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## The Southland queen. Vol. I, No. 12 April 1896

Beeville, Texas: The Jennie Atchley Company, April 1896

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THE   
Southland  
Queen.

Beeville, Texas.

APRIL, 1896. 

Established 1884.

# J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Ala.

Steam Bee-hive Factory.  
Full line of Bee-keepers' Supplies.  
Italian Bees.  
60-page Catalog tells you all  
about it. Free.

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**New Product.**

We are pleased to announce that, having secured control of the new Weed process of manufacturing foundation for the U. S., we are prepared to furnish **Foundation by the New Process**, for 1896. Samples will be mailed free on application, and will speak for themselves.

**New Process.**

**OUR SANDED and POLISHED SECTIONS**, well, they speak for themselves, also.

**A Big Success**

**Our 1896 Catalog** now ready for distribution. Send in your name at once for catalog, samples of the new foundation, and those superb sections, and while you are about it ask for a late copy of **Gleanings in Bee-Culture**.

# THE A. I. ROOT CO., MEDINA, OHIO.

56 5th Ave., Chicago, Ill

Syracuse, N. Y.

1024 Mississippi St., St. Paul, Minn.

## SUPPLEMENT.

# THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

MOTTO: FAIRNESS.

Vol. I.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, APRIL, 1896.

No. 12.

### REPLY TO "LITTLE BEE."

BY E. J. ATCHLEY.

\*\*\* The fact is, last year I stopped with a family that is well known to the bee-keeping fraternity. I expected to find everything practical and systematic in their apiary, for I had read their articles in the American Bee Journal. Yes, they say, we are a family raised in the bee yard. Surely I expected to find the apiary in first class condition, but I must say I really was surprised when I stepped into their apiaries. The head of the family, the father, boasts of twenty years of experience in apiculture, and boasts of knowing, well I don't exactly know how much, about bees. At first sight of the apiary, I thought to myself, This is either ignorance or negligence. I thought he was a good blower, for I had been reading his articles for some time, and now I saw him practically. I had no respect for him as an apiarist, as the apiary was in such a shape as to disgust me. Old hives, covers, bottoms, wire cloth, and other trash all over the apiary, so that a person would stumble over it with the best care. I came to the conclusion that there was a great deal of negligence. This same party would raise queens, and state all about the business, and how he kept them, and how he could warrant pure mating, etc. I saw at his home apiary, where he was raising five-banders, three-banders, Carniolans, and I believe would raise any strain of bees. I also saw many of the little black fellows, too, in the same apiary. I was also surprised to see that they did not even know how to nail up the Hoffman frame. In fact, they were away behind in apiculture, that is, practically. Theoretically, they were at the front, and always ready to criticise. I was greatly surprised to see this party, who is so well known to bee-keepers who read the

bee journals, to be so neglectful in and about his apiary. \* \* \* \*—Little Bee, Cliff, N.M., in Progressive Bee-Keeper, Feb. 1, 1896.

My attention was called to the above, by a friend over a thousand miles away, and says if it's true, it may hurt us some; otherwise, I might never have seen it.

I am very sorry, indeed, to be forced to resent such as this, but as such is very injurious, we could not let it pass; if we did, our friends might think it was so.

Sigel, it pains me to have to tell what you are, but it is your fault, not mine.

This is a man that claims to hail from Belleville, Ill., and one whose wife has left him, and the Courts, I suppose, does not consider him capable of raising his child, as he can't get it. He is the man that W. R. Graham of Greenville hired to work in his apiary, and when the first day was over, that was the last hive he could open for Graham; he is the man that was knocked down by a dovetailing machine in our factory last year, and threatened to "law" A. I. Root for it,—he claimed to know how to adjust and run a dovetailer when he knew nothing at all about

it; this is the man that claimed to know how to grind planer bits, and took the temper out the first time, grinding on the emery; this is the man that one of our boys made leave the factory last year for misconduct, and we had to discharge him; this is the man that started Northward and on his way wrote a card to Geo. W. York, asking who wrote the articles signed Willie Atchley, etc.; this is the man that was implicated in cheating one of our boys out of \$10.00, a year ago last winter, to get money to go to Uvalde; this is the man that sat around our warm fires for a week or ten days, while there was a big snow on the ground, then paid no board; this is the man to whom we gave a written recommendation, (before learning his mean habits,) and which, by the way, we countermand; this is the man that is running about, all over the country, from place to place, and has no bees, nor do we think ever had any, and will claim, in order to get a job, that he knows any thing and every thing. Dangerous man, in that he will tear up machinery and make no loss good.

Sigel, I hate to tell any more, and think this sufficient to show the readers that it was malice that prompted you to write the above.

Now, Sigel, the writer does not claim to know much, and I am sorry that you are running around exposing my ignorance that way,

as I ought to know how to put a Hoffman frame together, after handling, making, and using as many thousand as I have. I suppose you never was in a real queen rearing apiary before. We are shipping bees, queens, nuclei, etc. every day in Summer, and our home yard occupies a ten acre lot, and we leave hives, frames, nuclei hives and shipping boxes all over the yard, as it is a job to walk across ten acres to get a frame or hive every time wanted. Of course blind people would stumble over them, but a person with their eyes ought to find room to walk around. We are the only regular bee merchants in this part of the country—where bees are going and coming all the time in Summer, and it would take several hands to keep up the empties, etc., and as we have plenty of room we leave them alone till needed, or we get time to move them. Yes, we keep all kinds of bees in our queen rearing yards; Blacks, Carniolans, Holylands, Italians, and any others we can get; we bought a car load of black bees and set them right down at our home apiary, but we have none but pure, select drones flying at our mating yards, and we can raise queens and have them mated as we wish, with any kind of bees. Sigel, did you not know there was no danger of the young queens mating with the black bees? You may claim you knew better, but

we doubt if you do. Our queen rearing yards and shipping yards in the busy season are tumbled here and there, and some times may resemble a trash pile, as what is in one place today may be somewhere else tomorrow. But see what a practical California apiarist, who has worked for me this year, says about my honey yards.

I have worked with Mr. E. J. Atchley in his apiary this year, and he is very particular to have all rubbish of every kind kept out of the way; is a thorough, practical apiarist, and should be encouraged by all fair minded persons, for if any one in the world deserves success, they surely do. Of all the bee folks that I ever met, they are in the lead. It is natural, from the biggest to the least, and any one trying to cast reflections to their detriment, are envious and selfish, and should be sat upon by all fair minded people. In writing to a friend in the state of Washington, a short time ago, I stated to him pretty much in substance as above. To cultivate good disposition, is the true road to happiness, and I believe that beekeepers, as a rule, are up with other people in this respect, and I hope they will bear in mind that to lend a helping hand is much better than to try to pull back any one who are striving to gain a competency, but when ever they do, it generally hurts themselves worse than the one the evil darts are aimed at.

Hoping you great success and happiness, believe me, I am:  
Yours Truly,  
GEO. P. SHIRES.

Mathis, Texas.

Now where are you Sigel? You may say you did not mention any one's name; that is true, not even your own; but meant that for me, and hereafter when I see anything in print, reflecting upon any one, and the writer afraid to sign his name, I shall brand him as the mean party of the two. You must

be rather too practical and particular, (as there are extremes) or your wife would not have run you off.

Now if you wish to "law" me, pitch right in, as that is the first thought of such characters. I am too busy to fool away my time at business like this, and would not say a word now, if it was not to let the public know who, and what kind of a character wrote the above to the Progressive Bee-Keeper. It pains me to do this, as I wish to put in what time I have to spare, in a higher and nobler cause. You shan't be noticed any more in the columns of this paper, and I won't tell who you are, but just spell your name; S-i-g-e-l B-r-a-u-t-i-g-a-m, and let the readers guess who, and I sign my name, not as Little Bee, but E. J. Atchley, the husband of Mrs. Jennie Atchley, and the father of Willie, Charlie and Amanda, who are all well known. While I am wasting these pages, I will further add, that while I was sick and almost a helpless invalid for nearly ten years, my wife, Mrs. Jennie Atchley, bravely and gallantly carried the queen business along, with the then little children, and sat by my side at night, as I could sleep only in a rocking chair at times. The queen trade belongs to her, and her alone, and now I am thankful to the Lord that I am able to assist, and help bear a part of the burden,

and see that she is protected.

There is now a family of eleven of us, all at home; three of our oldest are grown men and women, and we now all belong to the company known as The Jennie Atchley Co. We try to attend to our own business and let other people's business alone. I never saw an article of my own in The American Bee-Journal in my life, nor did you, so where are you Sigel?

Now, let the hit dogs howl, and howl at me. I am right here in my own name; the name my father gave me, and expect to keep to my

grave. From this on, when you wish to refer to us, call us by our right name, and don't whip around the stump, as we call names when we talk, and then we sign our own name too. Good day.

E. J. ATCHLEY.

[We regret having to encumber our columns with this matter, but we couldn't avoid it and do ourselves justice, but we get this out in a SUPPLEMENT, giving you the usual amount of reading matter outside of this. Of course our readers can keep this with the QUEEN, or not, just as you like.—ED.]



# THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

MOTTO: FAIRNESS.

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Vol. I.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, APRIL, 1896.

No. 12.

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We have had a cool, backward Spring, and the month of March cool and bad throughout, but bees are again picking up, and swarming daily.

Geo. W. York & Co., Chicago, Ill., publishers of The American Bee-Journal, have moved to 118 Michigan Street to get more room for their business.

We want to keep it on your minds about our Bee-Meeting here on Sept. 16 and 17, and to do this, we just keep talking about it, as we want you all here.

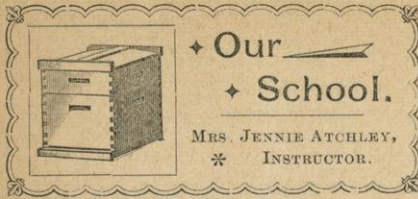
You must be prepared to receive a shock when the May QUEEN reaches you, as she will be a year old at that time. This is only to prepare you for the occasion.

Please bear with us; if your letters and questions do not appear at once, as we are not able to get them all in by over a hundred. We are doing the best we can, and if yours are not answered at once, please be patient, and we will get to them as soon as we can.

There is now being printed, 20,000 extra copies of "The Benton Bee Book" (Bulletin No. 1, entitled "The Honey Bee.") To obtain a copy of the same apply to your Member of Congress, or to the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C. This book is from the pen of Hon. Frank Benton, of the Division of Entomology, and contains 118 pages of up-to-date bee matter. It is brim full of information and should be in the hands of every bee-keeper.

Bees are bordering on an old time swarming mania. Do you know what that is? Well, we do; and swarm, swarm, swarm they will. We divided some colonies a few days ago, leaving the old colonies only one frame of brood, and they did not stop, but went right on to building cells again, and built cells in great knots all over the combs, just like queenless colonies. This means a swarming mania. This "disease" is hard to cure; any and all kinds of bees swarm, and no one can prevent it, as we have taken all brood and queen away at such times, and they were so crazy they would swarm without a queen. Then prevent it, will you?





## LESSON NUMBER 9.

(1.) If I buy swarms in the Spring, and pay \$1. a piece for them, will they be apt to pay me back the money the same year; that is, to have them put in the hives in April, May and June?

(2.) What kind of hives do you think are best?

(3.) I have only seven colonies of bees, six of them in frame hives. I fed them yesterday and they haven't it all stored away yet. I have them packed with grass above the bees and at the end. I packed them because I had crowded them on four and six frames. They cover the frames just enough not to be crowded. Did I fix them right or not?

J. A. SCRUGGS.

Tracy City, Tenn.

(1.) Your question as to your swarms paying you back their purchase price the first year, is too hard for us, but we would naturally suppose they would do so, and more too, if you have a good honey season, and if not, they may not get enough to winter upon. The future is too dark for us to see very far into it.

(2.) We would recommend either the eight or ten frame Langstroth or Simplicity hives. The same hive should answer for both Texas and Tennessee.

We will suggest that it is always

best to have your hives and frames uniform, so that you can manipulate them to the best advantage.

(3.) We think you fixed your bees up for winter in tip top shape. Let us know how they come out this Spring.

MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY:—

Please answer the following questions in THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

(1.) What do you consider the best method to prevent swarming?

(2.) If we take our Italian queens from their parent hives after they have begun to lay, and introduce them to the black colonies, and let the Italians raise themselves queens from the brood left, would not that prevent the whole apiary from swarming for this season?

(3.) What would be the best way to get a large number of bees in each colony?

(4.) Is there any way of keeping two queens in the same colony?

(5.) In uniting colonies, after killing the poorest queen, is it necessary to cage the other?

(6.) What is a comb leveler, and is it necessary to use them on the empty sections before giving them back to the bees to refill?

J. W. GREGG & WIFE.

Gazelle, Cal.

(1.) It is sometimes very hard to prevent a colony from swarming, but the plan we use is very simple and can be used by any one who can handle bees at all. If you have a colony that is running over with bees, and the brood chamber is about full, take an empty hive body and set it on top the hive, making an upper story, raise three

or four frames from the lower to this upper story, putting frames of foundation in their place. These frames should be one in a place, between frames of brood. The upper story should then have the unoccupied space filled in the same way. This will break up and scatter the brood nest and give the bees something to do. Of course if you see any queen cells while doing this, you should remove them, or they will go ahead and swarm any way.

(2.) No, our experience in that direction is that nothing is done in that way to prevent swarming, as the Italian queens will lead out swarms from the hives to which they are introduced just the same, and if you do not keep the cells all out of the colonies from which you have taken the Italians, leaving only one cell in each, the first queen that hatches will lead a swarm out, if they are gathering honey and have sealed brood, say as much as two to four frames. For the South, this plan is no prevention for swarming. If you have an extractor, the best plan to keep down swarming in this country, that we have found, is to keep the honey taken away with the extractor and give plenty of room, but in extra seasons we have not found any remedy to prevent swarms, and never expect to, unless we take queens away, keep all cells out, or remove all sealed

brood, and this is too much trouble for us.

(3.) First be sure you have good queens, then see that they get no check in brood rearing when they get started, and give plenty of room at the right time, and you will get strong colonies very soon. More harm is done usually by colonies stopping brood rearing at the approach of cool days, or rainy weather, or getting short of stores than all other causes we might mention. Get your colonies started early, or by the time new pollen is gathered, and see that they get no check in brood rearing, and you will have booming colonies early.

(4.) There is no way that we have ever found to keep two prolific queens laying in the same brood chamber. We often have two queens in the same hive, but one of them is always deficient in some way. You can keep two queens in the same hive by keeping one in the lower and one in the upper story, with a queen excluder between, and they work all right, but we failed to see any advantage in this, as they are virtually two colonies, and to manipulate the lower one you have to take off the upper one, and after trying it we gave it up as impracticable.

(5.) Yes, if you don't, the bees will likely kill her. To unite with least trouble, take the colonies to be united, shake them all off together in front of the hive they

are to occupy, let them run in, and close the hive by putting a wire cloth over the entrance, let them remain in the empty hive for a few hours, then give them their combs and the best queen (in a cage, introduced on the candy plan) and you are all right. If there is brood in the combs, better hang them in the upper stories or in the brood nest of other colonies till wanted to give to the united colonies. By this plan you will not lose any bees. The united colonies will not fight when they are broodless.

(6.) If we understand you, you mean to level up the uneven combs, and to do this we use a sharp honey knife, and shave off all uneven or bulged combs.

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After reading up on transferring, I transferred two colonies from the old gums, and was very well satisfied with the job, but on examining, two or three days later, I found all the bees gone, what wasn't dead—there were a good many dead. Please tell me what was the matter if you can. I was anxious to get all of my bees transferred into the new hives, but am afraid to attempt to transfer any more until I hear from you. Please give me plain, simple directions for doing same.

MRS. E. S. McCALL.

Wells, Texas.

Your bees likely "swarmed out" and left, being discouraged, which is often the case when bees are transferred when there is no honey coming in. I would advise all beginners to wait till warm, Spring weather begins, and honey is coming in, before transferring. It will

be all right to transfer at any time when the bees are getting honey, and almost a sure loss when they are not. Please note this. Yours was a case of desertion, caused by robbing, or no honey being gathered. You need not be afraid to transfer if your bees are working strong and building comb, as then they are getting honey. I would transfer one at a time each evening, beginning just in time to get through by night, and by next morning all will be cleaned up, and the bees ready to go to work. Yes, ask all the questions you wish to; this paper's mission is to help others, and try to carry beginners safely through, as it is beginners that most need a good paper.

Come down to our bee meeting at this place, Sept. 16 and 17, and learn about bees, as there will be many bee-keepers here from all over the country, both men and women, and you would be sure to profit by coming.

Use care and caution in transferring, and try not to get the bees smeared with honey. Keep them driven back off the combs while you take them out, and if there is honey in the hives, let the top or honey end of the hive lay the lowest, so the drip honey will run out and not stick the bees up—let the bees go one way and the honey another, and you will make a better job. Come again with your questions.



### INTRODUCING QUEENS.

BY E. A. MORGAN.

To The Southland Queen.

In the January number, 1896, page 9, I see a remark by Judge Terrell, on introducing queens, which is the same as I practice, except the wire cage need not be so large. Put the queen to be superseded into the cage, letting her run around in it two or three minutes, then kill her (or take her away) and run the one to be introduced into the same cage, insert between combs and close the hive; examine after two days. The queen will be found laying, and no balling has ever occurred with me since practicing this plan. The reason I give, is that their own queen having traveled around the cage a few times leaves her scent, then by putting the new queen in same cage, the bees get some of their own queen's scent, and can not tell exactly that there is any change. I am certain by the way the bees proceed at once to feed and caress the new queen that they do

not know of the change; whereas, if you cage the black queen and take her from the bees until they get restless and uneasy, then place the new queen in a new cage, they at once discover the strange scent, and ball the cage, and fight the queen in many instances after she emerges from the cage. In former years, queen introduction with me, under the old rules, was very dangerous, and about one in five was lost. Since following this plan, I have never lost a queen or had one balled. The advantages gained by my plan of introducing queens are, that removing the old one and introducing the new one is all done at one time, or one opening of the hive.

Carniolan bees are the ones for the North, but the best bees I know of are pure Italian mothers crossed with Carniolan drones.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.

### CAGING QUEENS.

BY W. H. PRIDGEN.

For The Southland Queen.

When a person does a foolish thing, he generally feels like keeping it to himself, but as Willie Atchley's article on "Mailing Queens" calls to mind two failures I made along that line, by adding a drop or two of water to the candy during a very warm, dry time, which caused the bees to take the water and honey, and leave the

sugar to harden, I will let them go for what they are worth to others.

Willie is right about the kind of bees to put into the cages with the queens, and I will tell how I manage to get every single bee of exactly the right age and condition, which has enabled me to send twenty in a lot, that were in the cages five days without there being a dead bee. Simply go to a hive from which the young bees are having a play, put an obstacle so as to retard their entrance, and prepare as many cages as you want for the day, by selecting those "that look gaunt," and are trying to get into the hive. I never had bees thus prepared, to attack a queen, and it gives robbers no showing at all, as the nucleus can be closed as soon as the queen is found.

Creek, N. C.

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### MORE ABOUT VIRGINS.

BY L. L. SKAGGS.

To The Southland Queen.

Some bee-keepers tell us that queens will find their hives all right if they are almost touching each other; that won't work for me. I once arranged my hives in rows that looked nice—they were about three feet apart—now the result; nearly all young queens got lost. I kept trying till I ruined several good colonies, trying to get the to laying. I noticed that the hives

at the ends of the rows had laying queens in due time, so I thought they must be too close together along the row, then I commenced scattering the hives. All that I moved out of the rows had their queens mated in due time, so I learned by costly experience that I must keep my hives at least ten feet apart each way, and not have any regular way for the hives to face; just set them about our yard like we never had any taste for pretty things, for we can't keep bees for the looks; it is too much trouble and loss. Some say that if queens are kept caged while they are young it injures them. I can't agree; if they are hatched in large cages 3 or 4 inches square, right on the combs so the queen can help her self to the honey as soon as she gets out of her cell. As soon as she hatches raise the cage and let 15 or 20 bees run under it with the queen; now place the cage back over them, press it well into the comb so they can't gnaw under and get out; be sure there is plenty of unsealed honey in the cage. Now you can take this comb containing the virgin queen, but brush off all the bees that are sticking to the comb, or they may cause trouble, or cause you to get stung; take her to any hive that you want to introduce her to. Catch the queen out of the hive, place this comb containing the virgin queen in the center of

the brood nest, close the hive, mark the date on the hive so you will not forget it, in 8 days after that, look in the hive and destroy all queen cells, if they are all sealed take off your cage and watch the queen, if the bees take no notice of her she is all right, but if they make fight at her I just smoke lightly, take my corn-cob cage out of my pocket, take cob out of one end, place this over the queen, and as soon as she runs up the side of the cage, lift up the cage and put the cob back in place. One end should have  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch of soft candy, the other end nothing only a small stopper, through this end put 10 or 15 bees with the queen; now put the cage in the center of brood nest and let them alone for two days; by that time she will be out. As a rule, introducing virgin queens takes longer, is all the difference that I see from laying queens. You must be sure there is no way for the bees to raise a queen; if they have unsealed brood in the hive, you can't depend on them receiving her. Unless it is swarming time I have nearly as much trouble to get them to receive queen cells. The trouble is, they let the queen hatch and then kill her. Some bee-keepers say that after the hive has been queenless 24 hours it is safe to give queen cells; not so with me, unless it is swarming time. If honey is scarce it is best to wait 5 days. Now you see how much

time is lost, so I had rather let my queens hatch first, then introduce as I first described and save the 5 days, and some times something will happen to cells and your hives are queenless; that makes trouble. Queens hatched in small cages, to depend on candy for a living, or honey that you may fix in the cage for them always look sickly to me. They don't like the candy while they are young, and some of them will starve before they will eat it, but if they can get to the comb they will stick their head in every cell till they find one that has honey in it, then they will stay there and eat till you would think it will surely make her sick, but don't be afraid, for that is what they want. They must be nearly starved when they are hatched, for if they can't get honey right at once they soon die, so be careful to have unsealed honey in cage. Don't throw away virgin queens that are under ten days old, but keep as near in line with nature as you can, both in raising queens and feeding them. Here is a quick way I have practiced some with good results, for introducing virgin queens. Take queen and all combs from them, but give them honey in some way, old combs from the honey house are good, but be sure they have been from the bees two or three weeks, so there is no chance for them to have eggs that will hatch, place wire cloth over the hive and

tack it down so no bees can get out. When the bees all get in the hive close the entrance and put the hive in the shade, if the weather is warm; do this in the morning early, and that night just about dark, or a little before, take virgin queen in a cage by her self to the hive, have a cup of honey with you, thin it a little with water, drop the queen in honey and stir her around a little, be careful not to hurt her, have the hive back on its stand, with cover on over wire cloth, so not to disturb them, now open the entrance one inch, take the queen out of the honey on a fork, put her right in the entrance, the bees will clean her and then treat her as their own. Don't touch the hive after you put her with the bees for a day or two.

Click, Texas.

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### JUDGING QUEENS.

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I was out to see one of our neighbor bee-keepers the other day, and we were looking through his bees, and I found one colony that had an inferior queen and showed her to him and told him that she was no good, and that he had better kill her and give a better one, but he said: "No, don't kill her, but let her alone, for I think that she is all right, because that gum made more honey last year than any gum I had, so I think she is all right." Well, of course I tried to explain

the matter to him as plain as possible, telling him that because the queen was all right last year was no sign she was all right now, and that very likely the queen that is in the hive now is not the same that was in there last year, but he said that it was all right, he was willing to risk her. Of course then I could say no more, but before I left he wanted to know how he could tell when a queen was all right, and how did I know that his queen was no good. My answer was this: I can tell, first, by the amount of brood and bees that she has, as this is early in the Spring, and she ought to have lots of young bees hatching, and all of the empty combs filled with eggs; that is, all that the bees have cleaned up and made ready for her. Second, I can tell by her movements and her make up that she was raised from a larva that was too old, and her head and body are too small, resembling, to some extent, that of a worker. Third, where she does lay, she lays an egg here and an egg there, leaving many cells without eggs. A queen that lays scattering that way is no good. When you see one that is large, and her body and shoulders are large; and she is quick in getting about on the combs; and does not skip every other cell in laying, but lays in every one; and her brood, when sealed, looks like a ginger cake; and that lays in all of

the combs that she can get to, or that the bees have prepared for her, you may be quite sure that she is all right.

I write this to show why lots of "small" bee-keepers never get any honey, and especially those that keep just a few bees for their own use, and seldom give their bees any attention. You ought, by all means, if you expect to get any honey, have a good queen in every one of your colonies, and never let a queen remain in a hive because she was a good one last year, or has been a good one, but as soon as you see that she is failing, kill her and give the colony a better one, or let them raise one, as it will pay you in the long run. You will never get a big yield of honey from an inferior queen.

Mr. Skaggs' article needs some comment, but for the present we will pass it. Let's hear from some of our readers, with their views on the subject.

WILLIE ATCHLEY.

TEXAS.—For those of us who have harvested no honey, there's a crumb of comfort in reading that the bees of the great honey-yielding State of Texas, represented at the State convention, had only yielded  $5\frac{1}{4}$  pounds per colony up to Aug. 21. But where were the Atchleys?—Dr. Miller, in American Bee-Journal.

By some means we overlooked the above at the time it appeared, but here we are, Doctor, away

down here, 500 miles from where the convention was held. That part of Texas, Greenville, or all North Texas was fine for bees 15 or 20 years ago, but the tools of the plow-man have just about spoiled the greater portion of that region for bee-keepers, and now it takes extra seasons for bees to gather 50 pounds per colony up there. We used to get big yields in North Texas.

Doctor, what is the matter with you lately? What have you got against Texas and the Atchleys, or are you just billious? If so, come down to Bee county and we will feed you on nice section honey; sweet, rich and fine, which will likely purify your blood.

And now comes news of a suit in Europe to show that bees are a nuisance and not to be tolerated in certain precincts. The decision was with the bees; that it is too late in the world's history to make, much more to enforce, such a claim. God has given us bees for a great purpose. There can be no greater folly than an attempt at their banishment. Any such attempt must prove as foolish as it is vain.—American Farmer.

We have just received the new supply and seed catalogues of The A. I. Root Co. We consider their catalogue the most complete of any bee supply house in this country.



## THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

Mrs. JENNIE ATCHLEY, - - - EDITOR.  
 — ASSISTED BY —  
 WILLIE ATCHLEY, CHARLIE ATCHLEY, AND  
 MISS AMANDA ATCHLEY.  
 E. J. ATCHLEY, - - - BUSINESS MANAGER.

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 accept any of the rest.

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**THE JENNIE ATCHLEY CO., Publishers,  
 BEEVILLE, TEXAS.**

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

BEEVILLE, TEX., APRIL, 1896.

James Jardine of Ashland, Neb., has sent us one of his combination bee escapes. This escape has six little windows through which the bees escape, and is the most complete arrangement for a bee escape we have yet seen. We will likely be able to give you an illustration of it in a future issue. Mr. Jardine will cover his invention with a patent, and we are sure that when this escape is properly before the bee-keepers of all countries, it will be considered one of the best bee escapes up to this date.

"THE RURAL KANSAN has been purchased by the Progressive Bee-Keeper, and its subscribers will hereafter receive the latter paper. So writes Editor Leahy, of the Progressive. It's a good move. In the first place, the "Kansas Bee Journal" was started; then the name was changed to "Rural Kansan," and now it drops out altogether. 'Tis just as we expected. There is no need of more new bee-papers or other farm papers. There are more papers published now than are well supported, and for any one to rush into the newspaper business these days shows a lack of good sense. Of course, the older papers can stand it all right, no matter if a thousand new ones are started, but what folly it is for any one to throw away good money on such useless and needless ventures. "A word to the wise," etc."

The above is a late editorial in the American Bee-Journal. Say, Bro. York, arn't you pretty hard on us poor fellows? We know that not all of us folks who start new papers are smart, but to come out and say we lack good sense seems out of order. Is not the world as wide today as when the A. B. J. was started? Does not any one any one have as much right to start a paper now as at any time? Do not people have a right to do as they please? Of course it can't hurt the old papers, nor do the new papers want to do so, but who is it that kicks? There is room only for the survival of the fittest, and as long as the "Old Reliable" is moving, just consider her a fit subject, and speak milder of the

failures of new bee papers, and help them while they live, and we believe you will sleep better.

“BEE PARALYSIS, dysentery, and spring dwindling are exactly the same family of diseases, only a little different form. . . . If we are not mistaken, these diseases are one and the same thing, and really have no name.”—Southland Queen. I don't know about their being the same; but it sounds queer to call a disease by a name, and then say it has no name. [I should say that the three diseases were very different in character.—ED.]—Stray Straws, Gleanings.

Doctor, do you remember in about 1880, when A. I. Root was making search through Gleanings concerning this same disease? It was then thought to be caused by bees eating pollen etc. After that the disease was called dysentery, bee-paralysis, spring dwindling, and some spoke of other names. The disease is worse in some localities now than then, and in our opinion is only one and the same thing. Who will tell us all about it? If it has been named; by whom, where, and when? If you are going to make the bees carry all these diseased names along with foul brood you are going to have them pretty “diseasy,” arn't you? Mesquite, Horse-mint and Buckwheat all furnish honeys of very different characters, still it is all honey. What we meant by having no name, was that there is really no fixed name for any of

these(?) diseases, and this matter should be looked into, and a permanent name given, as it only sounds like what is termed “nick-names.” Some writers call this disease by one name and some by another, and yet we have failed to see any real name, but stands about like Dick, Tom and Harry, for the same person.

During the last few weeks we have had so many calls for sample copies of THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN that we have run out of the August, September, October, November and December numbers, and are about out of the January number, and as we are constantly receiving subscriptions that call for all the back numbers we will extend your subscription one month for each of the numbers named, that are returned to us in good order. Who will be first?

The above proposition is withdrawn, except as applies to the August No., which we will continue to accept.

A letter just received from W. R. Graham, Greenville, Texas, says that they had a fine convention. Hurrah for Texas! Look out for a full report of the meeting in the QUEEN.

We have received the 1896 price list of bees, queens, smokers, etc., from W. H. Laws, Lavaca, Ark. He also has Bibles and Testaments.

A dose of cold loss is all the remedy we know for the bee fever.

No hotel bills to pay at Milano the first and second of May.

May 1 and 2 at Milano.

## Among Our Correspondents.

### ABOUT FOUNDATION.

—  
BY T. S. FORD.  
—

Is there a right way and a wrong way to make foundation? I noticed a frame today from a colony that had been hived on starters. The frame had been about one third filled with comb. The starter had fallen from the top bar for a distance of about three inches, and the bees commencing at the top bar, had built their cells with the lower side of the hexagonal cell parallel with the bottom bar, or horizontal. But where they had followed the pattern of the foundation, they built the cells so that none of the side of the hexagon were horizontal. Ought not foundation makers to follow the bees? There is a most beautiful half tone picture of a frame of comb on page 174 of *Gleanings of March 1*. I notice that the cells are built the unnatural way, and it indicates that foundation had been used, so that the bees were forced to follow the wrong pattern in building comb. I have examined a number of specimens of comb, and noticed that whenever bees are not hampered by the pattern of the foundation, that they build their cells so that two of the sides are horizontal, or

parallel with the bottom bar. I should imagine the natural way is the best way to make foundation, and that our foundation makers ought to follow nature. I believe that the A B C of Bee Culture has something to say on the subject, but I do not remember what Mr. Root says as to which is the natural way. We sometimes hear of combs breaking down under the influence of the hot weather. Doubtless every year, the strength of every comb is put to a test. Now if the combs are a shade stronger when built the natural way, ought not this consideration induce the foundation makers, who go wrong, to change their pattern?

The bees were bringing in honey rapidly yesterday, but after the thunder storm of yesterday, we have a cool North wind, and I very much fear that we will have frost tonight. A hard freeze would destroy all prospects of a honey crop here this season. Have noticed that a freeze in March seems to cause the flowers in April to secrete almost no nectar.

Columbia, Miss., March 7.

[We think it is the aim of our prominent foundation makers, as well as others, to follow nature in the manufacture of foundation. It is claimed that the new, Weed process foundation will overcome most of the difficulties you mention. The Dadants and Roots are now making the new process foundation.

We have some on hand and like it better than any other kind, so far as tried. We have learned no right or wrong side to foundation, but it must be fastened to the frames properly or it will break or sag. We have no trouble of late years with any kind of foundation breaking down, regardless of the weather.—Ed.]

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### BEE-KEEPING IN MEXICO.

BY W. M. STELL, M. D.

For The Southland Queen.

Since my name appeared in THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN, I have received a great many letters from all kind and classes of people in regard to Bee-keeping in Mexico, wanting to know if honey grew on trees, and if Mexicans knew what bees were, and if they could gather lots of honey with little work, etc.

I wish to give the readers of the QUEEN my little experience and ideas of Mexico as a honey field; its advantages and disadvantages.

I began my apiary with one stand of black bees in 1895; in April they cast their first swarm; I took my first honey out on May 15; my last swarm was cast the latter part of August. At the close of the season I invoiced nine strong colonies and 260 one pound sections of comb honey. The bees wintered themselves over without any attention or extra covers.

The Italian queen — sent me is laying rapidly, and the hive is chuck full of yellow bees. On the 5th of February I killed all the black queens, and after waiting six days, cut out queen cells and introduced eggs from the Italian queen, so now I have all pure Italian queens; of course they are not fertile yet. My object in killing the black queens so early, was to raise the Italian queens before any black drones were out. I slipped in a frame of drone comb that was left over from last year, into the Italian hive, and you would have been surprised to see how quick the "Golden Queen" filled it with eggs; in one night both sides were completely filled. At this writing the Italian drones are hatching, and there are no drones in the other hives, making me confident that my queen will be purely mated. I found in two of my hives, drone larvæ, some being capped; eggs laid by black workers. I carefully cut them all out.

I will say right here, and apologize about bees moving eggs. I thought, with many others, that such was the case, but find that I am mistaken. I tell you, after reading Willie's article, it opened my eyes and expanded my brains. I now think that bees have little or no intellect, and very little instinct; if my bees were so intelligent, when queenless, seeing me giving them

a bit of comb filled with eggs, to raise a mother queen that would save the entire family and make matters straight, would not rush so violently at me and plant their hot feet upon my upper lip and under my left eye, that caused me to fatten to such an extent that my wife would scarcely know me when I entered the house.

Now, in one of my hives, on lifting up a center frame, I saw about a dozen bees chasing the queen. I put my finger down in front of her to head her off; the bees caught her, and it looked as if they tried to tear her into pieces; her wings were badly bitten, and the poor queen never attempted to get away. They finally killed her; what do you call this, instinct or intelligence? I gave the same colony another bit of comb with eggs, from which they soon raised another queen that hatched in due time. This queen is the most insignificant looking insect you ever saw; just a little larger than the common worker. I felt like breaking her neck, but seeing the bees so contented with her I left her there, thinking she might grow into a large and excellent queen.

I have my bees in the dovetailed hives, and expect to gather a great deal of honey this year; will run for comb honey altogether, and will let the readers of THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN know how I get along with my bees.

Now about Mexico as a honey field. I honestly believe that it is the grandest field in the world; plants flowering all the year 'round, and your bees working in December and January the same as in June and July. The centre of the Republic would, in my opinion, be the best point for a large apiary, there being, to my knowledge, no apiary on the modern system. Honey, as a rule, is sold on the streets or markets, in the comb, which has been taken from old fashioned gum hives, and placed in long wooden trays. One wishing to buy, marks out a piece, the owner naming the price and cutting it out, the buyer receiving a liberal allowance of young grubs, making the honey worth about 20 cents a pound. I am sure that any one producing fine section comb honey, could easily sell it for 50 cents a pound. I receive one dollar a pound for all section comb honey that I can raise.

In reading bee journals we often see a great many remedies for bee stings, and some very amusing ones sure. In one of these journals I saw a lengthy article on this subject; after mentioning the way to remove the sting, etc., advised the sufferer to hold the finger in hot brine for two hours, and if not relieved, hold it there for two or three hours longer, and then gently bathe with vinegar. Suppose you are stung on the nose, it would be

a very tedious and inconvenient job to stick your nose in hot brine for such a length of time, and besides, run the chances of pickling it. Here is a prescription that can be filled at any drug store, and will give immediate relief to any bite or sting from any insect.

Hydrochlorate Cocaine, 10 grains.  
Water, - - - - - 1 ounce.

Mix. Apply externally only.

Soak a piece of cotton with the solution, and apply to the part stung, which will take away the pain immediately. Do not use the solution in the mouth; be careful to not swallow a portion, for it is dangerous taken internally, but perfectly harmless externally. I always carry a vial in my pocket when I visit my bees.

Wishing for THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN a pleasant and prosperous year, and lots of fine Italian queens, I am, Yours Truly,

W. M. STELL, M. D.

Jesus Maria, Chihuahua, Mexico.

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## STUDIES OF THE BEE.

BY J. W. TEEFT.

For The Southland Queen.

Were honey bees to be divided into exhaustive, but not exclusive classes; the bees of harmony and creation; the giants of energy and industry; the supremacy of the Italians among the honey bees of the world is not more unquestiona-

ble than the supremacy of the Cyprian among its giants. The Italians stand no higher above the Carniolans than the Cyprians above Syrians or Egyptians. Beside the towering Cyprians, the Holylands, Caucasians, Punics, German browns, Syrians, Egyptians, the five banded Golden Italias, seem to be but ordinary bees; while they may be blessed among the giants by a somewhat exaggerated greatness, yet in my opinion, none of them seem to be but little higher than the native black bee, and dwarf into insignificance when compared with the Cyprians and Carniolans. This race or type of the honey bee has given me better results; equal and excell in importance to any other class, race or type of honey bees I have ever had any thing to do with; they are the giants of industry.

The Cyprian honey bees are natives of the island of Cyprus. They are superior for their activity, hardiness and fertility of their queens, and are superb industrious honey gatherers; excell in the production of queen cells, and as comb builders they are rapid in the extreme. The Cyprian bees are larger than any other class of honey bee now domesticated. They are the earliest out in the morning, and fly later in the evening. I have seen them bringing in pollen when the temperature was as low as 45, while all other classes had clustered

for the winter. In color, they are a more intense bright than the Golden Italians, and while their young are out for their first play they sparkle like flakes of gold; they do not differ materially from the Syrians, although the Syrians are not so brilliant in color, while the Cyprians are much larger. The Cyprian bees are unsurpassed as honey gatherers; they exceed all others. They are extraordinary hardy, better able to withstand severe winters; they breed up faster in the Spring; quick to take advantage of all opportunities; they are at work gathering pollen the first of all other classes. Their comb honey has a fine appearance, much superior to that of the Italians, but not so nice and white as the Carniolans that have been mated with Cyprian drones. They are less liable to swarm than any other class. They have but one serious objection; their demoniacal temper; very irritable; they are filled with vindictiveness, cussedness; are a fierce, probing, penetrating, piercing, puncturing, get-there-any-how kind of a "beast;" their stings are awful; not one, but it seems as if the whole colony was up for the affray; they are holy terrors, and no mistake, making it dangerous to manipulate. Smoke has no effect towards conquering them when thoroughly aroused; the only smoke that they give in to, is from dry cedar. Still they are the giants of the world, so far as honey gathering is concerned; that is why I keep them. If there is any pollen or honey to be had within ten miles of their home they will get it or die in the attempt. They are not quarrelsome with neighboring bees, and are not so easy to rob as the black bee, while no other race or class of bees can rob them. As comb builders they are simply immense, and bring in less bee glue than any other class of bees. One splendid characteristic is they do not swarm out like the Italians, leaving a lot of unfinished sections. One distinctive feature; when a Carniolan queen is mated with Cyprian drone, the progeny has lighter rows of hair, and are a little larger; and longer tongues, bringing in larger loads; they are the best of foragers. The queens reared from the above crosses are extra large, with active habits. I have these bees mated both ways—Cyprian drones on Carniolan queens, and Carniolan drones on Cyprian queens, and it is a pleasure to know that I have them. They wintered fine, out of doors; no cellars needed, they having such strong constitutions. The capping of their comb honey is nice and white, equally as good as the blacks. As to temper, they are milder, still they have an exhaustive sharp opinion on every subject under the Sun, ventilate their opinion freely, always pre-

pared for war, to fight for their opinion, to slay and spare not in defense; they impress the bee-keeper as philosophers and thinkers, who have a mission to perform and do not desire to shrink from it in any possible way.

Buffalo, N. Y.

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### TEXAS STATE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

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#### FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

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Greenville, Texas, April 1, '96.

The Texas State Bee-keepers' Association met in its 18th annual convention, at the apiary of W. R. Graham, Greenville. The meeting opened with prayer by the President, W. K. Marshall, of Marshall, Texas. There being a good number present, the President called for questions from the members, and omitted the appointment of a committee. Dr. Marshall said there were many new things in apiculture coming up of late, such as the use of virgin queen traffic, which is like to become quite an item to bee-keepers shortly, also the new methods of production of comb honey, and added: "I think we are just on the threshold of a new plan of bee-keeping."

W. R. Graham enquired:

What honey plants are disappearing, in consequence of cultivation?

Horse-mint, rattan and linden.

What honey producing plants have been increasing for the last ten years?

The clovers; sweet, alsike and alfalfa being the best honey producers. Sweet clover was considered by some to be a good fertilizer for worn out land.

Is cotton a good honey producing plant?

Yes.

Is the moth more trouble to the black bees than to Italians?

Yes.

#### REPORTS OF EXPERIMENTS.

J. F. Teel:—Forty pounds extracted honey from one colony, and increased from 1 to 4, instead of from 1 to 10.

W. H. White increased one colony, by dividing, to 6, instead of 1 to 10; did not supply honey from other colonies, but let them gather their own stores.

W. K. Marshall increased, 1 to 10, by dividing and supplying honey from other colonies, but does not think it profitable to get an increase that way; he secured 600 lbs. of honey from one stand. He took the queen away, and drew combs from several other hives and supplied them with bees, by the combs containing brood; he does not like this way of getting honey. He related having cut a bee tree from which he got 400 pounds of honey.

What is honey-dew?

Dr. Marshall thought the honey dew of the North was an excre-



ment from insects, but the honey dew of this part of the country is exuded from the leaves of some plants.

Mr. Tuttle thinks there are two or three kinds of honey dew here; some from insects and some from the leaves of trees; that some of it is excellent honey.

A bottle of extracted honey was exhibited by Melvin Kimbrough, which was very fine; he said it was from cotton.

W. R. Graham gave quite an interesting talk on the kind of season for a good honey crop. He thinks that it depends very much on the kind of weather we have, as to the honey crop; he says it requires rather warm weather, but not too dry.

Does elm produce honey?

All agreed that it did.

Is not cotton our best honey plant?

W. R. Graham:—It is.

W. H. White:—I agree with Bro. Graham.

Mr. Stapleton:—It is, and is very white and granulates very early.

W. R. Graham asked:

Has any one noticed that the cedar-elm blooms through the summer, and produces a considerable amount of honey?

Several present had noticed that it did.

Adjourned, to meet at 2, p. m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

How do you fasten foundation in the brood frames and sections?

F. J. R. Davenport:—By use of the foundation roller.

W. T. Pryor:—By placing the foundation on a board that would bring the edge of the foundation just to the middle, and against the top bar, and pouring melted wax so that it will run down the edge of foundation and against the under side of the top bar, which causes it to adhere to the bar.

W. H. White:—I fasten foundation in brood frames the same way that Mr. Pryor does, and in sections by melted wax applied with a brush-

How do you hive prime swarms?

F. J. R. Davenport:—On starters, with two combs in the center of the hive.

W. T. Pryor:—On full sheets of foundation, or drawn combs.

W. R. Graham:—I use starters, except when frames are wired, then I use full sheets.

A. M. Tuttle:—I use drawn combs if I have them.

What is the proper space for brood frames?

W. R. Graham:—From  $1\frac{3}{8}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches from center to center.

W. T. Pryor:— $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches from center to center.

W. H. White:— $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

A. M. Tuttle:— $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

Has  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch bee space superceded the old idea of  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch?

No; from many present.

What is the best plan for starting bees to filling the sections?

W. T. Pryor:—by the use of two or three sections of drawn comb as a bait.

F. J. R. Davenport:—By having a hive full of bees and a prolific queen.

W. R. Graham:—I like a small brood chamber and a large colony of bees, and when there is a flow of honey we get it in the sections.

Bro. Graham gave a good talk on the sale of comb honey in sections, and closed by saying that the greatest trouble was in not having as much as he could sell.

What is the best hive for this country?

W. T. Pryor:—I prefer the Graham hive for comb honey.

W. H. White:—I prefer the "L" hive.

What is the best plan to water bees?

W. K. Marshall:—Small troughs with straw in them.

W. T. Pryor:—Half barrels sunk into the ground with straw in them.

Will ribbon-cane syrup do to feed bees?

A. M. Tuttle:—It will do.

F. J. R. Davenport:—Use honey if possible.

W. T. Pryor:—Feed sugar syrup if you have no honey.

How do you build up weak colonies?

F. J. R. Davenport:—Double up to strengthen them.

A. M. Tuttle:—Double up.

A good talk on the management of bees through the season, by Dr. Marshall.

How do you take down swarms from trees?

Some use Manum's swarm catchers, and others use a box on the end of a pole.

How high do you place the hives above the ground?

W. T. Pryor:—Some on rocks and some on frames the size of the hive, and about two inches high.

F. J. R. Davenport:—I use bois d'arc instead of rock.

Adjourned to meet next morning, April 2 at 9 o'clock.

#### SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

A petition to the Agricultural Department, at Washington, asking for an appropriation sufficient to defray the expenses of importing the Giant Bee of India (*Apis Dorsata*) into America, was presented for the members to sign. After a sound discussion, it was signed by the members present.

Election of officers was then in order.

W. K. Marshall was elected President; W. R. Graham, Vice President; and W. H. White, Secretary.

The place for holding the next meeting was then considered, and Greenville was decided upon as the place.

The time of holding next meeting is the first Wednesday and Thursday in April, 1897.

What is the best management to secure the largest yield of comb honey from a single colony?

A large colony at the proper time, and plenty of room in the sections, for the bees to keep busy.

Shall we experiment during the next season?

W. H. White:—I think it best.

W. R. Graham:—Yes.

F. J. R. Davenport:—I think it would be of great benefit to us all to conduct some sort of experiment, and favored setting aside some experiment for each member to conduct.

W. T. Pryor thought it a good idea for those who wished, to conduct experiments and report at our next meeting.

W. R. Graham suggested that each one choose his own subject for experiment, and insisted on all to engage in the enterprise, saying that it would not only be of benefit to the individual, but to the industry.

The convention accepted his suggestion of choosing their own subject.

W. R. Graham:—What about an exhibit at our next convention?

F. J. R. Davenport:—An exhibit would be one of the best things we could do, as bringing bees, bees-wax and honey here, put up in the nicest shape, would show what could be done with bees, and would raise the standard of bee-keeping in our country.

W. T. Pryor:—An exhibit is a good thing to encourage bee-keepers.

Good, good; came from the whole body, after which a lively and interesting talk came from all present, and arrangements were made for an exhibit at our next meeting, and W. R. Graham and C. J. Cutler are to prepare a room for the exhibit.

Our President gave a short description of Apis Dorsata, after which the petition was passed around and some more of the members signed it.

How do you subdue a colony of bees that is in the habit of stinging every thing that comes near?

A. M. Tuttle:—Give them to me.

W. R. Graham:—Would like to see the bees, and see what condition they are in, before giving a remedy.

F. J. R. Davenport:—Stop the boys from fighting at them.

Mr. Hightower:—Introduce a new queen.

As a number of members had to leave in the afternoon, it was thought best to adjourn.

A vote of thanks to Dr. Marshall, for his cordial and pleasant way of conducting our meeting.

Also a vote of thanks to Messrs. W. R. Graham & Son, and to their families, for the good and hospitable way the members have been cared for.

Adjourned, to meet the first Wednesday and Thursday in April, 1897, unless called together by one of the officers.

Closed with a song and prayer from our President.

W. H. WHITE, SECY.

## HER FIRST BEES.

TO THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN:—

Being a Preacher's wife, there was a fine stand of bees given to me a year ago last fall. It wintered all right, and early in the Spring it began to swarm; it swarmed four times, and I thought I was in the bee business right, so along in the Fall they began to leave, and by Christmas they were all gone but one stand, and we moved to our new work with one hive of bees. One evening I thought I would feed them, and on going to see about them I found they had left; hive and all was gone, so that was the end of my business.

ELLEN ATCHLEY.

Grand Prairie, Texas.

[DEAR SISTER:—We would call your attention to the fact that you are right now at the place to begin bee-keeping, and right where some of our best bee-keepers started. You have a bit of experience that will prevent such a thing again, if you will heed it.—ED.]

We have received a model and drawings of Duncan's Self Hiver, invented by Bee Duncan, DuPont, Ga. It is a very ingenious arrangement, and after we give it a trial, we can then pass upon the practicability of it. Mr. Duncan says it saves him a great deal of time and trouble.

## ASKS ABOUT ARANSAS PASS.

Inclosed find \$1.00 for which please send me your bee journal one year. Also please send me a back number, if any, that has a description of the Aransas Pass country for bee culture and bee pasture; if not, could you answer the inquiry through the journal. I contemplate moving there next fall, and would like to know what kind of a country it is for bees.

G. W. C. JONES.

Wichita, Kans.

[FRIEND JONES:—We do not know much of the Aransas Pass country, but from the best information we are able to gather, it is a fine place for bees back from the gulf 5 or 6 miles. We had a man with us a short time ago, that has kept bees there for a long time, and says they do well. We think all of this Southwest Texas country is good for bees. We are 60 miles from Aransas Pass.—ED.]

Catalogue and price list for 1896 has just been received from Messrs. Chas. Dadant & Son.

## HIVES!



We are now prepared to ship 8 frame Langstroth Hives; bodies filled with Hoffman Improved Self-spacing frames, supers filled with 1 lb. best basswood sections for comb honey. Prices; 1 hive complete in flat, with comb foundation starters, \$1.00; 5 hives, \$5.00. Beautiful Italian 5 banded queens \$1.00. Patronize a home enterprise, and save freight.

DEANES & MINER, RONDA, N. C.

## STANDING INFORMATION.

We are often asked these questions by so many, and they are so near the same, we have concluded to keep this standing for the information of beginners.

To make a start in bee-keeping, you will need the following.

Two colonies of bees, in movable comb hives, (better start with a standard size.)

One smoker,

One bee-veil,

Two extra hives for increase, should there be any,

Two pounds brood foundation,

One pound surplus foundation,

Two hundred sections,

One honey knife.

We could mention many other useful articles that would be handy to beginners, as well as others, but the above are really necessary, and you will soon learn to add many other things as you go along. We say two colonies for a start, as with only one, you would have no way to compare, and see which is doing best, but of course one colony will make a start.

## Bee-Keepers' Conventions.

### Texas State Bee-Keepers Association.

Meets at Greenville, Texas, April 7 and 8, 1897, at the apiary of W. R. Graham & Son. All bee keepers invited. No hotel bills to pay.

W. H. WHITE, Secy., Blossom, Texas.

### Southwest Texas Bee-Keepers Association,

Meets at Beeville, Texas, on Sept. 16 and 17, 1896, at the apiary of The Jennie Atchley Co. All bee-keepers cordially invited. No hotel bills to pay.

W. O. VICTOR, President, Wharton, Tex.  
J. O. GRIMSLEY, Secy., Beeville, Texas.

### Central Texas Bee-Keepers' Association

The Central Texas Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at Milano, on Friday and Saturday, the 1st and 2nd of May. Come, everybody that is interested in bees, and let us have a good meeting.

No hotel bills to pay.

E. R. JONES, PRES.

C. B. BANKSTON, COR. SECY.



## KIND WORDS For The Queen.

### VALUES IT'S VISITS.

We do not count on any winter losses. If we set them out as early as we did last year, they will be in cave three weeks yet. Will try to send report for this section when Spring opens up. My bees pay me the best of any investment I have.

We value the visits of THE QUEEN very highly.

J. F. REEDER.

Maple River, Iowa, Mar. 10.

### WHILE OUT ON THE WING.

My bees have gone through the winter all right. I lost only two out of 138 stands. Have just returned from a short tour among the "bee men" in Colorado. It is a great country for honey, and all Colorado honey is "A, No. 1."

Send sample copies of the QUEEN to \* \* \* \*

JAMES H. WING.

Syracuse, Kans.

[Thank you, friend Wing, for the good words you spoke for THE QUEEN, while "out on the wing" among the Colorado bee folks. Yes, we know that Colorado is a great honey State, and are aware that they get large yields of honey, and that it is of fine quality. We gladly send the sample copies.—Ed.]

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

R·I·P·A·N·S

The modern standard Family Medicine: **Cures** the common every-day ills of humanity.



## Dove-Tail Hives,

### BINCHAM

#### SMOKERS,

And every thing needed in the Apiary. Best goods made. Freight saved to all central Texas points. PRICE LIST FREE.

E. R. Jones, MILANO, TEXAS.

## RECOMMENDS ITSELF.

Our Foundation needs no recommendation among those who have used it, and as it is given up to be superior to all makes we only ask a trial order, which will give you a chance to become a customer. Honey, beeswax, veils, Langstroth on the honey bee and general beekeeper's supplies.

Write for catalogue. Chas. Dadant & Son, Hamilton, Ill.

## 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, Sebastian Co., Ark.

## TAR HEEL NOTES.

**T**ESTED or untested, either three or five banded queens, at \$1.00 each. A record is made of every untested queen sold at the above price, and another sent as soon as their bees hatch, if they fail to stand the test, thus giving a purchaser a chance at a

### FINE BREEDER

Without the risk of having to pay for one that shows in her progeny that she is not purely mated. I have bred my bees up to a high standard; Italianized my neighbors' bees for my own protection, and seldom have a queen mismatched. I am well equipped for the business; rear all the queens I sell; do not intentionally send out any except the best, and never sell "culls" as untested queens. The demand from dealers last season was greater than the supply. I give parties buying a few for their own use, the preference in filling orders. Have never seen a diseased colony, or heard of one in this section. If you want to do a square business, and be pleased, try a TAR HEEL QUEEN.

W. H. PRIDGEN, CREEK, N. C.

## SOUTHERN TEXAS.

### Lands, Homes, Farms, Investments.

The Texas Coast Country is fast filling up with a thrifty class of people. Fine lands in high, rolling, healthy, localities. Large bodies of improved lands at \$2 per acre. Small farm tracts at \$5 and up. Printed matter free.

Address

### T. J. Skaggs Real Estate Co.,

BEEVILLE, TEXAS.

## BARGAINS!

Prices of Dovetailed Hives and Sections reduced. We keep a full line of

### The A. I. Root Co's

goods in stock, and can fill your orders promptly. We have made a specialty for the last 12 years of raising a select strain of

## Italian Queens.

Your wants in this line, we can also supply. Send for

### 36 Page catalog

free. Japanese Buckwheat seed for sale.

Jno. Nebel & Son,  
High Hill, Mo.

## MORRIS & CO.

136, 138 and 140 N. Ervay St.,  
DALLAS, TEX.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
— AND —  
HONEY DEALERS.

## 50 THREE FRAME NUCLEUS

Hives, will be ready May 10th. Strong with bees and brood, with honey sufficient for trip. Price, \$1.50 each, per 25 or 50, at Express office here. One fifth with order, and the balance can be sent to A. I. Root or Mrs. Atchley, for me. Safe arrival guaranteed.

W. T. LEWIS, - - MILLER, MISS.

When writing to our advertisers please mention THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

## HONEY...

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

### 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 slatted 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, - Miller, Miss.

### Gold Standard Italian

And  
FREE SILVER GRAY CARNIOLAN

QUEENS will go from now until frost for: Untested, 55c, 6 for \$3; Tested, \$1.2 for \$1.50. Untested Italian of the 5 banded strain, warranted purely mated. Address

C. B. BANKSTON, Chresman,  
Burleson Co., Tex.

## ATTENTION, PLEASE!

We wish to call the attention of the readers of "The Southland Queen" to the fact that we have purchased the

### Bee-Hive Factory

we sold to Boyd & Creasy, and are better prepared than ever before, to fill your orders. We mean to not be excelled by workmanship in the U. S.

Write for free catalogue, get our prices, give us a trial order and be convinced.

W. R. GRAHAM & SON,  
GREENVILLE, HUNT CO., TEXAS.

[Mention the Queen when you write.]

## 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.