach, fly to the hive, unload and hastily come back to the place where they can get another load. The honey-stomach is surrounded by the blood of the bee, and this blood is without doubt more condensed as the watery nectar gets inside the stomach. I can see no objection to the supposition that a part of the nectar is absorbed by the blood in the body of the bee, making the blood more watery. For removing this water with other substances the bees have special vessels. We call them malphigian vessels, and they terminate in the alimentary canal. In this way the liquid is ejected while the bee is on the wing. Of course it will take some time until the nectar

will find its way through the body of the bee, but if bees are fed for some days and very watery food is given, this ejection of the watery fluid is very remarkable, and as the bees always go the same way, they are bound to drop it here, and may do so on their way from or to the hive.

That the fluid is ejected in the natural way through the alimentary canal I can give ample proof. Some years ago a manufacturer of oil cloth somewhere in Germany sued at law a neighboring bee-keeper because the bees ruined the cloths, which were stretched in frames for drying outside in the open air. By different witnesses it was proven that white clover was abundant and in full bloom on this drying place, and this clover was visited largely by bees. Some witnesses had seen that drops of watery fluid had fallen from the flying bees on the cloths. At first they seemed to be small drops of water, but after drying a dirty spot remained, which, of course, damaged the cloths. An expert proved by a microscopic examination that the remainder of these spots contained pollen-shells, and undoubtedly derived from the alimentary canal of the bees. How this law-suit ended I do not remember, but this is not important for our question.

If this is correct, we see that a

part of the water from the nectar may get extracted, while the nectar remains in the honey-stomach. On the other hand, the droppings under consideration are in fact fecal and not pure water, as is supposed by some bee-keepers.

Converse, Texas.

New York Honey Trade.

The prospects of getting that honey trade in New York seems very favorable. I want to try to arrange to have a representative come down occasionally and at the different stations accept it and pay off. The chances are we can get 7 cents in this way. Extracted is the honey for Texas to get big crops.

If you can do anything through THE QUEEN by notifying the people to send different samples and help us you will benefit yourself as much as we. Yours truly,

UDO TOEPPERWEIN.

Hard to Convince.

This has been a hard year for the bees here, especially the spring and summer, we having not received one swarm. The last part of August and the first days of September we had some good rains that gave life to the vegetation, and the favorable weather following was very desirable for our bees,

and if it should continue that way for a few weeks longer we expect to harvest from thirty to thirty-five pounds of honey per colony, but two colonies occupied by queens received from you will produce at least sixty to seventy pounds each.

I tell you it's a hard job to convince these people here that it pays to keep bees in modern frame hives, but we think to break the way.

Yours truly,

F. & M. ROMPEL.

Bulverde, Texas, September 25.

The Doolittle Method.

C. T. BONNEY IN GLEANINGS.

Since the Oregon went around Cape Horn and whipped the whole Spanish fleet, Oregon doesn't seem so far out of the world as it did before. Now that peace is declared I thought a red apple from Oregon might not look bad in your journal.

I have noticed considerable in *Gleanings* lately about the Doolittle method of queen-rearing, and I should like to drop a mite in that direction in hopes that some brother bee-keeper will experiment along the same line. I use the Doolittle method because I can raise larger and better queens by that process than any other, and what I have to say in regard to it

is only with the hope that others may have the same success with it that I have had. I know that quite a number of the bee-keepers who use this method are old-timers, and well versed in bee-lore, yet I believe not all of them have caught on to the greatest advantage in the Doolittle method, which is being able to raise the largest queens that I have ever seen—larger than I ever saw issue from natural swarming. When I began to handle bees I was not long in learning that they sometimes build small queen-cells, and from small cells come small queens, and small queens almost always head a small or weak colony, while large queen-cells bring large queens, and large queens are almost invariably prolific. It occurred to me one day that I might raise all extra large queens by making the queen-cups larger, so I accordingly made some form sticks one-third, and in some instances one-half larger than an ordinary queen-cell, and found to my great satisfaction that the bees would draw out the length in proportion to the diameter, and thus I have raised the largest and most prolific queens that I have ever seen.

I made up my mind some time ago that the editors of the bee-journals had started in to fence the whole bee fraternity, but their

dominion has not reached Oregon, so we had to devise one of our own. I am willing to admit that the slatted fence separator is better than any of the old styles, yet the one I use suits me better, which is a fence made of galvanized wire cloth, eight meshes to the inch, and the same width of tin separators. When perforated with about three dozen $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch holes it allows as free passageway as I think is necessary, and each bee can see what its neighbor is doing in the adjoining section, and it allows the freest circulation of all. I find that the bees will work even in the supers with these fences, and will ripen the honey quicker than with any other. It is easily cleaned and will last a lifetime; besides, it has an advantage over all other separators in extracting unfinished sections. Two wide frames can be dropped in each basket of the extractor and the honey thrown out in less time than it takes to write it, and that without removing any sections. If any have a patch of cappings in the center a thin knife can be run under the fence, the cappings removed, and you can see just what you are doing all the time. Honey can be extracted in this way almost as fast as from the brood-frames, depending, of course, on how near the sections are finished.



OUR SCHOOL.

Mrs. JENNIE ATCHLEY
INSTRUCTOR.



The Jennie Atchley Company:

I want to ask if you or any one else knows for certain that bees gather honey from broom weed. I have watched them working broom weed for two years now, and never saw them gather anything but pollen. I have noticed in your paper several times this fall some one speaking of broom weed honey, so I ask to know if bees really do gather honey from it. Please answer through the columns of THE QUEEN.

Yours truly,

L. C. ROUSSEAU,

113 Rousseau St., Waxahachie, Tex.

Friend R—We are sure that bees gather honey from broom weed. There are a great many plants that furnish both pollen and honey, and broom weed is one of them. The bees will gather honey and pollen at the same time, and some seasons broom weed furnishes more pollen than honey, and other seasons the reverse. The same way with horsemint. There are some plants and trees that yield honey and no pollen to speak of, and some all pollen and no honey.

* *
* *

At what time of day do bees usually swarm? What is the matter with a colony that has swarmed out and alighted on a limb, and commence building comb there? A neighbor says they are queenless. I think they would go back to the parent

hive if they had lost their queen. When is the best time to work with bees—morning or evening? How is best to weigh a colony of bees to tell how much honey they have? W. E. YOUNG.

Winnewood, I. T.

Friend Y.—Bees usually swarm between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock, but sometimes both earlier and later than these hours. The colony on the limb building comb likely had a queen. If the combs were of worker size you may be sure they had some kind of a queen. If drone size they were queenless. There may have been a heavy honey-flow on and they built combs, stored honey and queen laid eggs before they could find a suitable tree. The best time to work with bees when honey is coming in is between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., or when the sun has warmed up the hive. If no honey is coming in and you *must* work with your bees, do it late in the evening, so in case you get robbing started nightfall will come on soon and stop it, and by morning all will be quiet again. To find out the probable amount of honey a hive contains would be to weigh an empty hive, frames and empty combs and then deduct this weight from the gross weight of hive and colony, and allow about one-third for brood, bees and pollen, and you will not miss it much in getting the actual weight of honey, but of

course the season will have much to do with it. In early spring time there is heavy brood-rearing and but little honey, and there is no way that we have found by which an accurate account can be taken of the amount of honey a hive contains which is occupied by a colony of bees.

* * *

The Jennie Atchley Company:

Having been enthused by reading the instructive letters from others in your newsy paper, though a young bee-keeper, I thought I would write a few lines from this point by first saying that I am a subscriber to THE QUEEN, and like to read its interesting pages, for I get much valuable information from it. Bees do not prosper very much in this locality. There are not many honey-producing plants, and cotton is about the only thing we get a surplus from. Here I wish to ask a question: There is a sweet substance on leaves here in the fall (this fall, at least) called honey dew, and the bees work on it. Do they make honey of it? Some think so and some think not. I think I know all about bees sometimes, but when I examine myself by working with them, find I just about know A. I received one of your queens in the summer, and she was good enough for me, and I wish to state that it takes a "dandy" to please me. I will close by wishing you a merry Christmas and happy New Year.

H. B. CLARK.

Maple, I. T., December 2, 1901.

Friend Clark—We are glad to hear from you and your part of the country. The sweet substance you have reference to is some kind

of a sweet that exudes through the leaves of some trees and grass, caused by small insects working on the plants. It is not honey, nor do the bees make honey from it, but they often store this so-called honey dew the same as nectar from blooms, and if it is abundant strong colonies will store their combs full of it. We have given this honey dew much thought, and after all, we might as well call it honey, in as much as it is a sap coming from plant leaves, while the other honey comes from sap also, but sweetened by the blossoms of plants.

* * *

A few days ago I transferred one of my colonies of bees from a box to an eight-frame hive. I now find the hive damp and sweaty when I lift the cover off. Can you give me the reason and a remedy, or do all hives sweat? The bees seem to be working all right so far as I can see.

Yours very truly,

T. J. FROST.

Ferndale, California.

Friend F.—It sometimes happens that bees are very much crowded, after being transferred, and the steam rises and condenses on top of frames when the hive covers fit closely. We have often seen the water standing on top bars of colonies that had been transferred. A remedy would be to raise the covers a little that the hot air might pass out before condensing.

I am thinking of going to New Mexico, up about El Paso, in the alfalfa district. Can you give me the names of two or three bee-keepers in that locality. I desire to learn about prospects and other things pertaining to honey crop for 1902.

R. W. HOWARD.

Marine, Texas.

Friend H.—We give your request in full and ask our readers in that locality to give you the desired information.

Bee-Keeping for a Farmer's Wife.

FRÉD W. MUTH IN PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

Every farmer's wife appreciates pin money, especially in the spring and summer. She wants a new bonnet, but the good husband—well, sometimes may think as I do about that time, "just dead broke," or perhaps it is not the right time of the year to sell hogs or corn, and then you see some coaxing. Then the good husband thinks: "I wish there was a way to earn pin money for you women folks."

Interest the good wife and daughter in bee-keeping. Buy a colony or two of pure Italian bees, and by all means in modern hives. Nothing on the farm brings such big returns for little labor and money invested. Perhaps I hear you say "Bees, nay, nay, they have stings that hurt." Take my word, if by chance you get stung, always scratch out the stinger, never rub or pull it out, for then you push the poison in the skin, and that is what hurts. For a small sum of money you can buy a veil to protect your face, and gloves for your hands, thereby you avoid being stung. I don't believe in mind over matter, but when I get stung, one scratch and on I go, and the next minute I forget I was stung.

Don't raise comb honey—raise extracted. It is easier. You raise three times more with one-third the trouble and sell it at the same price.

When I was a boy at school I spent my vacations on the farm. We had thirty stands and raised only extracted honey. The summer in question was a good year. During the honey flow father was too busy at home, and I was bee-keeper. I extracted over 2000 pounds in three weeks. We stored it in two big tanks in the work shop. One day while at the town near by I happened to drop in at the little newspaper office, for I knew all the boys in there. During the course of conversation I related my experience to the editor. Behold, the next day he gave me quite a write up. You ought to see the honey I sold after that. They came in buckboards, buggies, farm wagons and even log wagons, with milk pails and other pails. It was then threshing time, money plentiful and honey all sold in a few weeks. You ought to have seen my pockets—chuck full of money. When my father came out, after the busy time was over at our home, he was simply astonished at my work.

You can do the same at your home. Everybody likes honey. When you have plenty, be liberal—make your neighbors a present of a small glass, insist on every person tasting while you are with them. Put out a sign on the fence, "Honey for sale here," and with a little effort you will be surprised what pin money you will make.

HONEY CANS!

We have received a good supply of Honey Cans, and quote two 5-gallon cans and case with 1½ inch screw cap at 80c per case f.o.b. San Antonio. Honey and beeswax wanted.

The A. I. Root Company
San Antonio, Texas.

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, DECEMBER, 1901.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, - - -	\$1.00
Three months, trial trip, - -	.25
Three back numbers, all different, .10	

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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.

A merry Christmas and happy
New Year to one and all is the
wish of the SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

Frank L. Aten is now agent for
the Leahy goods at Round Rock,
Texas.

We are still mailing queens, and
orders keep coming. We really
do not stop mailing them during
the whole year.

O. P. Hyde & Son have moved
their bee business to Floresville,
Texas, from Hutto, their former
location.

Mr. R. S. Booth, of Rockdale,
Texas, has moved his family and
bees to Beeville, and will make this
his home in the future. Mr. Booth
is a good man, and he certainly has
our hearty welcome.

Just as we go to press we are
pained to learn of the death of
an old-time friend, Mr. W. A.
Evans, of Gober, Fannin County,
Texas. We have been intimately
acquainted with Mr. Evans for
several years, and our social and
business relations have always
been of the most pleasant charac-
ter. The sympathy of the entire
force of THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN
is extended to the loved ones he
left behind. The particulars of
Bro. Evans' death we have not yet
learned, but hope to be able to say
something of this good man's life
and death in the next issue of THE
SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

Some have been inquiring what we were doing that we were kept so busy all the time. If the writer should tell exactly all that kept him busy some of you might call it a "fishy" tale, so here is what little we do means: Get up at 5 o'clock in the morning, wake every body on the place, dress the two baby girls and eat a lemon before breakfast. After breakfast get all the hands started out, about eight in number; go to the store in Beeville, look over the mail, dictate replies to all the letters; look up the business of the store and telephone lines; ring up the bee ranches and printing office, asking what is needed; then jump in the buggy behind the little red mules, make a circuit same day to the printing office, visit the bee yards along the line of stations, having everything done right, stopping at the different telephone stations and deliver directions to the bee yards, store and home, thus keeping in touch with home, the factory, mill, store and bee ranches in our travels, as we carry a portable 'phone in our buggy, so when we happen to think of any important business forgotten it is an easy matter to attach on to the line and inform the party of it. We make our circuit of forty miles and reach home the same day, and then work in the office until about 10 o'clock

at night. We then go to our residence, a mile away from the office, and go to bed. Besides the work above, we run a 160 acre farm—made and gathered this year about 500 bushels of corn, ten bales of cotton, potatoes, peas and other produce and get out copy for THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN. The employes are busy every week day building houses, moving bees, cleaning up new bee yards, repairing hives, painting, hives, nailing frames and preparing for next year's honey crop and queen-rearing, as well as constructing new telephone lines, etc., etc. We are too busy to bother anybody else. Now, this is only part of the work we do, as at least a dozen people daily are to do business with, and even while we are answering our mail we are often talking to one or two people at the same time. We do not wish to make it appear that we are smarter than other folks, for we are not, but all this is brought about by practice, which has been acquired by twenty years actual work, taking up each branch as they came in. We usually have time to attend to other duties also.

We are expecting Mr. R. S. Booth and family soon, as they are moving from Rockdale, Texas, to Beeville. Mr. Booth is a bee-keeper, and he will stock a good-sized yard in Bee County soon.

W. H. Laws is moving his Goliad County apiary over to Bee County, which we tried to get him to do last year.

We can still pay 25 cents in trade for beeswax delivered in Beeville. Put your name on package, etc.

We have been so busy lately that it seemed we would not have time to write an editorial, but we are at it anyway.

We are very busy establishing new bee yards and reconstructing our telephone lines. We are striving to get 1000 full colonies in the honey fields by February 1, 1902.

We have heard that we are to have a new bee-paper in Texas soon. It will hail from Floresville, we are told. Oh, how we wish the promoters of the new enterprise had our experience in starting new bee-papers. We wish them well and abundant success.

If you, dear reader, know yourself to be due for subscription, we will feel just as grateful as we can to you if you will send in the amount. Stamps for less than \$1 will be O. K. If you will pay up and one year in advance, we will book you for a nice untested queen next spring.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN is now printed about twenty miles west of Beeville, right at one of our bee yards, by a practical bee-man, where he can work with the bees when not busy with the printing. Our telephone lines make a circuit of about forty miles, and we can be called up at any point and copy given over the 'phone, also keep in touch with all the bee yards, which practically puts our business at our fingers' ends, even if we are forty miles away.

We will try to publish our everyday work of manipulating our apiaries and queen-yards throughout the year of 1902, which has been so strongly urged by some of our readers. We have promised this before, but too much work on our hands prevented it, but as we now have several up-to-date helpers in our yards, we hope to carry out this promise.

We desire to call our readers' attention to our new prices on hives for 1902. See page 222. Our new 1902 Catalogue will be out and ready to mail about January 10, with a full and complete list and prices on all apiarian fixtures. We will also have more lessons added. Write for our new Catalogue and prices. We are now ready to fill your orders for anything in our line.

Our 1902 Prices of Hives

IN THE FLAT.

- No. 1**—With sections, separators, Hoffman frames, \$1.10 each; five hives, \$5.20; ten, \$9.50.
- No. 2**—Which is the same hive, only it has two supers for sections, \$1.40 each; five for \$6.75, or ten for \$12.
- No. 5**—Which has two full-sized brood-chambers, with cover and bottom board, 16 frames and one division board, \$1.05 each; five for \$5.15; ten hives, \$9.50.
- No. 8**—Which has shallow frames in super, 90 cents each; five for \$4.40; ten hives, \$8.50. Nails are included for putting everything together.
- Hoffman Frames**—In flat, \$1.50 per 100, or \$14 per 1000.

The above goods our customers are acquainted with and will be fully described in our new Catalogue, which will be ready about January 10. Write for one—they will be full of information.

—THE—
Jennie Atchley Company,
Beville, Texas.

Wm. J. R. Atchley

BREEDER OF

FINE QUEENS
AND BEES....

ALSO PRODUCER OF

Pure Comb and
Extracted **HONEY.**

Beeville, Texas.

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

Honey! Honey! Honey!

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

Toepperwein & Walton,
438 W. Houston St.,
San Antonio, Texas.

EVERYTHING NEEDED.

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

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

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ON TRIAL**

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Scientifically correct, practically perfect.
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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.
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Catalog and Price List sent Free.

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

WANTED—A good, reliable man to take half interest in second apiary; must have the necessary cash, say \$300, and be well acquainted with the bee business. Address W. S. Cooper, 202 Navarro Street, San Antonio, Texas.

WANTED—To sell a choice new vehicle, any style preferred, and take in exchange one-half the value in honey bees at any place within eighty miles of me. For the balance will make terms to suit. Address W. S. Cooper, corner Market and Navarro streets, San Antonio, Texas.

The Jennie Atchley Company

Printing

BEEVILLE TEXAS.

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The Modern Farmer?

If not, why not? Perhaps you have never seen a copy. If not send for one now, it is free, or you can get it a *whole year* for 25 cents, any time before January, 1902. Send to-day for a sample, or send 25 cents and take it a year, and we will refund your money if not satisfied. Clubbed with this paper for 75c. Address

Modern Farmer,
St. Joseph, Mo.

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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.

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	March April May	June July August	September October November
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The ordination must be united with the payment which shall be effected by means of post-money-orders.

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

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

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



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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, - - - Missouri.

Nuclei for Sale

One-frame, bees, brood and queen, \$1.75; 2-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.

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.

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Italian Bees.

Full Line of Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

Send for 60-page Catalogue—free.

Still 10c a Year.

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

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

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.

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.

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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.

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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-Keeper's 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.



Bee-Keepers Supplies For Texas.

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

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

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

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

LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO.,

Hutto, Williamson Co., Texas,

and

Higginsville, Mo.

A Liberal Offer.

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

Jennie Atchley Co.

Beeville, Texas.

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

The Jennie Atchley Co.,
 Beeville, Texas.

Attention!

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

NATIONAL EXCHANGE PUB. CO.,

Sample Copy 5 cents. None Free.

SEATTLE, WASH.

❀ HONEY QUEENS! ❀

I have them, as daily letters testify. Recent conclusions force the belief that the leather-colored strain of three-banders excel in honey-gathering. If you want 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, \$10.00. Leather breeders, \$2.50. Owing to increased demand straight 5-band breeders are \$5.00 each.

W. H. Laws, Beeville, Texas.

California Honey!

BIG CROPS AGAIN. GREAT FUTURE.
HONEY TRUST FORMING.

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

Bees Pay in Colorado

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

Rocky Mountain Bee Journal.

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

Boulder, Colorado.

WANTED---HONEY AND WAX.

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

The Jennie Atchley Co.,

Beeville, Texas.

PRICES OF

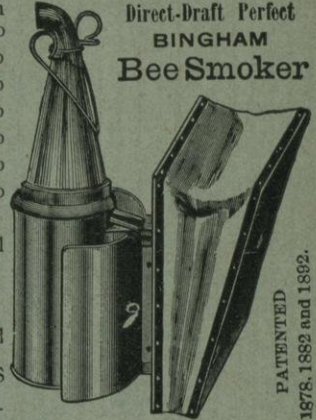
Bingham Perfect BEE Smokers and

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



PATENTED
1878, 1882 and 1892.

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—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.

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.

TEXAS BEE-KEEPERS!

New Branch Office. We beg to announce the opening of a branch office and warehouse at 438 W. Houston St., San Antonio, Texas. Rates of transportation from Medina in less than carload lots are high, and it takes a long time for a local shipment to reach Southern Texas points.

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

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

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

Our Catalog. Very few changes in prices will be made in our new catalog, so do not delay your order, but send it at once. You will be allowed a refund if lower prices are made, and in case of higher prices ruling in the new catalog. If any, you will secure the benefit by ordering now. Catalog and estimates may be had by applying to the address given below.

Our Invitation. Whenever you visit San Antonio you are invited to call at our office and make it your headquarters. Here you will find a display of Apiarian Supplies not equaled elsewhere in Texas. You will also find on file the leading bee journals to pass pleasantly your leisure time.

Spanish Catalog. Some of you may read Spanish, or have a bee-keeping friend who does. If so, call for our Spanish catalog. It's sent free.

Factory and Home Office:

The A. I. Root Company, Medina, Ohio.

Branch Office:

The A. I. Root Company, San Antonio, Texas.

438 West Houston Street.