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The Southland queen. Vol. I, No. 4 August 1895

Beeville, Texas: The Jennie Atchley Company, August 1895

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no. 4 Aug 1895

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THE

SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE BEST
INTEREST OF BEE-KEEPERS EVERYWHERE.

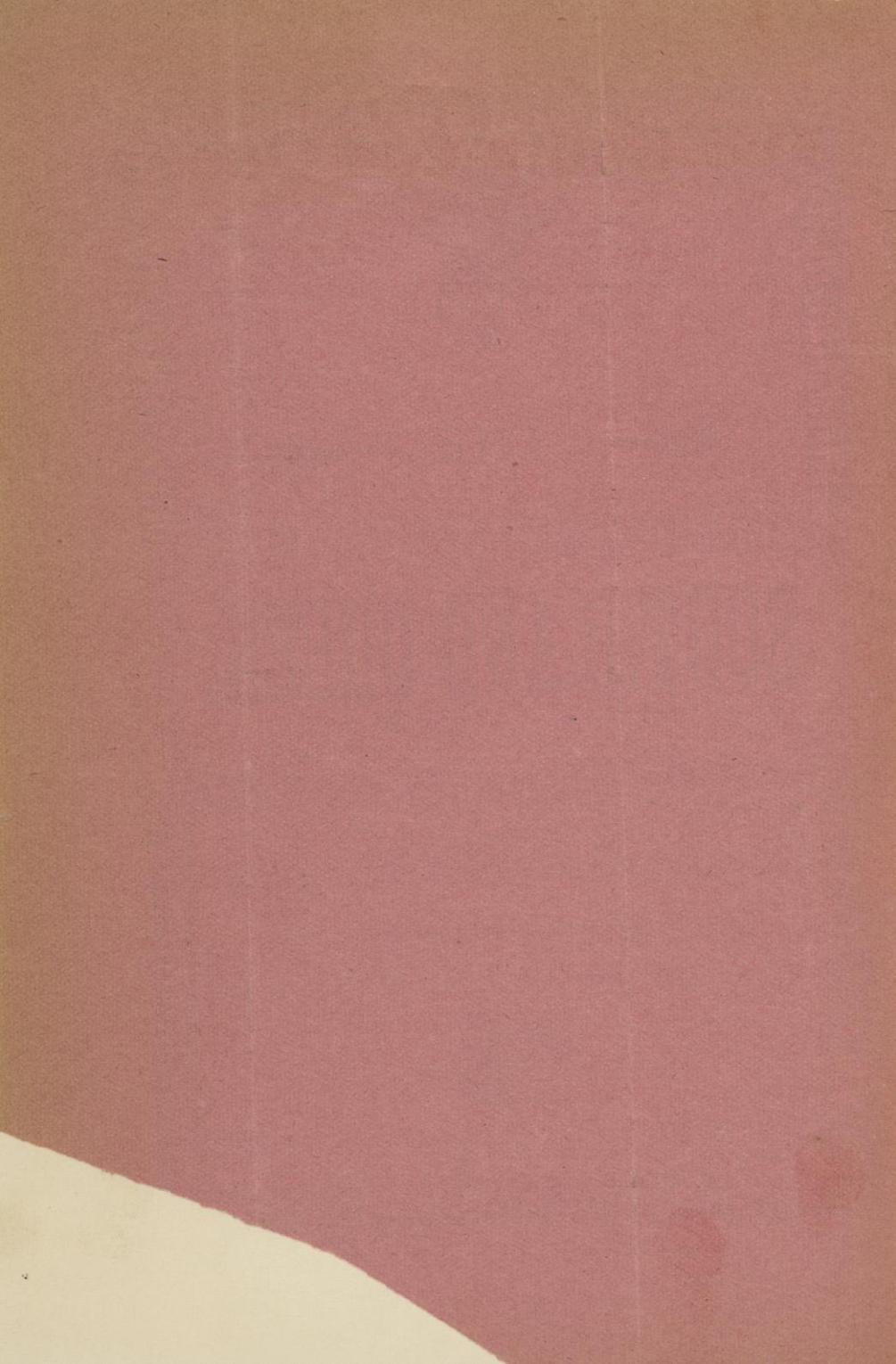
ISSUED BY THE JENNIE ARCHLEY Co.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, - - \$1.00 PER YEAR.



WEEKLY PICAYUNE BOOK PRINT,
BEEVILLE, TEXAS.

They
of a big live
they are rich.



The Southland Queen.

MOTTO: FAIRNESS.

VOL. 1,

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, AUGUST, 1895.

No. 4.

This is a Monthly Journal Devoted to the Honey and Bee Interests of this Country, North and South, East and West, and we will not except any of the rest.

Entered at the postoffice in Beeville, Texas, as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1 PER YEAR.

ISSUED BY

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY Co.

YES, nearly all the honey we get in the hills of south and southwest Texas is white and of fine flavor, and ought to command the highest market price.

WON'T we have a fine time reading the reports of the various bee conventions, from the different states, and countries of our common beedom?

THE general writers, for the SOUTHLAND QUEEN, are practical and successful bee keepers, and will be good criterions for beginners to follow.

OUR heated summer is likely over and we are having cool pleasant days and nights, and will have till after christmas, and all animal creation seems to rejoice, as well as the people.

TEXASought to raise honey enough to supply the United States, and more too.—Tom Small. Yes, but what would the other bee keepers do? C-o-m-e to T-e-x-a-s.

THE combs made by bees in this country are no more tender than that made in any other country, that we can see, but the hot weather we have in July and August makes it appear that the new white combs are very tender.

YES, you can all come in and join our class at any time you wish, and all back numbers will be mailed you, if you so desire. We have about an hundred in our class at present, and I tell you that it is too bad for you to lose this opportunity.

OUR bee hunter, Frank Hixon, has just come in and says he can run another one down today, and he will soon have as many as he can cut in a week. It is no trouble to go out and find a bee tree any day. A common expression we hear almost daily, is, how many did you find today? How high are they? Are they Itallians? Yes, mostly, they may be mixed a little. They go right into the body of a big live oak, and I think they are rich.

+ Our School.

LESSON No. 2.

Questions Asked by the Scholars.

MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY.—Please give us some light on the following questions:

1st. Will say I have a neighbor whose bees are found crawling all over the yard, going in all directions, not able or desiring to fly. What is the matter with them?

There are several causes in which bees are seen crawling about as though they were out of house or home. When a swarm has issued, and especially in the case of a swarm out as we term it, the young bees will be seen crawling about as though they were lost, and in fact are lost, as they cannot fly and the swarm having gone and left them. Again, when bees are diseased in any way, they seem to desert home rather than stay and annoy their healthy inmates, as a cripple bee will not stay in the hive long. If your neighbors bees have the bee paralysis, or any other disease, this may be the cause. We find that ants some times drive weak colonies out of their hives, in this part of the country and the young bees will crawl around in the manner you speak of. It would be quite difficult to answer this question definitely, unless more of the particulars were known. You may know that something is wrong when the

bees are crawling around the hives on the ground in great numbers, and especially when they cannot fly.

2nd. I have had several swarms lately, and I fear that they will not be able to gather honey enough to build combs and store honey sufficient for winter. In case I have to feed them, what is best way to proceed?

A. H. WEBSTER,

Walnut Springs, Texas.

I think your bees will be likely to gather sufficient stores for winter, as you say they are large swarms. In case they do not, I would take a full frame of comb and honey from some of the old colonies that can spare it and have plenty left, and place in each of the new colonies, and I think that will put them through, unless you have an unusual bad fall. If you do not wish to steal honey from the others, or if they have not got it to spare, I would feed them sugar syrup. I would get common brown, or what is termed yellow clarified sugar and put a vessel on the stove and fill it with water, let the size of the vessel be in accordance with the amount of food needed, or you can make twice or more if necessary. Put three parts of sugar to one of water and let it steep a little but not boil much, and set it off to cool. When cool it should be a little thinner than syrup we use on the table. Get you some vessels say those that will hold about a quart and fill

them with the syrup, cut a piece of thin cloth the size of the inside of your vessel and let a piece or strip extend over the edge of the vessel down to the frames, when the vessel is set on the frames in an upper story. Now, see that the cloth fits pretty well and get it saturated with the syrup, and pour a little on the strip or ladder so the bees will get started, and if you use quilts you can turn up one corner which will allow the bees to carry the syrup down and they will store their combs full of this syrup and winter as well on it as on honey. It is best to put the feed in the vessels about sundown and by next morning the bees will likely have the syrup all carried down and no excitement will be aroused among the bees. If the syrup is not all carried down by the next morning it will cause no disturbance as they will be used to it. You see if you feed the bees in day time and they get started they think it is raining honey outside somewhere and the bees from the hive or hives being fed will rush out like they were almost crazy, and then look out for a robbing rampage. If proper care be taken in feeding there is no need of raising any unusual disturbance. I would go round every evening and fill up the feeders till all had a plenty to winter on, take off the upper stories and let them be quiet and they will come through with

their heads up and be ready for business as soon as spring appears. There are several ways to feed bees, but, I have only given one, and it is a safe plan, if followed carefully. I do not like to feed bees if I can avoid it, as it always seemed to be a waste in spite of all I could do, but, if I have nice swarms of bees I will feed them and take them through.

—
MRS. ATCHLEY.—Will you please tell us scholars what constitutes swarming, how do the bees act in swarming and tell us everything about it, the cause &c.

A SCHOLAR.

You have struck a great big problem and one that has not yet been thoroughly settled by the bee keeping fraternity. First, I will say that there is said to be a time for all things. So when the time arrives for the bees to swarm there seems to be a concentrated thrill that rushes through the whole colony like an electric current, from bee to bee and they rush out higgledy-piggledy and much resemble a herd of Texas bovines on a regular stampede. Nothing seems to give relief except the open air, to circle in and a place to alight. They will fly round and round till all have had time to get out and a near by tree, fence-post, or some object is found to cluster upon and they stop, collect, and rest awhile and start out scouts, it is said to find a new home. They do not recognize the parental roof as home

any more, unless perchance their queen gets misplaced, in such event they return to the parent hive and remain and work as before till a new queen is hatched and here they come again as before. They will be a little harder to controll this time as the young queen can make the loaded workers ashamed of their wings, as she will dart about as swift as a chimney sweep, and the bees of such swarms usually cluster higher up in the timber than first swarms. This is one instance where a young queen will go out with the first swarm, or with the bees that composed the first swarm, and I believe we might class this as a second swarm after all. At any rate the bees act in such swarms the same as after swarms, or second swarms. It is best to hive swarms as soon as possible after they issue, as they soon get restless, and want to look out for a new home, and as soon as hived they are content. I would advise to put the bees in a new clean hive, and give a frame of unsealed brood and some honey, and in all my experience of about twenty years I have not had one swarm to leave out for the woods when a frame of unsealed brood was given the newly hived swarms.

The real cause of swarming is nature. God commanded it and thus it will be so long as bees are here. When bees get their hive full, plenty of sealed brood and

general prosperity abounds, honey coming in, then look out for swarms.

MRS. ATCHLEY —What are the requisites that constitute a real bee keeper? or in other words how shall I become a bee keeper?

KATIE.

Pine Bluff, Tenn.

This is very near too big for the teacher, but, I will make a pass at it. First I will say to become a bee keeper, we should live in constant and continual communication with the bees, till we learn how to manage them. I mean by this we must give the study and care of the bees our attention. To become thoroughly acquainted with the bees is the first step toward a successful bee keeper, and I might say, this is the only way to become a thoroughbred bee keeper. We should not allow disappointment, or loss, to lessen our zeal in the work. We must have a shelf in our minds to lay up and store away the very important and necessary ideas that belong to the successful management of bees. If we have to be told an important thing more than once we are in danger of failure. After the bees are successfully managed, or their habits are learned, I would add that the next most important thing is, to study your honey resources. No one can manage their bees as well without understanding the honey plants in their pasture.

I mean by understanding the

honey plants, that we must know the time of the blooming of the plants or trees, vines, or whatever it is that gives the crop, and have the bees strong and in tip top shape to catch the harvest.

MRS. ATCHLEY.—Will you please answer and consider a few questions for a scholar on the lower end of the bench. First, what is meant by bees capping honey water white. I see this in print and do not understand it.

This is a term used to make a distinction between honey stored by different strains of bees. For instance the Holylands, and some strains of Italians, and other races of bees fill the cells full of honey and place the cappings right on to the liquid honey, leaving no space between the caps and the honey, thus giving the comb honey the color of the liquid honey in the cells. If the honey is white it gives the honey a watery appearance. Hence water colored honey. The blacks, Carniolans, and some Italians, and I believe some other races of bees, do not quite fill the cell cups and leave a small space between the cappings and the honey. This gives the honey a snow white appearance if it is clear honey and new combs. It has been said that the honey stored by black bees would bring more in the same market than that stored by bees that placed the caps right on to the strained honey. The honey may be identically the same, and

have a wide difference in appearance. I suppose that when a public was properly schooled in this matter that one would sell as readily as the other, and I really believe I like the appearance of the water color the best, as it looks richer.

At what age do the young queens begin to lay, and when ought I to see the eggs after the queen hatches?

If every thing is favorable, you ought to see eggs on the 8th or 10th days. There are many circumstances connected with this affair, of a young queens going to laying. If the queens are fully developed, not reared from larva too old, honey coming in, the weather fine, the queens will fly out on the fourth or fifth days, or not later than the eighth day, and in three days more she ought to be laying. If your bees are left to rear themselves a queen, after their old one has been removed, for any cause, you ought to see eggs at about the time the last bees are hatching. If you do not see eggs at about this time you had better look out and see what is the matter, as the queen may have got lost, or may have bad wings and will never do any good, or may be deficient in some other way, and if you find such a queen, the quicker you get rid of her the better. In such cases I would provide them another queen. If you have none that is laying that can spare them, give them a frame of brood with eggs and unsealed larva and let

them have another trial at it. If you do not get a laying queen the second round I would advise to unite them with some weak colony, unless you have plenty of bees and brood to give them, in this case you can keep them supplied with brood to keep them up till you do get them a queen.

—
 What is the cause of some of my queens laying two, three and even more eggs in one cell?

There are many reasons for this state of affairs, and I will name the principal ones. Sometimes it is caused from queens being very old and almost worn out. At other times it is caused by young queens not being properly reared, and they are weak, and will soon play out. In other cases the best of queens deposit two or more eggs in a cell, caused by not having enough room. I have seen some as fine large and as prolific queens as any, lay two or more eggs in a cell, by being cramped for room. We should always try and give such queens plenty of room and bees to take care of the brood nest, or else we lose by not doing it. Then again some hives become hopelessly queenless and the workers lay, and they may deposit as many as a dozen eggs in a cell and sometimes fifty. When bees are neglected thus, it is a bad state of affairs, and in most cases it is best to break up such colonies. This can be done by giving the bees and combs to other colonies, or pla-

cing all the bees and combs in an upper story of some freshly made queenless colony. If you put such colonies, or any part of them with other colonies it is best to cage the queens of the colonies to which you unite them. When you get plenty of bees, and happen to come across a colony that has been long with laying workers, it is as good a plan as any to destroy the bees entirely, and give the combs to other colonies and not fuss with them.

You may all come on with your questions now I am ready for you, and remember if no questions are sent in I will give a lesson of my own choosing.

—
 THE JENNIE ATCHLEY CO.—I lost two queens fall before last, for want of experience. I do not know exactly which is the best cage to use in introducing queens, but, will use any cage you will advise. Please help me with all the instructions you can, since I am anxious to Italianize my bees. I have 23 hives of German or brown bees, and I must Italianize to better my honey crop. I shall yet get 450 or 500 lbs of honey in one pound sections, and have taken off ninety-six lbs this season. I keep an old box hive with a hole in top $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches square and over this hole I place a section case holding ten sections. I shall subscribe for your paper soon, and I am glad you have started a bee paper in the south, and occasionally may give you notes from this part of beedom. Honey coming in slowly, but coming from nectar I suppose. After December next I shall give my whole attention to the bees.

R. A. WHITFIELD,
 Westville, Miss., Aug. 7, '95.

FRIEND WHITFIELD.—We are glad to note you are making a fine start with the bees and trust that you may succeed, and of course we will assist you all we can, in introducing queens, or in any other line pertaining to the apiary. We will gladly welcome you to a seat with us, and will take pleasure in answering any and all questions you may send in. There is now sent out with all queens, full and complete directions for introducing, and if these are followed, I believe not one queen in fifty will be lost.

MRS. ATCHLEY.—Will you please tell me through THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN which the bees prefer to lay in, new or old combs?
NOAH RECTOR.

Grand Prairie, Texas.

FRIEND RECTOR.—This has been a puzzling question, with the bee fraternity for some time, and I do not see as it makes much difference to us, but for curiosity, I have tried to ascertain this, and to sum it all up that has come under my observation along this line, I am forced to say I do not know. I have come very near reaching the conclusion, about this several times that the queen has no preference about it, or any thing else making up the working of the whole colony. The queens are led about by the bees inside the hives as well as outside, and whatever place the bees clean up in the hive, or wherever they make or form the nest, she will lay, and she will not lay till the combs are

cleaned up, and as new combs are already clean, and where the bees are building combs is usually in the nest, where all is kept warm, and of course the queen will lay in such combs.

MRS. ATCHLEY.—Will you please tell me through THE QUEEN, if the drones from a hybrid queen are pure? I mean a pure atalian queen mated to a black drone, are the drones from such queens as good to use in mating queens as those from a queen that has mated purely?

W. T. TILLERY.

Athens, Tenn.

FRIEND TILLERY.—I do not like to use such queens for breeding purposes. It is said by the old writers that the drones are all right, as they are from the mother only, and that the mating does not interfere with the drones. I have discovered, and am now satisfied that the mating does taint the blood of the drones as well as the workers. The drones are likely not touched as much as the workers, but they are sure touched and will never do to keep up a pure strain of bees with them. I have never yet in all my life, and I have tried it often, succeeded in getting queens purely mated with drones from pure queens that had mated to black drones. It may not crop out much the first round, but it is there and will tell in the 2nd generation, and in nearly every case in the first. I now lay it down in all my works and instructions that it won't do to use drones from cross mated queens as a true source of pure blood as it will not do.

How shall we find a market, and where, that will take our honey as soon as we are ready to sell? Which is the easiest to build up a trade on, comb, or extracted honey? Please give us any light on this subject that you may think advisable.

HONEY PRODUCER.

We must first learn our markets, and ascertain for ourselves, if possible in our home markets, or at the nearest large towns, which will sell best extracted or comb honey. Then if we will be careful in putting up our honey, we will not be very long in building a market that will ever be ready and anxious to take our honey, and sales will increase. If I were going to start out to build a honey trade, or market as you call it, I would begin with both comb and extracted, and if I found one sold more readily than the other, I would raise more of that kind that sells best. We have several large cities in this state that are good honey markets, that I have tried and have always sold all the honey I offered and with but little trouble. Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston and San Antonio, are large towns and a good honey market could soon be built up at either of these places, and at many other towns in Texas. You will find that it is a trade by itself to sell honey as well as a trade to produce it. I believe it has been estimated by some that the job was only half over when we get our honey ready for market. One way to attract attention, is to put up your honey in attractive style, and

label each package with a fancy label, telling by whom the honey was produced, its source etc., and soon the public will become schooled, and call for your honey, and your trade will increase. But, I would still caution you to be careful how the honey is put up, as a few leaky packages, or dark sections, or unripe extracted honey may do more to run the market down than you can do to build it up in a year. The one pound sections have become fashionable in our northern markets, and the sixty pound screw top cans are just about as good for extracted honey as any thing we have yet seen. Our Uvalde neighbors do not raise much section honey, but have the combs built in full sized frames and then cut it out in squares and pack the sixty pound cans full and pour in extracted honey till all the corners are full and I tell you that the nice, white, tender combs so prepared are very tempting indeed.

BEES are practically going through their winter here now, as the honey flow is over, and the queens have stopped laying, or at least are laying but little, no honey coming in, the bees all quiet, unless they get to robbing, and when brood rearing starts up again, this fall when we get rains sufficient to start vegetation, then, brood rearing does not stop till the honey flows are over the next summer.

Queen Rearing Department.

There is no subject about queen rearing which has engaged my attention more than that of hives for having the queens fertilized in. My first two years' experience was with the little Alley nuclei hives. These hives are about five inches square and require but few bees to stock them. Such hives are too small to winter bees in successfully, so it became necessary to restock them every spring. I finally discarded such hives and had a larger one made that holds six Langstroth frames, and I use a division board. I have now used this hive containing two three framed nuclei for three seasons, and fail to see where they are much better than the little Alley nuclei for three reasons. The great trouble, as I have mentioned in a former article, is the bees become discouraged and swarm out as soon as the weather gets hot and the honey flow stops. It is well nigh impossible to keep them in the hives if they have laying queens, and unless they have laying queens they cannot exist long. I have observed that bees will not cisten swarm out till the queens have deposited eggs in all the cells that the little swarm can cover, then a general swarming out fever seizes them, and a more reckless insect

cannot well be found. Tacking queen excluding zinc over the entrances will keep the queens, but it does not keep the bees back, and in place of returning to their own hives, they will unite with other colonies that are also in the air, and together they will enter the hive nearest to them. I am now practising a new system, and have my cages in the division boards supplied with honey, and where laying queens are caged about eight days and released about eight, I find the nuclei can be kept built up in this way without having any swarming out to speak of. To supply these cages with honey I make some wax cups a la Doolittle, only I make them deeper, then fill it with honey and place it in the bottom of the cage. One of these cups of honey will last a queen a long time if we do not allow any bees to get in with her. If bees get in, they will hand the honey out through the wire to the bees in the hive and starve their fool selves to death. I have now as many as five queens in one nucleus, and they may be kept in these cages three or four weeks without danger of dying. I have but one objection to the nuclei hives I am now using, and that is its depth. I think I will have the Jennie Atchley Co. make me a lot of hives about six inches deep then I would have a frame suitable for comb honey production, as

well as queen rearing. If Brother Carrington will try the half depth frames on the Heddon system, he will find that comb honey production in the South would be a howling success.

C. B. BANKSTON.

Chriesman, Texas.

—

Having read Mr. Bankston's article before it goes to press, I would like to say a few words right along that line of nuclei swarming out. I find that it makes little difference what kind of hives I use in rearing queens, as they will become discouraged and swarm out when they are allowed to get too weak and when honey is not coming in. In early spring, when it is rather cool, it is very necessary to have the nuclei all strong any way, as the desired heat of the hives will be lacking, and runty, knotty queens will be the outcome. Also the bees must be gathering honey or they will often swarm out any way. When real nice, even, warm weather appears, I can in this country rear queens with less bees in the nuclei than in any other place I ever lived and queens are all as good as any place I ever reared queens. Of course, I have my cells all built by full, strong colonies prepared for that purpose, but I can mate and get to laying with all the queens with less bees than any country I know of. Of course,

this is all done during our April, May and June honey flows, and then is our best time to raise queens in this latitude, but when the flow is over and the weather becomes hot, as Mr. Bankston says, we have to make all our nuclei double strength, or half, or more, will swarm out. I find that Hybrid and black bees are much worse to swarm out and desert hives than pure Italians, and the blacks are the easiest bees discouraged I ever saw. I believe that bees will become discouraged and swarm out in this country in any kind of a hive if they become weak and no honey is coming in. We have been using a triangular hive this season that gives better results than any hive we have used for a long time. The frames are V shaped and the tops are regular Langstroth length, and the hives take regular goods on top. These hives for queen rearing are valuable for several reasons, and one is, the shape of the frame is about like the bees want to build their combs if left to their own sweet will. Then the hives have no bottom boards, and all the accumulation that gathers about the hives runs out at the entrance and the wind blows it away; and, I tell you, it is an item in this warm, moth worm country. I can attend and keep going at least one-third more nuclei in these hives than I can in the regular ones. One of the

main problems in keeping nuclei from swarming out is keeping them in a small, compact nest and not allow them a large, open, barny hive, where spiders, ants, etc., build nests and annoy them. When nuclei seems to become restless is when there has been a long cessation of honey and all at once they begin gathering honey and the queens begin to lay like they were hired at good wages, and soon the little nests are chock full, and some times several eggs in a cell, and a general dissatisfaction sets in, and here they go. I have had many full colonies of black swarm out and desert their hives, leaving a good brood nest full of brood in all stages, from eggs to hatching bees, and at least 20 pounds of honey in their hives. This may seem strange to bee-keepers further north, but it is true all the same. I have tried and tried to assign a cause, and have failed to do so, unless it is caused by robbing, and where a great many bees are kept in one yard. Managing a small apiary and a large one is two different trades, any way.

WILLIE ATCHLEY.

Hints to Beginners.

Written for the Southland Queen.

To secure the best queens it is possible to rear before you have natural swarms, or before settled warm weather, make the colonies containing your breeders queenless and allow the bees to build the

cells to suit themselves. They will start a greater number of cells at once, if shaken off of the combs at the time the queen is removed, thus causing them to miss her, or realize their queenlessness.

To secure the very best queens, allow your breeder to swarm, return the swarm without the queen and save the young queens and cells immediately when the swarm issues the second time, with a virgin queen. If you have no nuclei already formed, open the hive and cut out the cells and cage the young queens as they hatch out, which you will find to be a lively job, and then return the swarm to the parent colony again, caging the queen or queens with the swarm if possible, (I have known two queens to be with the swarm under these circumstances, but there is only one usually) and after they are all in, break up the colony and form nuclei, by adding a comb of honey to those having brood and a comb of brood from another colony to those having no brood, thus forming as many nuclei as your hive contained combs, which will be ready to receive one of the young queens or a cell as fast as formed, and will nearly all stay where you put them.

To have your queens reared in artificial cups, cage the queen when hiving a swarm, and place her in the hive at the same time giving them a comb containing lar-

væ, to keep them quiet until the cell cups are prepared. Put the swarm on the old stand and place the parent colony just to the back of it. When the cells are given them, remove the comb of brood, but let the queen remain until the evening, and then return her to the parent colony, unless you want to save the cells in that.

It works well to give this catch to bees over a queen excluder, as per Doolittle, in twenty-four hours giving them another to be completed by them. In ten days remove the cells, give the combs of honey to nuclei that need them; place the parent colony in its former position, and let the bees visit their mother. It works equally as well to remove all queen cells when a swarm issues, return the swarm without the queen, and give them a batch of cell cups at once. I am more successful in having cells built over a queen excluder, by giving them to queenless bees for twenty-four hours first, and one swarm or queenless colony will keep cells started for ten such hives. No doubt a great many would remove cells given on May 1, on May 10, and those given on May 10, they would consider safe until May the 20, but really there is a difference of one day. The larvæ used are too old if they hatch within ten days, and I generally give mine ten full days.

I have my cells built on sticks,

because it is more convenient in every way. Not long ago I prepared ten cell cups with royal jelly, and ten with honey, on the same stick. Eight containing royal jelly, and five containing honey, were completed, and I could see no difference in the quality of the queens.

W. H. PRIDGEN.

Creek, N. C.

TEN or fifteen years ago, some one or two parties brought into this and adjoining counties several wagon loads of Italian bees, and sold them at \$20 per colony, and they have held out wonderfully well and have got the woods stocked with Italian bees, and as they withstand the moths better than the blacks, they seem to be holding the fort and as the old time bee keepers soon got careless and let their bees run off to the woods, causes the trees to be full of wild bees in many places in this and adjoining counties.

BLACK, and I mean real old fashioned native bees will soon be at a premium in this country, as it is very seldom, indeed, that we ever get to see them now.

THE average per colony for this country for this year is low, about 75 pounds per colony, nearly all comb honey.

EXTRACTED honey is bringing 50 and 60 cents per gallon shipped to northern markets at this date, and comb in one pound sections, ten cents a pound.

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Fifty Cents

Will buy an untested queen from J. W. K. Shaw & Co. Tested, 90c; \$10 per dozen. Queens are carefully reared from fine imported, and home-bred stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Only give us a trial.

J. W. K. Shaw, & Co., Loreauville, La.

200 COLONIES.

I have 200 colonies of bees in my charge, all in 8 framed hives, all upright, at \$4 each or \$3.50 per colony for the whole lot. Who wants them? Jennie Atchley, Beeville, Texas.

Promptly Mailed.

Untested queens in the golden or leather colored at 75 cents each, three for \$2. Tested, \$1 each, 6 for \$5. My custom grows every year and my queens give satisfaction. I send queens to the leading bee-keepers by 50 and 100 lots. Safe arrival on all queens. Try my beauties.

W. H. Laws, Lavaca, Sebastro Co., Ark.

HONEY...

Send Your Honey to Lillenthall & Grant, 107 Main Street, Houston, Texas. They will insure you quick returns and general satisfaction.

Notice!

Jennie Atchley Co's. Queens may be had at the Crescent Apiary, corner Depot and Rose streets, Seattle, Washington, at the Atchley prices.

C. M. Rivers & Sons.

Italian Queens for Sale.

If you want good queens in every respect send me your orders. Warranted Italian queens, 75 cents each; tested, \$1; select tested, \$1.50; breeders—the very best—\$2 each. Also bees nuclei, or full colonies. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. A. P. Lake, Batesburg, S. C.

Do You

Want to Buy Honey?

If so write at once to W. D. Bunting, Uvalde, Texas. He has a fine crop of both comb and extracted honey.

California Sage Honey.

MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY.—THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN reached me a few days ago, and you may be sure that it was perused with great pleasure; will do all that is possible to help you make it a success. I love anything in the south, and have been over lots of country and will say the south is far ahead in natural resources and predict great growth and prosperity when these resources are developed and it gives great pleasure to see the south coming to the front. I once thought the south the poorest of Uncle Sam's domain, but since we have traveled over so much of the country can speak from what I know of the country. Of course I do not wish to be understood to be trying to depreciate any part of the country, but have my choice as any one else could have. Taking all in all, the south and her people are hard to beat.

I have got but little surplus up to date, but, honey dew is coming in now and I look forward for a goodly yield. My queen is a fine one and I have reared quite a number from her. I think of coming to Bee county or south Alabama this fall, that it is much better than here for me. I was out to Tokiah yesterday and saw some of the celebrated sage honey, as white as snow. I bought one section and took it home with me so that we could compare it with our honey, well what do you think? All pronounced it to be nothing in the blessed world but sugar syrup, and I would swear that I believe it to be nothing else, if it is sage honey, it is no better than syrup and nothing like as good as the syrup that we make in Alabama and Florida. I do not mean to say that all get that kind, but this one did; I could give the brand, but dislike to do so from the fact that I dislike to believe or admit that any one would be guilty of selling such for honey. Now I was

disappointed for I wanted to taste some more good sage honey; would not be afraid to put it to any test to prove that it is nothing but syrup stared in sections. If it is necessary to practice such in order to succeed, I perhaps will not do so, have done fairly well so far without doing any thing of this kind.

Will say pretty soon I will send my subscription for THE QUEEN. Enclosed please find seventy-five cents for which send THE QUEEN to Mr. H. N. Brown, Lake Port postoffice, Doke county, California.

Long live THE SOUTHERN QUEEN. May she prove prolific and of much good to the whole country and no doubt she will. Yours truly, G. P. SHIRES.

Lake Co., Cal., Aug. 3, '95.

FRIEND SHIRES.—We are glad indeed to hear that THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN is liked and appreciated away over in the great state of California. May be you are mistaken in regard to the sage honey, as you know sage honey is rather white, but it ought to have that old characteristic flavor, that good old sage honey used to have. We received a fine lot of sage honey from that noted honey producer, R. Wilkin, in 1880 and fine indeed it was.

Plants Named.

All who wish to know the names of certain honey producing plants, can learn same by sending plants to Dr. Wm. R. Howard, 502, Main street, Fort Worth Texas. He will answer through THE QUEEN.

J. D. Prosie, Abbott, Hill county, Texas.—The plant with the large flower is wild Zinnia, (Zinnia Multiflora) and where it is abundant, it furnishes a fine,

heavy, straw colored honey, of excellent flavor.

The smaller plant was in such condition that the leaf, stem and seeds only could be distinguished, and can only be referred to the genera, or the generic name be given, and that not with certainty. It appears to belong to *Bigelovia*, but may be *Solidago teneefolia*. There are over fifty described species of the *Solidago*, and nearly all good honey plants.

In sending plants, the flower when in full bloom, a few leaves from the main stem, as they are quite different from those found among flowering portions of the plant should be sent. Do not pack loose, but wrap each plant separately and pack so as not to shake about.

The plant sent is a species of *Canila*, perhaps *Canila Mariana*; as there were no leaves sent, it is difficult to be certain as to species. It grows in barren places, open woods and in rocky ground, about a foot high. Common everywhere throughout New York, Georgia, Missouri, Arkansas Tennessee and other eastern and middle states; never in sufficient quantities to become of value as a honey plant. This plant is delightfully fragrant.

From a Beginner.

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY Co.—Find enclosed one dollar, to pay for one year's subscription to THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN, please send me June, July and August numbers if you can. You sent me May number and I want to begin with the first issue, for I am a beginner in the bee business and want a seat in the beginner's class. I am very much pleased with the May number of THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN, and should have subscribed sooner but have neglected to do so and hope I am not too late.

Bees are doing bad in this country owing to the continued drouth of sev-

eral years. But as a rule this is a fine Bee country. I have lived in this county twenty years and have had bees all the time, but in the box hive until this year, I have transferred nearly all of my bees into eight frame dovetailed hives this spring and have began to Italianize them and I am very much interested in queen raising and you may expect some questions from me on that as well as other things in the bee business. Yours for success,

J. A. COURSEY.

Click, Llano Co., Texas, Aug. 20, '95.

GOOD FRIEND COURSEY.—You are not too late, and I am glad to give you a seat in our school, and trust you may find it profitable as well as pleasurable to you. Yes, come on with your questions, and we promise to answer them as intelligently as we know how.

Bee-Keeping in Mexico.

MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY.—Dear Madam:—THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN, June issue, I received with much pleasure and soon devoured the contents therein. I find the Bee Journal to be pure in fairness, rich in instruction, abundant in knowledge and sweet as the honey in the comb. I cordially congratulate you in your noble undertaking and know that success is yours. I highly recommend this journal to every person who is interested in bees. I always read with interest your articles in the American Bee Journal. Please accept my matriculation in your aparian school; I was delighted with lecture No. 1, it is just splendid, and instructive. Please do not forget to send me July and August number. Wish you would make this a weekly instead of a monthly journal, I believe we all would be willing to pay double.

I am practicing medicine in a mining camp 500 miles from the railroad; have five colonies of black bees in dovetailed hives; have taken out forty, one pound sections comb honey from two hives. Have just placed surplus boxes on all the hives and expect to have them full in about ten days. I missed the spring flow that consisted of cactus blossoms, which has about one-half drachm of the sweet nectar in each flower, on account of my colonies being weak and some queenless. We now have the wild, horse mint, bush honeysuckle, and a great many other wild, mountain flowers for the bees to work on. I am the only person in this section or perhaps in the state of Chihuahua who has the movable frame hives. The Mexicans use honey principally for treatment of diseases and look upon it as a great remedy handed down from some unknown source to cure all. Though the better class know how to enjoy a good lot of hot cakes and honey as well as the average American.

Mexico is a great honey field and I am sure that any one going into the business properly would make a fortune in a space of a very few years.

Extracted honey sells here at 75 cents per pound; beeswax at \$1.00 per lb. I sold thirty of my one pound sections at \$1.00 each and could have sold five hundred if I had had them, at the same price.

I found in one of my surplus the lower half in one section, that the bees made drone cells and eggs deposited in each cell, the upper half was filled with honey. How did these eggs get there? Did the queen lay them, if so why did she lay in only one section, or did the bees put the eggs there, or did the working bees lay them? I know bees will move eggs.

Will the old queen go out with a swarm without leaving a new queen, or

well developed queen cell in the old hives

When is the proper time to cut away queen cells to prevent swarming?

Please send me the July and August numbers, in fact all issues promptly, so that I may learn my lesson well and not be behind on examination day.

Wishing THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN a long and prosperous life. I remain, yours. Adios. W. M. STELL, M. D.

Dr. you sure get a good price for your honey and if we could obtain half as much here, we would soon make some money at honey raising.

If you do not use queen excluders, you may have some brood, either drone or workers in your sections. When bees are highly stimulated and very prosperous, the queen will lay drone eggs in any part of the hive that she can gain access to and find drone comb. The reason your queen only layed in one section was, the bees likely beat her to the others, and deposited honey before she found the drone cells. The queen likely layed them there.

It is not thoroughly proven that bees move eggs yet, we must get further proof, with a cross examination before we record that bees move eggs. See Willie's article elsewhere is this issue.

The old queen seldom, if ever leads off a swarm and leaves a young queen behind. But in natural swarming there are nearly always queen cells started before the swarm issues, and in fact I never in all my twenty years experience

have known a natural swarm to issue without queen cells were started first, although it is recorded where bees do, sometimes swarm without any cells started.

To keep down swarming by cutting away queen cells, is a tedious job and must be done as often as cells are started and have larvæ in them, or by the time the first cells are sealed sure. I have often tried this, and find it don't pay me in the south, but better let them swarm and be done with it, and then take away all queen cells from the parent hive except one and thus prevent after swarming.

I am very glad indeed that THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN is filling her mission so well and hope we may be able to make her interesting and more instructive as we go along. You almost make us envy you your location, when we think of such a good place for bees and where honey sells for a dollar a dollar a pound. Did you ever!

Notes from your far away mountain home will always be interesting to our readers.

More Encouraging Words.

SOUTHLAND QUEEN—Consider me but a beginner, a learner in beekeeping. I am truly glad that the Atchley Co. will give us a bee paper suited to the southern beekeeper's needs, glad also that the paper is to be edited by a family of such large and acknowledged experience in keeping and manipulating busy workers to success.

I am not afraid to say to beginners in building up an apiary, that every num-

ber of THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN, judging from the two numbers that I have read closely, is worth a dollar to you. I would not throw away what I have already learned in the June and July numbers, for two dollars, if I could. The success shown by the proprietors of the Atchley bee yards, proves the Atchley family to be capable of instructing any and every beginner in the fascinating art of managing the bees for pleasure and for profit. Therefore, let me urge upon all such to chip in the dollar—the subscription price—and take the paper from the start to finish.

R. A. WHITFIELD.

Westville, Miss., August 19, '95.

FRIEND WHITFIELD.—We wish to thank you, one and all, for your kind and encouraging words. We shall endeavor to do in the future as in the past, give to beginners, and those seeking information, the best advice we can, and trust that we may be able to do some good in bringing beekeeping before the people in its proper light.

Bee-Keeping In Mississippi.

I have only twenty-two colonies. My bee yard is within one half mile of a small river, whose swamp, in addition to the flowers on the uplands in spring, I trust will afford my bees an abundance of honey.

We are having rain now nearly every day.

Seventeen of my colonies have supers on—some, one only, and the others two. Upon examination of these supers, two weeks ago, I decided that I shall take off about four hundred pounds. I took off ninety-six pounds the last of May. I am waiting for the honey yet in the supers to be sealed over before taking off, but it seems my bees are tardy in sealing.

My location is forty miles southwest of Jackson Miss., and thirty miles east of Hazelhurst, the nearest marketing railroad point to this part of the county

A great many families of this county, (Simpson) have bees in the common box gums. Their bees like mine, are brown. I have inquired dilligently for the Italian stock throughout the county, and not one have I found. Some have told me they had the yellow bees, but when I went to see them, I found them to be not as yellow as mine, but mine—a few of them—show only one yellow band and when I observe them clustering on the alighting board or on the front of the hive, they look yellow. I want the Italian stock very much, and it is my intention to Italianize right away.

I use the Root style and size; eight framed and $1\frac{7}{8}$, one pound open section and so far I am well pleased with the hive. I am not yet running my yard for extracted honey, but I hope to do so when I reach forty or fifty colonies. My neighbors are very much pleased with my style of keeping bees and getting honey. Several have purchased hives from me.

As my term of office expires January 10, '96, I shall devote my entire attention to my apiary. I intend that it shall be profitable to my pocket, as I am firmly convinced that it can be, especially if I have Italians.

I made my own hives, using a foot power circular saw for the purpose, but I shall purchase my stock of the A. I. Root company for next year, as I believe it will be cheaper to me.

The products of my county are corn, cotton, molasses, rice, peas, sorghum, pindars for family use and for hog fattening, and many families raise their own tobacco. We buy our sugar and coffee. Some make their own sugar, yet very few families use sugar in coffee. Some people are independent, especially

those not greatly in debt. We need a railroad through our county very much. Am glad to say that one is building, but cannot be completed under two years.

R. A. WHITFIELD.

Westville, Miss., Aug. 19, '95.

ALL parties writing for THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN, will please give date of article, &c.

THE American Bee Journal is likely to get an article right from the pen and fingers of our beekeeping father, Rev. L. L. Langstroth, before long and wont we watch the American Bee Journal close tho'? Father L. is in his 85th year, and is gaining his health, and it may be possible he may attend the North American bee convention, at Toronto, Canada, this fall. This is the man that invented the framed hive and the now, standard frame of the world, known as the Langstroth frame. Is it possible that Father L. invented a frame right at the start that will hold good and be the BEST frame for all general purposes for all ages to come?

BEESWAX still declines, and is only worth 20 cents in this state at this writing. Some parts of our fair state has no honey, and we would suggest that the more favored regions divide up and sell to those that got none at as low a price as they can afford, that each may have honey to keep up their home demands, and by this method all will be benefitted.

The lesson in "Our School" in this issue should be numbered "3" instead of "2," as the lesson in the July QUEEN was No. 2.

We are glad to record a visit from the brother of J. F. Teel, of Grayson county, Texas. Some of our readers will recognize J. F. Teel as one of the many beekeepers that attended our beemeting at Greenville in 1893. These two enterprising beemen have 125 colonies of bees, and the brother is here on the lookout for a good place to locate an apiary for the production of honey. Mr. Teel is well satisfied with the country, as far as he has seen, and thinks it quite likely he will locate with us.

We have received two sweet little photos drawn from the faces of Miss Lucy and Master Jessie Pridgen, Lucy is five and Jessie is three years old, and they are exceptionally bright little fellows, and we will guess that they will prove a source of great pleasure to their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pridgen, those enterprising beekeepers, of Creek, N. C. We wish we were able to show the faces of these sweet children to our readers, but will have to wait awhile, but we hope to be able to do such things in the near future, when we get to walking.

100 Hives of Bees.

We have to offer you 100 hives of good Italian Bees in Chaff hives, and a good house and lot and excellent well of water in Bee county, Texas. This will be **A Bargain** for some one. Write us **The Jennie Atchley Co.**

Mississippi Hive Factory.

Your orders solicited on hives and supplies; 5 per cent discount till Dec. 1st. Roots dove-tailed hives, at Roots prices. Frames with slotted comb, guides and thick top bars. Dixie hives at 10 per cent less than Roots prices on dove-tailed hives. Patronize home enterprise. (Money order office, Byhalia.)

W. T. Lewis, Watson, Miss.

Gold Standard Italian

And

FREE SILVER GRAY CARNIOLAN

QUEENS will go from now until frost for: Untested, 50c, 6 for \$3; Tested, \$1. 2 for \$1.50. Untested Italian of the 5 banded strain, warranted purely mated. Address

C. B. BANKSTON, Chriesman, Burtleson Co., Tex

JUST LISTEN!

A new steam bee-hive factory. All kinds of bee-keepers supplies at low prices. Send for my catalogue that tells about queen-raising. I have untested Italian queens, \$1 each; \$5 for 6, or \$9 per dozen. Also Carniolans, same price. Tested 3-banded queens, \$1.50 each; 5 bands, \$2.50; and tested Carniolans, \$2. Full colonies of Italian or Carniolan, \$5 with untested queens. I make it my highest aim in a business life to please my customers and do a fair, square business. Safe arrival guaranteed on all queens and bees sent out. Queens can go by mail post-paid at above prices. Bees by express, you pay the express charges. Remember, we have been before the public for 15 years. Send us your orders. We have good shipping facilities, two railroads. Address

The JENNIE ATCHLEY Co.,

Beeville, Texas.

SHORT and behind time this month. Will be full and on time next month.

