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[November 1898]

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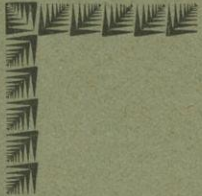
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— THE —

SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

— PUBLISHED BY —

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY COMPANY.



BEERVILLE, TEXAS, : : : November, 1898.



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E. R. Jones, MILANO, TEXAS.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

Published Monthly.

Devoted to the Exchange of Thoughts on Apiculture.

\$1.00 Yearly.

Vol. IV.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, OCTOBER, 1898.

No. ~~6~~⁷.



WARREN W. DOWNING.

Sketch of Warren W. Downing.

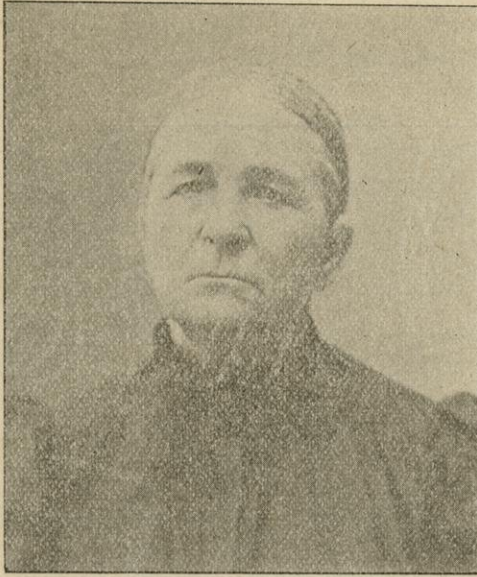
I was born in Lagarto, Live Oak County, Texas, on the 5th day of July, 1880.

In 1882 my parents moved to El Paso, Texas. On August 25th, 1882, my mother died and in Sept. my baby brother died. In November my father brought me back to my grandmother, Mrs. America Smith, and she has had the care of me ever since. In 1886 my father died and so I am a lone one in the world. My grandmother has been father and mother both to me. In

1888 we settled in Pettus, Bee Co., Texas.

In 1894 my grandmother and I commenced bee-keeping. I did not like the bees much, but grandmother's bee fever ran high. This year I could see where the money came from so my bee fever is getting higher. 100 colonies of bees beat 50 acres of cotton. This year grandmother turned the bees over to me; so I am making all preparations for a big crop of honey next year. Bees are doing well now.

W. W. DOWNING.
Pettus, Texas.



MRS. AMERICA SMITH.

Sketch of Mrs. America Smith.

Mrs. America Smith was born November 19th, 1826, in White County, Illinois. Her parents crossed the Sabine River at Gaines Ferry on the 16th day of August, 1833 and stopped in the Eastern part of Texas two years. In the summer of 1835 her father and family crossed the San Antonio River where Goliad now stands. There was a pretty little Mexican village on the West side of the river at that time, and every house was as white as lime could make it. The occupation of the inhabitants was keeping sheep, cattle and

horses, and there were almost as many dogs as there were people.

There were about 300 inhabitants. They were very kind and friendly to the Americans.

Her father settled on Trout Creek, on the West side of the Rio Blanco, 12 miles from where Beeville is now. Western Texas was then the most beautiful country on earth. It was one vast prairie from San Antonio to the Nueces River except scattering groves that the Mexicans called motts.

The timber in Western Texas has nearly all grown up in the last 35 years.

The earth was covered with fine

mesquite grass and a great variety of beautiful flowers, but no bees to collect the nectar. The country was well stocked with deer, antelopes, mustang ponies and wolves. Bee County was then a paradise, a Garden of Eden in its virgin beauty just as God had made it.

Mrs. A. Smith's father, Sampson McTennal was a great hunter and a good marksman. When he first came to Bee County and camped on Trout Creek he rode out hunting and the first thing he found was a flock of antelopes and they were very gentle. He did not know that they could run much. He thought they were like goats, so he undertook to drive them to camp so the family could see them; but they got restless and would not drive well, so he set his hound dog after them and the faster the dog ran the faster he got behind. In a few seconds the antelopes were over the hill and far away, so the old gentleman found out that they could run.

In 1835 the Texans rebelled against Mexico, and for the next 10 years children had but little showing to get an education.

On the 20th of March, 1849, Miss America McTennal was married to John L. Smith in Bastrop County, Texas, and in November, 1856, they settled in Goliad County, on Rio Blanco. There she raised

her family, and in 1877, moved to Lagarto, Live Oak County, Texas. There her husband died, January 2nd, 1881, and she was left alone. Then she came back to Bee County, and expects to stay there until she is called to a better place.

From 1836 to 1849 Texas was a wild country. Everything was in a state of disturbance but the people finally got settled down to business.

In 1822 the first swarm of bees that was ever seen in Western Texas settled on top of the old Catholic church in San Antonio, which caused the Mexican inhabitants great uneasiness. They said that now they knew the Americans would take the country.

Mrs. Smith was always a lover of bees, but never had an opportunity to learn anything about bee culture until the Atchleys came to Bee County. In 1894 she began to study bee culture; she and her little grandson began with four colonies of blacks in boxes. They began without money or experience and now, after destroying about twenty colonies through ignorance, have ninety-five colonies, the experience won and but little money, but in a fair way to do well.

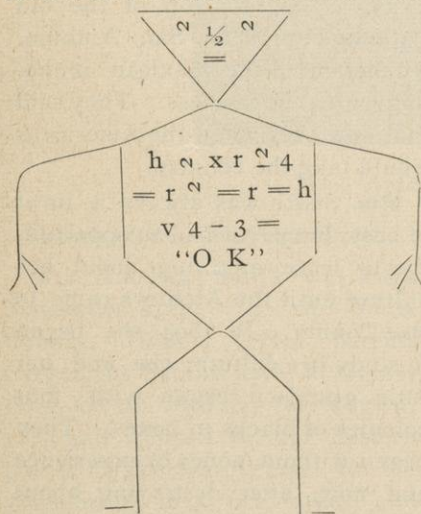
She is nearly 72 years old, stout and healthy, thanks be to God of heaven.

W. W. DOWNING,
Pettus, Texas.

Money's Criticism and Stachelhausen's Reply.

Editor of THE QUEEN;

Dear sir:—I have just read with much interest in Sept. number of THE QUEEN the article by L. Stachelhausen "How many worker cells in a square inch?" I was particularly interested in the last half of the article, and entirely agree with him in regard to the true area of triangles and hexagons and find in working out his problems that the result was this viz.



that the height of the legs = the length of the arms and that the area of the hexagon will hold all the honey that can be forced through the = in the triangle. I presume this settles the question?

E. G. MONEY,
Campbell, Virginia, Sept. 17, '98.

To the letter of Mr. E. G. Money I will remark that on page 7 of my article I said expressly that SOME mathematical knowledge is necessary to understand the problem. I am of the opinion that a large number of the readers will possess this knowledge, at least a number of county teachers in my neighborhood can solve the problem correctly. If we in the wild west are advanced so much in civilization, I thought in old Virginia at least every school boy, if not the babies, should know just as much. If Mr. Money will find it jocose that he does not possess this knowledge I will not have any objection.

The sense of Mr. Money's pen is that he thinks it does not pay in dollars and cents to ponder with such questions, and especially with this one, because the capacity of honey in a square inch of comb is just as much, no matter of what size or form the cells would be. In this last respect Mr. Money is correct; PRACTICALLY in a CUBIC INCH of comb there is just as much honey in worker cells as in drone cells; but he is NOT CORRECT if he thinks this settles the question

My opinion is that a few things are interesting nevertheless, if they never pay in dollars and cents, but Mr. MONEY is so much after the MONEY which he thinks to shovel in for the HONEY that he entirely

neglected another important purpose of the cell. Before the bees fill that square inch of comb with honey they have to raise the necessary bees, and in raising bees there is certainly some difference whether the bees can raise 29 or only 10 young ones in a square inch.

Example: We will say, somebody wants to know how many eggs a queen has laid per day on an average inside of 21 days. He has to measure exactly the comb surface containing worker brood. We will say, he found 2100 square inches. Now he has to state how many cells in the row inside of an inch. He can measure this on the combs in three different directions and on different places and will take the middle out of these different measurements. We presume he would find that on an average 4.98 cells are in the inch, or the cell is 0.2008 in. wide. We would have for the area of the cell $0.866 \times 0.2008 \times 0.2008 = 0.0349$ and because $1 : 0.0349 = 28.68$ cells in a square inch. If 2100 square inches of brood are in the hive we will have 60228 brood objects in the different stages or an average for 21 days 2867 eggs laid by the queen per day. Now I think this calculation is not so difficult but what everybody can work it out. Somebody may think it is of not much practical difference if we had

calculated this number of eggs to 2500; but if we can get a correct answer to a question just as well as an incorrect one, I always prefer the correct answer, may the error be small or large.

The reader will allow me another remark. The true scientist never will ask whether his researches will bring a practical profit in dollars and cents or not; it is the truth and the truth only that he is searching for. If other people find this funny, it will not disturb him in the least; but many times it has happened that the discovery of such an unpractical scientist which seemed of no practical use at all, later on proved to be of very much value in dollars and cents. Of course I do not mean that this little and easy arithmetic problem is a scientific discovery of a higher or lower or any degree.

L. STACHELHAUSEN.

Times Better.

SOUTHLAND QUEEN:

Dear QUEEN:—After a long continued case of fever I hasten to give you a few dots from old Vanzandt. Times are improving and we have good crops of all kinds—corn, cotton, wheat and oats, and also a very good crop of honey. My bees, in the spring, bid fair for a failure, as a great many of them

died and they did not swarm until July.

Very unexpected to me, but all the natural swarms are doing fine and all artificial swarms have done extremely well, but my loss was so heavy from spring dwindling that it will take me at least twelve months to regain my loss. My bees did not gather any honey until June and it was so late that I did not extract any except from the top box.

I do not work for any except extracted honey and I do not think it pays to extract too close in the fall as the honey flow is uncertain at that time of the year. I received the last issue of *THE QUEEN* and it found me sick in bed. I did not have anything to do but read all there was in it so I took it like the little boy does his spelling book, I commenced at a and went toizzard before I quit. It is a source of much pleasure to me to read a copy of *THE QUEEN*.

What has become of Dr. Stell, of Mexico? Has he tried another dose of the mountain laurel or has he gone to the Philippine Islands? I have not seen anything from him in a long time in the columns of *THE QUEEN*.

I saw a statement from Mr. Atchley of his travels out to his son's apiary and that revived me as I always enjoyed a trip like that,

especially in the western part of Texas. I hope to hear that he found Willie alright and that he reached home safe as we expect to hear from him in the next issue of *THE QUEEN*.

I hope you will excuse this short statement as I now have fever and am very weak.

P. S. Please let me know what to do for the best. In the spring, as my bees died I would take the combs and place them on the other stands, making them three stories high. Would you divide them and make them all two stories or would you let them remain three stories high during the winter. I think they winter better in two stories.

I will close for this time hoping to be more able in my next to give you a more thorough act of what I am doing. A. M. BARFIELD.

Stone Pt., Texas, Sept. 18, '98.

Friend B.:—We are sorry indeed to learn of your afflictions, and we know how to sympathize with you, inasmuch as we have had some of our family sick more or less for more than two years, but by the grace of God, we are yet spared our lives. We are glad to learn of your better times. It is now being claimed that to place the diseased colonies in with healthy ones will cure spring dwindling. We do not know how to cure it, nor do we believe anyone else has an effectual remedy, *LITERALLY* in all cases and under all circumstances. We are of the opinion that

spring dwindling, or paralysis, is going to be the dread disease of bees for the next few years. In some of our out yards we saw touches of it last spring.

We trust that soon you may be yourself again and give us dots from the free state of old Vanzandt Co. ED.

The Hyde—Scholl Separators and Surplus Arrangements.

Written for THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

(By H. H. Hyde and Louis Scholl.)

We will begin by saying that ever since the fence and plain section racket started last winter that both of us have been at work on surplus arrangements and we will endeavor in as few words as possible to present to you our joint ideas on this subject. The main point of our supers are the separators; we have two separators, one for the old supers, with section holders, and one for all new supers. When we have to buy we will consider the first one.

The great objection to the fence separator was that it necessitated a change of section holders, separators and sections; neither did it give as free communication as we desired, although it was quite an improvement over the old style.

Our separators are the ordinary plain separators, the same as used in the old style supers, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and scalloped on the bottom edge. Then we cut 16 slots in them as shown in picture; the slots

are $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by three sixteenths in. wide, 4 slots in each division; then we cut an upright slot between each division $\frac{3}{8} \times 3$ and just opposite the edges of sections (see picture). This separator used with open on all four sides (or open all around) section $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ can be used in the old supers with no extra cost but for separators, as sections have to be bought anyhow. The advantages are free communication from one section to another. This gives free communication between the different sections in each holder, from the sections in one row to the sections in another and also diagonally opposite; in fact, in every direction a bee could wish to go. We trust that with the engraving you will be able to see the construction of the separator. It is shown on the left leaning against the hive. The open all around section is also shown.

Our next separator is in the right of the engraving. It is for use with the plain sections and plain holders. The one shown is for the tall sections $3\frac{5}{8} \times 5 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$, as we prefer the tall sections because they look better, are filled out better and sell better. The separator is constructed on the same principle as the other except that it is for use with plain sections and to give the bee space all around the section we glue on little pieces as shown.

The ones at the top are $1 \times \frac{1}{3}$ in. thick saw kerfed back $\frac{3}{4}$ in. This kerf slips on the separator $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch which gives one sixth inch bee space on each side of separator which is the exact bee space.

The pieces at the bottom are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and saw kerfed $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and of course slip in the separator $\frac{3}{4}$ in. The reason for allowing the pieces to project $\frac{3}{4}$ in. below is the holder is $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick and there should be $\frac{3}{8}$ in. bee space under the separator. On the ends of the separator are glued cleats all the way just like those used on the fence separator. Six separators are used with this super and one follower. One side of the follower has glued on it little cleats one sixth in. thick to correspond with the cleats on the separator. This super is shown standing on edge in the picture; it shows the bottom of super. You see there is a continuous passage way all the way along with either of the above supers. You will not only secure a good deal more honey by reason of the free communication offered, also the sections will be built out even with the edge, look better, and will sell for more money.

If you are going to change your supers, and it will pay you, we are certain the above supers will give better satisfaction than any other. The advantage the last described

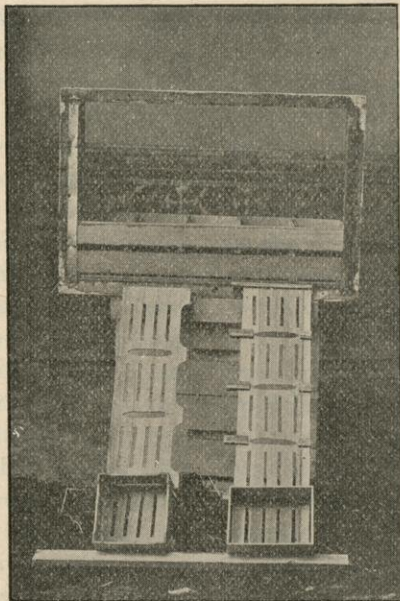
super has over the first is the use of the plain sections and plain holders which cost less than the scalloped ones, also a little more free communication from the brood chamber to super. Their advantages however, are sufficient that we would buy them if we were buying new supers; yet by buying the first named separator you get one that will work with the old supers you already have. The slotted separators have been tried by both of us in our respective apiaries the past season and we know from experience that they are away ahead of anything yet out.

The bee-keeping fraternity are at perfect liberty to use either of the above supers or modify them to suit themselves as there is no patent fraud attached to them. All we ask is, that to distinguish them from other separators, they be called the Hyde—Scholl separators. They can be secured from the factories where any other separators are made. If you wish any further explanation write either of us as follows: H. H. Hyde, Hutto, Texas, or Louis Scholl, Hunter, Texas, and we will take pleasure in answering your inquiries.

Hutto & Hunter, Texas, Oct., '98.

Tell your friends about THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN. The price is only one dollar a year; two subscribers at the same P. O. \$1.75.

The Hyde-Scholl Separator



The Hyde-Scholl Separator.

Large Hives and Strong Colonies.

(By L. Stachelhausen.)

The advantages of large hives against small ones were discussed in the bee journals about ten years ago, when "Gleanings" from the 10 frame hive, which A. I. Root preferred and recommended during many years, suddenly changed to the 8 frame hive. Now the junior editor has seen the advantages of large hives and recommends two stories, that is 16 frames for the brood chamber, and the discussion is getting lively again with changed persons. Since many years I have preferred and recommended large hives and strong colonies in them. I have found by practical test that they are more profitable to the bee-keeper. Especially, when the honey flow is not very good these strong colonies are sometimes the only ones which give surplus honey. In a very good season the advantage may not be as visible and the smaller hives may give as much honey COMPARATIVELY.

It may be said that large hives do not always contain strong colonies and that in a small hive a very strong colony can be raised. It may be possible to raise a strong colony in a comparatively small hive by spreading the brood and exchanging combs, but in a large hive with plenty of empty cells and

plenty of honey the bees can enlarge the room for brood in every direction, while in a small hive the queen will be crowded very soon. As a rule, the bees build up faster and to stronger colonies in large hives, and even if the colonies were alike populous, the large hives have generally given more surplus. This is my practical experience and now I will explain the reasons for these facts.

In an article in THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN, of March, 1898, I mentioned the importance of the proportion of the population of a given colony to the open brood. It is plain that a colony with many field bees and comparatively a small number of open larvæ to be cared for will be in the best condition to store surplus honey. If the number of adult bees is small compared with the open brood the colony is NOT in favorable condition to store a comparatively large quantity of surplus honey. It is many times observed that in the same apiary one colony gathers much more honey than another one, both seeming of the same population. In most cases the reason is, that the one colony has too much open brood when the main honey flow commences.

All this admitted, the opinion may arise, that two colonies having the same population as a very

strong one, will store the same amount of surplus honey, if the proportion of adult bees to the open brood would be the same. This may be true, but at the beginning of the honey flow these two colonies will hardly be in the proper condition.

In a large hive, especially with wide frames and plenty of empty combs with a good queen the colony will build up fast and the queen will have reached her most egg laying capacity before the main honey flow commences. At this time then the queen will naturally diminish her prolificness by and by, and so the colony is in the best condition for storing honey. It is quite different in a small hive, especially with narrow frames. Here the queen is very soon in need of empty cells to deposit eggs, she never can satisfy her full egg laying capacity. When the honey flow commences, in the small hive as well as in the large one the space for brood is still contracted because many cells from which young bees came out are filled with honey by the bees. In the large hive this is in accordance with the diminished egg laying capacity; in the small hive the room is too small for the egg laying capacity and the bees prefer to swarm and change the condition suddenly. Many times the bees prefer to satisfy their

desire for brood; the quantity of brood remains the same and consequently the colony is not in the proper condition.

We see that without some management a colony in a small hive will either swarm or will be in an unsatisfactory condition for storing surplus honey. It is due to the small hives, that some bee-keepers, many years ago recommended to cage the queen for some time or remove her entirely during the honey flow for enlarging the honey crop. These small hives caused the idea to confine the queen during the honey flow to a still smaller compartment by the aid of a queen-excluder. All these and similar operations are abandoned now for some other disadvantages; they seemed to be necessary to get the desired proportion of adult bees to the open brood; if this is attained the colony will come out of the honey harvest too weak, while with large hives and strong colonies the proper condition is maintained without any manipulation. This explains the advantages of large hives. If we permit for argument that two weaker colonies will give the same amount of surplus honey as a very strong one, we will find that this one strong colony is easier and in less time cared for all the year round than the two weaker ones. Another advantage of strong

colonies is, that they will consume very little more honey than weak colonies during all the time when no honey is coming in. For raising brood the amount of honey consumed by the larvæ will depend on the number of larvæ, but the larger part of the honey consumed by the bees is needed for fuel to preserve the necessary temperature, and in this respect a strong colony is much in advantage. Under certain circumstances it is even possible that a weak colony will consume more honey than a strong one to preserve the proper temperature, but that a strong colony consumes less honey in the winter time compared to the population is proven by many experiments and observations, and as far as I know of northern localities strong colonies will generally winter better than weaker ones.

For extracted honey the advantages of strong colonies in large hives are nearly universally acknowledged, but for comb honey some bee-keepers prefer small hives; strong colonies are needed for this purpose and to secure them in small hives for the harvest different spring managements are recommended. If a colony in a large hive is getting strong without such management, it is surely more profitable to build up the colony in a large hive and as soon as the hon-

ey flow begins, to remove all frames containing no brood and to give in their place the necessary room in supers containing sections. The easiest way to bring a strong colony in the best condition to store honey in the sections is to shake and brush the bees from the combs, to give them starters in the brood chamber and sections with foundation on top as soon as the honey flow commences. The bees being in the condition of a swarm have no brood at all to care for and will invariably at once commence to work in the sections. I do not use a queen excluding honey board as recommended by others and never had brood or pollen in the sections. I will not say this is the best plan, but it has given the best results with the least work in my apiary.

Cutoff, Texas, Nov. 3, '98.

Too Hot for a Novice When "Bee Crank" has to use a Veil.

Here is my report for 1898.

I began in the spring with six colonies; one was queenless and almost beeless. Increased to 17 by dividing. Clover was no good; basswood good but only a few trees here; heartsease just grand. The flow lasted from August 15 to about Sept. 20. I extracted twice from the brood nests and got 350 lbs. of honey, besides leaving 25 to 30 lbs.

in each hive.

I also traded for 6 colonies in August. Increased them to 9 but got no surplus.

I got 3 colonies for taking them out of houses; on Aug. 30, I took a colony of bees and 150 lbs. of honey from a house and got \$3 for the job. I agreed to do it for \$2 but when the owner saw what a job it was he raised the price without being asked to do so.

Say! Those bees were cross! Talk about hornets! They were worse than "concentrated extract" of hornets! I will venture to say that I got a sting for every penny I earned; I had to put on a veil and when "Bee Crank" puts on a veil you can just bet the climate is too severe for a novice.

Next day I took a colony from another house and for my pay I got the bees and brood and 20 lbs. of honey. They were quiet and I had an easy job of it.

On Sept. 5, I took two colonies from another house, one under the siding and the other hanging under the eaves. There were 16 lbs. of bees in the two and they had about 10 lbs. of honey and enough comb to have filled 15 L. frames. They had been there but 6 days.

I got the bees in this case, making 3 colonies (which had honey sufficient for winter) and \$3 for the three jobs.

I now have 29 colonies all in good shape and expect to get some honey in '99.

Now let me tell you about my honey extractor. About 10 years ago I got a 2 frame "Novice" but the can was gone long ago so when I suddenly found myself in need of an extractor I got the old reel and cleaned it up and mounted it in a 55 gallon syrup barrel, setting the reel up on a frame-work so there is room for 140 lbs. of honey below the reel, and for service I would not trade it for the best 2 frame non-reversible ever made.

I had a "picnic" getting the six colonies home that I traded for. Soon after I got on the road with them a couple of covers slipped off, but as it was dark they did not fly but crawled all over the wagon and I had to walk. When I got home and tried to take them off they would come at me by the dozen whenever I touched a hive, so after taking one off I quit and let them rest until nearly day-light, when I got up and went out and had them off in a few minutes, and with only 3 or 4 stings.

BEE CRANK.

Friend Crank:—What will you take for that queen by whose bees you were forced to put on a veil. We like that kind.

ED.

Subscribe for THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

A Kind Letter From Australia.

Mrs. Atchley:

Dear Madam:—Getting your excellent journal so regularly, and always reading it from beginning to end, I feel I must drop you a line or two. I was hoping to have a real good honey flow this year, but am beginning to be afraid my hopes will not be fully realized. This time last year quite a number of swarms had issued, although I had tried my best, by giving room, to prevent such. A good proportion of the hives were three, four, five and even to six boxes high—I used 10 frame L. hives. This year I have only three three story hives, and although there seems plenty of brood still the bees do not seem to increase in quantity. There is no disease whatever, and no moths. All round, however, seems quite a drove of spiders; spiders who utilize cracks or make round holes in the ground, covering the same with clay domes in wet weather, who dart out on the unsuspecting but wearied laden bee, and in a most dexterous manner drop him into its parlor. The trees are tall and big, but look at the full moon through their branches, and you will discover many a good sized spider's web, telling too plainly a tale why our bees do not increase.

I take it there must be a great

feeling of relief now the Spanish war is over. For some time past there has been great excitement throughout Australia on the question of federation. It must and will come.

Remarking about one of my hives that it seemed better and more ahead than all the others, led me to ascertain the pedigree of the queen. I found it to be a superseded daughter of one I received from you in 1896. I think I must draw this rambling epistle to a close, and will do so by wishing THE QUEEN and the Atchley family all future success and happiness.

E. TIPPER,

Willow Tree, Australia, Sept. 30, '98.

A Report.

The Jennie Atchley Co.:—

Inclosed you will find P. O. money order to pay for THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

I will send you my report for this year. I only got 300 lbs. of white honey from 62 colonies, spring count, and very little increase. Bees built up very fast in the early spring and started to work in the sections as nice as I ever saw them, but the honey flow stopped before many of the sections were completed. It turned off very dry and bees did nothing until summer, when they gathered a large quantity of black honey-dew from sweet gum trees. I did not put that on the market, as it was so dark and not of a good flavor. It left the bees in good shape for winter.

J. D. SMITH,

Decatur, Miss., Nov. 7, '98.

Newsy Notes from—
—Busy People.

Indications point to another dry season for southern California, as we are having continued dry winds from the east.

H. J. BOREE,
Acton, Cal., Nov. 5, '98.

*
* *

I have been quiet for some time, but here is some crazy copy at last. I have the bee fever worse than ever, and I tell you I am going to make it pay yet. I am selling my extracted honey 15 pounds for \$1.00, and have sold to the amount of \$9.13, and have given away 20 or 25 pounds, and have \$13.00 worth on hand yet, besides 14 pounds of wax, which is about \$25.00 from 6 colonies, and increased to 17, worth \$3.00 each or \$33.00 for the increase, and \$25.00 in honey and wax, making nearly \$10.00 per colony profit. I spent \$1.05 for foundation, and have since spent \$11.65 for lumber and paint for hives, for next year.

We had a big snow yesterday, 6 or 8 inches deep, but, as the ground has no frost in it yet, the snow will go away soon.

BEE CRANK,
Mercer Co., Ills., Oct. 26, '98.

*
* *

We are having nice weather, but no rain as yet.

I. S. CROWFOOT,
Perris, Cal., Oct. 22, '98.

Friend Crowfoot:—Please see editorials, information wanted regarding R. W. or Geo. L. Young, who, it appears, lived at Perris in 1895. Will our subscribers, in different parts of California, impart to us anything they may know of the Youngs?

Ed.

*
* *

I have just removed 1200 sections from my hives, and find that I have not got more than 100 pounds of honey in the whole lot. The only consolation I have is, my bees are in fine shape for winter. This locality is supposed to be a fairly good place for bees but for seven years we have not averaged more than 15 pounds of surplus honey to the colony. In all this time it has either been too wet, too dry or too cold. We had a great quantity of blooms this year but no honey in them. The earth is now a perfect mat with white clover, and if next year will only be the right kind of a season I know we will have a good crop of honey. I am a real bee crank; so much so, that if I had 500 colonies I would quit my trade, (carpentering) and give my whole time and attention to the bees.

W. T. PEPPERS,
South Ottumwa, Iowa, Oct. 17, '98.

*
* *

Please send me your SOUTHLAND QUEEN for one year. Our bees have done well this year; how have yours done?

H. L. SHARPE,
Veals Station, Tex., Sept. 24, '98.

Friend S.:—We are glad to know that your bees have done well, and we are sorry to have to say that ours have done badly. We have not had any rains since June that was of much value, and it has been entirely too dry for honey yielding. We have done more feeding this fall than ever before since we have kept bees, about 31 years. We have fed about ten to fifteen pounds of syrup and honey mixed this fall to each colony, and have doubled back our colonies, from about 900 to 600 but now have them in good shape for the winter.

ED.

*
* *

We are having a good honey flow, and we cannot get honey fast enough to fill orders either, as we have a honey peddler in Oklahoma, who goes from house to house and takes orders and I ship.

J. B. SALYER,
Jonah, Tex., Sept. 15, '98.

Friend S.:—You have one of the best methods employed to sell your honey that we know of, and we have tried every known plan. When you take nice honey right to the doors of consumers, and sell to them at a moderate or living price, you are going to get sales for all you have.

ED.

*
* *

Dear friends:—I suppose you were surprised not to hear from me with an order for queens this year. The reason was, I enlisted in the army and I am a member of Co. E, 159th Indiana volunteers, and first brigade second division, and second army corps. We have been

marching over mountains and swamps, and have been seeing a hard time—no medicine to use for the sick, and short rations for the army. There is hardly any bees kept in this part of the country, and nothing but old foggy bee-keepers. I have not seen a bee-paper since April. My wife cannot give my bees at home the attention needed, as they are swarming so much, but, as the war is now over, we are ordered to be mustered out of service and I long to return to my bees and home at Evansville, Ind. You will hear from me next season as I intend to give bees my attention.

J. C. WALLENMEYER,
Camp Mead, Middletown, Pa.,
Sept. 6, '98.

*
* *

My bees have done well this year, and I have extracted some honey from them. I have taken 9 barrels of extracted, and 600 pounds of comb honey. I had 120 colonies, so you see I have not had such a bad year after all.

W. H. MADELEY,
Rogers, Tex., Sept. 6, '98.

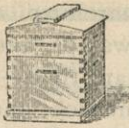
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* *

The honey crop was light with us this year, and we have not reared any queens, and we will want some queens next spring.

J. H. HILL,
Punta Gorda, Fla., Sept. 22, '98.

OUR SCHOOL.

Mrs. JENNIE ATCHLEY,
INSTRUCTOR.



Allow me to address you for the purpose of getting information, and please answer by letter or through THE QUEEN. We are about to move to the south, to, or near Port Arthur, and as Beeville is not far from the coast, I wish for you to tell me what the general climatical difference is between a gulf coast place and one about as far back as Beeville. I am a-bee-keeper when at home and a photographer when away from home, or during business hours. My present apiary consists of 15 colonies, but wish to increase as soon as I find a better pasture for the little fellows. Would you also tell me if bees can make a living near the gulf coast? If not, how far back is it necessary for them to be located, in order to do well? W. B. ABERGER,
Atchinson, Kas.

Friend A.:—There is but little difference in the climate of the coast and 50 miles back, only there may be a little more fog, or humidity, near the water, but I have always held that a coast location for bees was only a half range, as in such places we only have a one sided range. There may be plenty of forage for a small number of colonies near a coast, even if they only have a half range, but I prefer getting back at least far enough that the bees can have an all around range. Yes. I think the bees

could make a living near the coast, as some of the richest bees we have seen since we have been here were hauled from the coast, and taken from the very edge of the water, say twenty feet from it. I would prefer that my bees were at least ten miles back from the coast, but if plenty of flowers abound nearer, it will be all right.

Will you tell me how to bleach bees wax, and also tell me where I can get information how to make comb foundation and oblige a subscriber.

Riverside, Cal., Sept. 14, '98.

The only way that I know of to bleach wax, is to mould it into small thin cakes, and let it remain in the sun, but not get hot enough to melt it. Or you can do it quicker, by letting it melt in the sun from day to day till it is a tallow white. Sometimes we leave small cakes of wax in the solar extractors till it looks almost like a cake of tallow, and it melts from day to day till we go back to the out yards etc.

You can get information how to make foundation by sending for A. I. Root's A. B. C. of Bee-Culture, Medina, Ohio, or most any of the text books I believe tell how to make it, or a perusal over a few back numbers of some of the old bee journals will likely give you the information.

How will it do to feed honey dew honey to winter bees on?

H. L. SHARPE,
Veals Station, Tex., Oct. 11, '98.

It will do all right to feed honey dew honey to your bees in a warm country like Texas, as bees can fly almost any day in the year. We wish we could of had honey dew honey enough to have fed our 600 colonies this fall, in place of some of the vile sugar we got. We had some sugar that our bees struck on, and would not use the syrup made from it even if we put it half honey. I think this would be a good way to test whether honey or sugar has a low grade of glucose in it, as the bees are better judges than we are sometimes.

Mrs. Atchley:—I write you with regard to our bee business, and for information. I am taking care of Dr. Cooke's bees, and we wish to move them about two hundred yards. Is it safe to do so, and how shall we proceed? What time of the year is the best? Any other information will be gladly received. Our bees are doing fairiy well, considering that we transferred them from old box hives this year.

J. R. RANDOLPH,
Victoria, Tex., Oct. 14, '98.

Friend R.:—If you are not in a great hurry to move your bees it will be better to wait till it turns cool enough that bees do not fly, and carry them over that distance by hand, one person taking hold of

either end of the hives, and soon get them over that distance. Or you can place them on a wagon, a sled or any conveyance that you have handy and soon move them. If the weather is cool enough you may keep them closed up for two or three days before you allow them to fly. A few of them will be sure to visit the old stand that near by but they will soon quit, and all will be well. If any cluster about the old stands, you can carry them back and let them run in, and they will not likely repeat it. You can move them at any time but it is best to wait till it is cool. We move bees at any time of the year, but we are fixed for it and we do not confine them in hot weather at all; but just for a few, and a short distance you can move them any way that will be the cheapest and handiest to you.

By reading your lessons I learned to raise queens, and being anxious for increase, I divided my colonies, as they did not swarm much, and now some of them are swarming out and entering other hives and get killed. Will you please tell me what is the matter and how I shall avoid all this trouble and loss? When I first get THE QUEEN I turn through to see if I can find any of your pictures, but as yet I have not seen them. Will you please give all the pictures of your family before my time runs out on THE QUEEN?

J. P. CRANFILL,
Carp, Tenn., Oct. 21, '98.

Friend C.:—The trouble with your bees is, your season was not long enough, or good enough for your bees to build up to full, strong colonies and store plenty of honey for winter, and Nature seems to tell them that they will starve, and they become discouraged, swarm out and try to enter where there is plenty of honey and bees. It takes a better knowledge of how to divide bees than with any other part of the manipulation of an apiary, as it should be done at exactly the right time, or loss will follow. I now often regret that the general text books and journals ever gave any receipt how to divide bees where the beginner could get hold of it. We have known right here in our neighborhood this year where a beginner has divided his bees to death regardless of our dry and very bad season. The season was not heeded but divisions were made right along as though a big honey flow was on all the time, and his bees are ruined and he suffered loss. I would not advise a novice to divide his bees at all till he has advanced far enough to have his flora and honey flows down pat, also a thorough knowledge of when bees are getting honey and when they are not, and in fact, it should not be done except when there is plenty of honey coming in, and caution should be used even then. We

will try to put the pictures of all the family in *THE QUEEN* next year.

1st. When bees begin to supersede their queen, will giving them plenty of brood in all stages prevent them from doing so?

2nd. Will you tell me what kin the bees of any colony are to a queen that was raised from the same mother?

3rd. If it is true that the bees and the queen are sisters, then what kin are her bees and her sisters, and how about the drone kinship? TEXAS.

1st. It may for a time prevent them, but literally I think not, as I have often kept up the colonies of my best breeders while they were trying to be superseded, but the bees would keep on building cells just the same.

2nd. This is clear out of my line, and something that I had not thought much about, but I should think that the bees and the queen were full sisters, even if they are not alike.

3rd. I should think that the sisters would be aunts of the offsprings of their sister queen, regardless of the drone. Somebody else work this out for us.

The Farmers' National Congress meets in Ft. Worth, Texas, Dec. 6 to 10, and as bee-keeping belongs to the farming class, every bee-keeper should attend that can do so. Mrs. Atchley is appointed as a delegate by the Governor of Texas and she would be glad to meet the bee-keepers, as a pure food law will be taken up.

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.

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

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

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

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, NOV., 1898.

We have now had some of our hives sitting on the ground 5 years and the bottom boards are not injured, but this is a dry country.

We are to-day, (Nov. 10) get-

ting a cool breeze from the north, but as yet we have had no ice. The thermometer stands at 54 to-day, cloudy, and some light sprinkles of rain.

We are taking care of a multitude of combs this fall by fumigating with sulphur. We used to soak them in water, but we have so many now that we think sulphuring will be the quickest and cheapest.

Everybody look out for our usual big Christmas No., as we contemplate getting out twice as many copies for December as we usually print, and samples will be sent to most all countries where bees are kept. If you have anything good, send it in for that number.

We understand that Foster is predicting that we will not have any rains in southwest Texas, for 8 years to come. Just imagine what a country we would have if we get no rain for that length of time. We hope Mr. Foster is mistaken, or guessing it wrong this time sure.

Willie and Charles are in north Texas disposing of honey we have bought and will not be at home before the middle of December. On account of the sickness of our

daughter, Amanda, we did not get to go as stated in last month's QUEEN, but sent Charles to help Willie. Amanda is now improving and doing well, at this writing, Nov. 10.

We have just passed the worst season we have witnessed in this part of the country. Those who did not run for queens got a little honey in the early spring, but we got none, or none worth mentioning from our bees. We have fed several thousand pounds of sugar syrup and honey mixed to our bees, and we now have them all in good shape for winter.

Another weekly bee journal has made its appearance by the person of E. T. Abbott, of St. Joseph, Mo. The name of the new paper is, The Modern Farmer and Busy Bee. On the first page of the first issue of the twin paper is a great big white faced bull, which makes one want to run since reading the "scrap" of Cogshall and the bull. We have learned enough about how to properly care for our cows, from the first two issues, to be worth to us the price of one year's subscription, which is only one dollar.

In doubling up, we have a surplus of queens, and we have from two to several in each hive. We

cut out a hole in a center brood comb just to fit the cages, turn one queen loose and keep the others caged. We can keep as many as 12 queens over winter in one hive, and in the spring we can cage the loose one and liberate any one of the others and all is well; and by this means we can have a fine lot of tested queens ready for early spring orders or for use. We do not lose many queens by keeping them caged and the bees feed them all.

We call attention to the sketch and photo. of Mrs. America Smith and her grandson, W. W. Downing in this issue. When we came to Bee Co., 5 years ago, Mrs. Smith knew comparatively nothing about bees, and was a lone woman in bad health. She at once came to us when she heard of us as bee-keepers and we gave her instructions. She was a constant student and soon learned to handle her bees with the expertness of a girl of 20. Mrs. Smith is now 72 years old, has nearly one hundred colonies of bees in good shape and in them has a source from which she can proudly look for her maintenance the rest of her life. We often hear people remark that they would go into bee-keeping if they were not too old, and to such persons we would like to refer them to Mrs.

Smith. We would wish to add that we consider one too old to keep bees when they are dead, or not able to get out of doors.

If you remember, some time ago we promised to let you know how we came out with the little stingless bees. Well, we have just heard from the man that was getting them for us, and he reports that now, after the third trial, he has succeeded in getting one swarm to remain in the hive and go to work. He says it would amuse any beekeeper to see the little tiny fellows work and build combs, being scarcely larger than a common house fly. The man knows of several more trees with them in, and when he can secure another one all right he will send them on to us by express. We hope to be able to have them by spring time. He says he has the queen and all, and they are as perfect a swarm of bees as he ever saw, and their main defense for their lives is to fly out like wild fire and run away, while you are there and then come back when you leave the hive. We would not mind taking the honey from such bees as these. When we get them, we will give them a test and let you all know about them more fully. We must have them now if we have to take a trip to the mountains of Mexico to get them.

The parties we made reference to on page 14 have been found. R. W. Young is in north Texas and Geo. L. Young is in California. The reason we inquired about them was, they had us get some trunks of theirs out of the depot here to avoid paying storage, and we had not heard from them since then, which was about seven months ago.

New York Quotations.

HONEY:—Demand for honey very good at steady prices. Receipts during the past few weeks have been fully up to the average years. Fancy White Honey in demand; other grades of White and Buckwheat in plenty.

We quote market to-day, as follows:—

Fancy, White,	.13 ¹⁻² to .14 ¹⁻²
Fair, “	.12 “ .13
Buckwheat,	.08 ¹⁻² “ .10
Amber,	.09 “ .11
Mixed,	.09 “ .11

EXTRACTED HONEY:—Our market is in good shape for all grades; would suggest shipping now.

We quote you as follows:—

White Clover,	.06 to .07
Amber,	.05 ¹⁻² “ .06 ¹⁻²
Buckwheat,	.05 “ .06
Florida White,	.06 “ .07
“ Light Amber,	.05 ¹⁻² “ .06 ¹⁻²

Other grades of Southern Honey from 55 to 65 cts. per gal., according to the quality.

BEESWAX:—Our market during the past week has shown a slight improvement, though we do not anticipate much more advance for some time to come. We are selling at 25¹⁻² to 26¹⁻² cts. per lb.

When shipping, we would ask that all packages be marked plainly, the gross tare and net weight.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & Co.,
Oct. 25, 1898. New York.

By mistake we printed the numbers of pages 21 and 24 wrong and left them numbered 17 and 20. We noticed and corrected the mistake only after we had printed the greater portion of them.

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. The Modern Farmer & Busy Bee \$1.00. THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN \$1.00; both papers for one year \$1.40.

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

Promptly Mailed

Untested queens of the golden or the leather colored at 75 cents each; 3 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,** Sebastian Co., Ark.

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Bee Bulletin.

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

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

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

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An apiary of 150 hives of bees with modern appliances, good range, easy terms, in good climate for weak lungs.

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY CO.,
BEEVILLE, TEXAS.

1898.

Begin early by placing your orders now.

Free to
Bee-keepers.

Our 36 page catalog,
it tells you about
bees, hives, bee fix-

tures, etc., as well as

How to manage bees

And produce honey

We get

THE A. I. Root Company's GOODS by the car load, thereby saving freight charges to nearby patrons. Are prepared to furnish most anything in the bee line on short notice at Root's prices.

IF YOU ARE

Looking for a good stock of Italian queens don't fail to give us a trial.

One, 2 and 3 frame nuclei a specialty.

John Nebel & Son ^{HIGH HILL, Mo.}

HOLYLANDS!

I can now supply Holyland queens, untested, at 75c each, 6 for \$4.25, or 12 for \$7.00. Tested, \$1.50 each. Breeders, the very best, \$5.00 each.

WILLIE ATCHLEY, Beeville, Tex.

The Midland Farmer,

—SEMI-MONTHLY.—

The representative modern Farm Paper of the Central and Southern Mississippi Valley.

Send us a list of your Neighbors (for free samples) and 25 cents in one cent stamps, and we will send the paper to you for

A Whole Year!

(The Biggest Measure of Real Value Ever Given for the Money.)

This is the last time this advertisement will appear, so send in your name at once.

The Midland Farmer,

Wainwright Building,

ST. LOUIS.

W. M. BARNUM, Editor.

THE RURAL HOME,

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A Semi-Monthly, devoted to

BETTER FARMING and

MORE MONEY for

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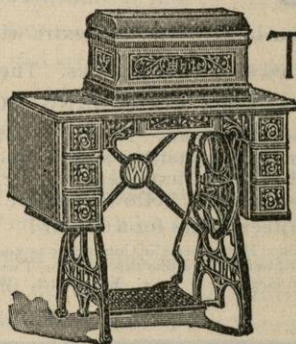
Subscription price, 50 cents a year. Cut price for awhile, 30 cents a year, or FOUR MONTHS FOR A DIME.

The Largest Offer Yet.

We will give one colony of Italian bees to any one sending us 12 new subscribers to The Queen, with \$12. This offer stands good until January 1st.

Don't Sacrifice

Future comfort for present seeming economy, but buy the sewing machine with an established reputation, that guarantees you long and satisfactory service. ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀



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TENSION INDICATOR,

(devices for regulating and showing the exact tension) are a few of the features that emphasize the high grade character of the White.

Send for our elegant H. T. catalog.

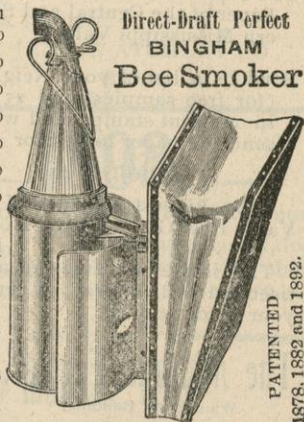
WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
CLEVELAND, O.

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

Patented 1878, 1882 and 1892.

Smoke engine	largest smok- er made	Per Doz.	each
4-inch stove		\$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—a-

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

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

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

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

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.

Are You Looking For It? WHAT?

Are you looking for Foundation to use next 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.

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



LIFE OF ROBERT HALL.

INDIAN FIGHTER AND VET-
ERAN OF THREE GREAT
WARS.

(By Permission.)

CHAPTER I.—(CONTINUED.)

It passed from hand to hand around the table, and every one admired it. Mrs. Long expressed a desire to possess it, and the polite 'terror of the Southern seas' at once handed it to her. Mrs. Long gave the horn to Gen. Sam Houston, and Gen. Houston presented it to Col. Robert Hall for his gal-

lant conduct in battle against the Comanches. Col. Hall is not a poor man. He is pretty well fixed, as the Texans say, but he says, 'If I were out of bread, it would take a million to buy that horn.'

'A short time ago Col. Hall and 'Big Foot' Wallace happened to be in Seguin at the same time. It was no sooner learned that the old heroes were in the city than the boys were hunting for them with a carriage and a band of music. They were found at one of the hotels and the crowd carried Col. Hall out into the street and told him he had to make a speech. 'No,' said the old warrior, straightening himself and apparently shaking two or three decades from his shoulders, 'I can't make a speech; but, boys, if you will play me something quick and devilish I will dance a jig.' The band played his Satanic Majesty's nocturnal revelry and these two old warriors danced on the pavement like boys, and the people of old Seguin hurraed and told them that they owned the town.'

CHAPTER II.

EARLY LIFE OF ROBERT HALL.

I was born in South Carolina on April 14th, 1814. My father's name was James B. Hall, and my mother's maiden name was Rebecca Gassamary. My grandfather's

name was Fanton Hall. He was of Irish descent, and I am pretty certain served in the Revolutionary army.

We lived on the old Charleston road, which was at that time traveled a great deal, in what was then known as the Rocky river district.

There were not many school houses in the country, but we had one old log church, and everybody within twenty miles of it came there every Sunday. I have seen a great many distinguished characters at that old church. I have seen General Jackson and John C. Calhoun. I regard General Jackson as one of the greatest men that ever lived, except Sam Houston.

Our people, in fact every one in the neighborhood, were Hard-Shell Baptist. The world would be better if there were more people of that religion now. Why, I have seen one of the old congregations turn a man out of church because he refused to pay a debt. They used very frequently to turn people out of the church for refusing to keep strangers over night. It was a great church, and I wonder why it did not grow and help us along in this corrupt age of the world.

From my earliest youth I was very fond of fishing and hunting. Before I was able to handle a gun I could bring down wild game with a bow and arrow with the dexterity

of an Indian, and when my people were afraid for me to load an old flint lock musket, some of the old negroes would load the gun and follow me into the woods. There was an abundance of game at that time, and I generally made that one load count. It was seldom that I ever missed a shot.

The people of South Carolina were very poor. I remember that the proudest and happiest day of my life was when my mother gave me a pair of jeans pants. They had been colored with copperas and the buttons were made of pieces of gourd covered with cloth. Although I was barefooted and had on a flax linen shirt, I would not have traded places with the President of the United States when I put on those pants. There were six children in the family. I think they are all dead, but one sister who is living in Gibson county, Tennessee. I have one daughter living in Blackville, South Carolina. I was very strong and industrious, and before I was grown I had accumulated considerable property. About this time I concluded to sow a crop of wild oats. I engaged in the business with all my might, and the result was that I soon found myself out of money and my face set toward the wild and woolly west. When I left South Carolina there were three

hundred Halls, and they could have all been gathered at one spot with the blast of a good horn. I went back there in 1865 and could only find two of the descendants of the once powerful family.

In 1828 game got scarce in South Carolina and we concluded to move to the new District of Tennessee. We settled on the Rutherford fork of the O'Brien, in Gibson county. My father died in 1833 and was buried in Gibson county, Tennessee.

I must have been one of the hardiest and toughest of boys. When I was six or seven years old I frequently hunted rabbits in the snow all day. I was always glad to see the snow, and I don't remember that my feet ever got cold. I would track the rabbits and often catch them without the dogs. I never saw a pair of boots of any kind until I was about sixteen years old. The word sickness conveyed no meaning to my mind, and about the time we moved to Tennessee I was growing up one of the wildest and most consummate young scamps in all America. My recollection of the times and the people causes me to think that the country people were stronger, healthier and happier than they are to-day. It was the boast of my father that the latch-string had hung on the outside of his door for more than half a century. This was not an iso-

lated case. Everybody was hospitable, and it was seldom that we ever heard of a crime. There were few doctors and very little litigation. There was always some old woman in the neighborhood who went to see the sick with a little sack of "herbs." I remember a good story of Gen. Jackson. He was a pretty wild colt in his young days, and he could not make money enough practicing law to pay his board. Finally he was appointed United States Attorney for the District of Tennessee. He left the Carolinas owing his landlord \$26, which he promised to pay out of the first money he earned in the West. Time rolled on, but the \$26 remained unpaid. The debt was barred by the statute of limitations, but one day the old landlord picked up a paper and read about the great victory at New Orleans. He deliberately walked into his office and wrote, "Settled in full by the battle of New Orleans."

CHAPTER III.

HALL AS A RIVERMAN—SAW JOHN
A. MURREL.

We raised a fine crop in Tennessee and I got a little money in my pockets and it made a fool of me. I thought that I was bigger, stouter and smarter than my brother and I undertook to thrash him.

That turned out to be a game that two could play at, and the first thing I knew I found that I had been taught a pretty good lesson. Brushing the dust from my jeans I ran off and jumped aboard the first flat boat that came floating down the river. The crew was a hard set, and they made all sorts of sport of me. The wonder is that they did not drown me, for I am sure they cared very little for human life. I think they would have thrown a tenderfoot overboard at any moment if the act would have raised a laugh. One day they told me the river was rising and they had me to drive a nail in the side of the boat at the water line and watch it. How the pirates did laugh. I soon caught on, however, and only for the grace of God and my good fortune I soon would have been as big a devil as the worst of them. I got off at New Madrid. There were plenty of people living there then who remembered all about the great earthquake. There were great cracks in the earth, and the shores of the river were still covered with miles of drift. The government had a steamboat called the H. M. Shrieve, which the river people were using in trying to open a channel. The Shrieve was rigged for a snag boat, and I enlisted on her and worked about a month. It was a terrible job. The river

was a solid mat of logs for miles—looking more like a monster grounded raft than anything else. There came a rise in the river and moved the drift sufficiently that the boats could get through it. One of the first boats to pass was a little steamboat called the Paul Jones. Strangely enough, Mark Twain learned to be a pilot on the Paul Jones under old Horace Bixby, but it could not have been the same boat, for Mr. Twain did not go on the river until late in the fifties. Horace Bixby is living yet. During the war I saw a steamboat named the H. M. Shrieve. I knew it could not have been my old ship. Her bones have mingled with the Mississippi sands long, long ago.

I shipped next on the Hibernia, and while on this boat I saw the notorious John A. Murrel. We were going through a bayou down near New Orleans, and had great difficulty during the night in keeping the boat in the channel. There was considerable gambling in the cabin and some big games. It had been hinted that there was a desperate character on the boat, but it never occurred to the passengers that he was the celebrated John A. Murrel. Murrel had a bunch of stateroom keys, and had been plundering the passenger's baggage during the night.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



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