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The Southland queen. Vol. IV, No. 4 August 1898

Beeville, Texas: The Jennie Atchley Company, August 1898

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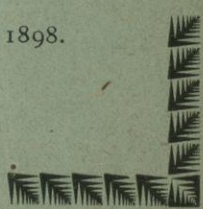
— THE —

SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

—PUBLISHED BY—

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY COMPANY.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, : : : : August, 1898.



PRICES OF

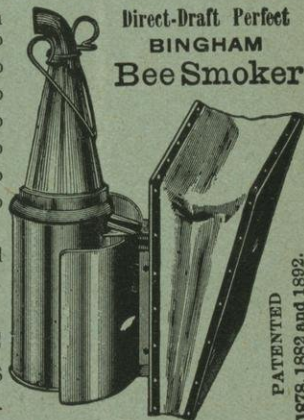
Bingham Perfect BEE Smokers and

Honey Knives

Patented 1878, 1882 and 1892.

Smoke engine { largest smok- 4-inch stove } er made	Per Doz.	each
	\$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
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The four larger sizes have extra wide shields and double coiled steel wire handles. These SHIELDS and HANDLES are an AMAZING COMFORT—al-

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

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

DEAR SIR: Have used the Conqueror 15 years. I was always pleased with its workings, but thinking I would need a new one this summer, I write for a circular. I do not think the 4-inch Smoke engine too large.
Yours, etc., W. H. EAGERTY, Cuba, Kansas, January 27, 1897.

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.

HOLYLAND BEES & QUEENS.

I am now ready to fill your orders for any amount of bees and queens. I now have 200 colonies of bees in connection with my large number of queen rearing nuclei, and am better prepared than ever before to fill your orders. Untested queens, \$1.00 each, or \$5.00 for six, or \$9.00 per dozen. Tested queens, \$2.00 each, \$10.50 for six, or \$20.00 per dozen. Bees by the pound—one pound, \$1.00, 10 or more pounds, 90c. Special prices on large quantities quoted on application.

WILLIE ATCHLEY, Beeville, Bee Co., Texas.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

Published Monthly. Devoted to the Exchange of Thoughts on Apiculture. \$1.00 Yearly.

Vol. IV.

BEEVILL, TEXAS, AUGUST, 1898.

No. 4.

A CRITICISM.

By J. A. GOLDEN.

As the QUEEN has solisted others to contribute somthing, on the the question how bees recognize each other. Since Mr. J. Kerr, of Australi; in SOUTHLAND QUEEN page 6 June No. Seeme to think its all an imaginary notion that bees, recognize by smell, as taught by the books, and claim that bees know each other just as individuals do; and after a few preliminary remarks, gives an expirement upon which to prove his theory or belief to be the correct view. Now I am thinking: Friend Kerr, will be almost a lone on the other side of the fence from bee-keepers, in jeneral. We shourley, must faiver the question that bees, recognize each other by sent rather than by sight. And as Mr. Kerr, has told us his experiment, which is it seemes to me more convincing proof that bees, recognize by sent rather than by sight; of course no one will pretend to say, bees do not recognize by sight also; but we think the more particular by sent. Mr. Kerr sais he releast the workers to the hive from which they were taken, and the guard bees promptly come foaward and carefully examind them, then passed them in. Now it seemes to me those guards aught to of passed them on

sight without detention; if friend Kerr's theory is the more correct, but I am inclined to think those bees were detained by the guards untill they personally examined, and thus being in contact got a whiff of their particular oder or sent, thus being satisfied that they were of that house-hold, and was permitted to peacefully enter, but their seemes when the misses texans were presened for laging, they ware promptly met by the ever last guards, and friend Kerr sais they ware also examined, but was not permitted to enter but was about to be carried away by the guards. (This beaing the case) surley gives stronger evidence in faiver that bees recognize by sent; from the fact as soon as those guards was incented with the texans and getting the sent quickly decided that they were not of their house-hold, otherwise if by sight there would not of been any detention, but would of been seased on sight, just like piffners are known by the peculiar sound they make when flying about the entrence of a hive. Frind Kerr, thinks bees are very smart, (Yes indeed) for I am fully perswaided that my bees are smarter than their keeper. Aan I will here in conclusion relate a little insident barring on the question of recognition. I perchist a very valuable Carniolan queen

last year from W. Z. Hutchison of "THE REVIEW" and when she swarmed, my wife and I did not see her drop to the ground (being clipped) when the bees issued and I concluded she did not come out but when opening the bee house door, my wife noticed some bees on the carpet crawling one after another and going across the house in a south east direction, calling my attention to them by saying Ill bet a dollar them bees are tracking the queen by sent. (You see my hives are raised up from the bottom board to insure plenty of air) Well I walked to where the bees were going under the end of the carpet, the corner being turned under, turning the end of carpet up sure enough there was the queen, but greatly crippled I had stepped to close to her and the carpet had pressed her to her injury and she died in two or three days. You see she was tracked up by sent. I farther believe queens are followed by the bees, to a considerable extent, when swarming by sent.

Reinersville, Ohio., July 27, 1898.

P. S. The long dry and hot weather has knocked our honey flow into smithereens, and left us some very black honey dew for our share; we will not grumble but promptly make ready for 1899.

A NOTHER CURE FOR BEE PARALYSIS—A REPORT.

By L. L. SKAGGS.

I haven't got much honey yet it has been too dry. But what honey my bees have gathered is of fine quality. Our first honey flow came about June the 20th.

I have been trying every remedy I could think of for bee paralysis, and I think I have found a cure.

The remedy is this; put the diseased colony on foundation in a new hive, the disease seems to be in the comb and not in the food, for I have one colony that cleaned up all of their stores, but still had the disease. I had one colony to swarm that was badly affected, they were hived on foundation and in less than ten days they were all right: But the colony in the old hive still had the disease, I have tried this plan on two more colonies and they both got well. Yet I am afraid to say it will cure every time, but I hope it will and that others will try it and report.

My bees have thinned the base of foundation this season, same as they did last year. If those who doubt it will just procure some heavy foundation and insert it in a colony that is building comb and when they began to draw out the cells hold it up to the light, and you can see at a glance that it is

mutch thiner where the work has began than elcewhere; keep some of the foundation for comparison and whe then comb is finished cut out a piece and compare it to the foundation and see for your self.

I hear lots about the plain section and fence separator, and I think they will be a good thing some day; but I dont think it is compleet yet, the cleats is to thick for this country, the comb would be even with the wood, if the separator was perfectly true, but they will not stay true, so then the comb would bulg, and then there would be truble in crating; if they will make the cleats only $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, then I would use them light weight sections.

Oh my where are we drifting, when I first began beekeeping I bought two inch sections, and they always gave good weight, no complaint. But the big men told us $1\frac{7}{8}$ was better, so I fell in line but my costimers did not; so I am using the 1 15 16 this year and may go back to the two inch next year.

It seems that every body expects a section of honey to weigh one pound, and if it falls short you will hear from them; so I have concluded to do all I can to please my costimers and hold their trade if posible. I belive in grading honey, and sell according; by that means you can suit all; if a man wants

cheap honey you can supply him. I find lotes of people that think one lot of honey is just the same as an other until shown diffrent lots and let them tast of each kind then they catch on.

Click, Texas., July 26, 1898.

TOO BEE CRANKS.

By Dr. C. S. PHILLIPS.

Editor SOUTHLAND QUEEN:-

I don't know whether you know that there are some bee cranks here or not: But there is. We have two very important ones in the bee fraternity. Mr. J. Q. Tucker is one who has one of the best hives in America to day. It is in a V shape with the hive sitting as the letter V with cross pices nailed at bottom to make it stand straight. The frames are all triangular shape fit in the hive, there is no bars or shelving for trash to lodge on for the harbor of insects to breed in, and there is no chance for the miler to get into the hive to deposit its eggs, ants nor any kind of an insect; entrance is just space enough at bottom for the bees to enter, and there is no chance for any thing elce. It is the only hive I have used that will keep the little ants out, which has been a great bother to my bees. I have no intrest with Mr. Tucker atall so it cant be

said of me that I am writing for my benefit. I do it souilly for the benefit of bee-keepers. If any one wishes to know more of the hive, they can write Mr. Tucker at Waco, Texas.

The other party is Mr. Osburn, who is raising Italian queens he has the three and five bands.

And there are a host of others who have apiaries in this country. We have a heavy honey flow now from the cotton plant.

Send me the "QUEEN" I received it in exchange for the Texas Fancier, but since I sold it I don't see the "QUEEN." I did enjoy reading it so much. I hop to join your State Association some day.

Waco, Texas., Aug 3, 1898.

FRIEND PHILIPS:—We have used a hive same as you speak of, and think it is just the thing for queen rearing; as it is so easy for the bees to get the trash out; and it is much better for a small colony to kee insects out. But your expriance is a little different to ours, as it did not keep ants out for us. We have had as many as one hundred of these hives in one yard.

But on account of its odd shape and unhandy to hall or ship, we have all most quit using them.

Yes we know that there is bee cranks all over the world; we have a lot down here. But think we need more of your bee cranks among our bee-keeping fartenity. ED.

HOW YOUNG BEES LAY IN THEIR CELLS.

By H. H. HYDE.

Well did you ever notice the way young bees lay in the cells before hatching. I had supposed that they lay a certain way untill I heard of a discussion on the subject. Then I began to make observations, and found that they lay some on their backs and some on their sides and so on.

Sommy page 177 "Progressive Beekeeper" sounds a note of warning about beekeepers reporting in advance larg crops of honey; this taken as a base, commison men set the price; the honey crop is about half what it was reported. Aan where Oh where is the bee mans profit: I endorse every word Sommy says. Say Mr. Editor who is Sommy any way, guess you know.

W. H. Ritter, "progressive" page 179 just forward the argumet that we should not scrape our setion honey, because says he "when the sections have no propolis left on them, some people think it is manufactured comb, and that they will buy honey stuck up with bee glue much quicker. I about half way agree with Mr. Ritter; but I think there is extremes both ways; I belive in taking

off the most of the propolis, but not all leave just enough so people can see that it has been about the bees.

It now appears there will be a very short crop of honey this year all over the U. S. this being the fact we should expect better prices, so don't rush your honey off to market too quick is my caution.

Guess some of you want to know what become of the experiment we were going to make with the plane sections and the 18 foot foundation as to the way we stand on the former I refer you to the report of the Central Texas Bee-keepers association that met June 30 to July 1st, it will be found in "THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN" July and August Nos. As to 18 foot foundation will say that in our home apiary where I tried the experiment, we have not got any honey from it this year so far, so can not report on it but still think it is O. K. Think I can yet make the experiment; if so will report.

Mr. Editor allow me to ask a question. Does not the T super have some advantage over the section holder super, in regard to bringing the sections in close contact with the brood nest; also in cheapness? If so why is it not used more by bee-keepers? I am about half way convinced (after using several hundred section-holder su-

pers) that they are far better; let us have your opinion.

Hutto, Texas., July 11, 1898.

FRIEND H:—Yes the T super brings the sections near the brood nest; but we think that the reason they are not used by the bee-keeping fraternity more than they are, is because the whole bottom of the section is exposed, and the bees travel stain them so bad, that they are very hard to clean, and never look as well and white as sections do that are filled in section-holder supers. No I do not know for sure who Sommy is and for fear I make a wrong guess will say I don't know.—ED.

BANKSTON GAVE UP HIS EXPLORATION TO CUBA WITH HIS BLACK INSURGENTS.

Editor Southland Queen:

Mr. Editor, I noticed an article in last Queen from Friend Arnold, making inquiries about me. I wish to inform Bro. A. that as Gen. San Juan de Porto Rico has surrendered to Commodore Shafter, I give up the contemplated expedition to Cuba with my army of black insurgents, and am contenting myself raising the Klondyke tribe for my customers. As soon as I ascertained that Bro. A. was interested in me, I got in my buggy and let out for Hookersville to see him. He had a very large crop of honey

in his hives and wished to get me to help him extract a few days. So I and Ed. Ellis and a few others took the contract. On the morning that we began, Bro. A. had every tub in his store washed up to put honey in. I suppose that he had vessels enough to hold about 3000 pounds. We finished up the job in one hour and fifteen minutes. The whole amount of honey taken was two gallons. There was one hive in the yard Mr. A. had that he did not wish to have open. He did not give any reason why it should not be, so when he went in to the office to make up the mail I slipped into it to see what was the matter. Now, Mr. reader, if you will just listen to me a minute I will tell you what I saw—an empty frame hanging in centre of brood nest, containing a piece of black domestic cut just the size of a full sheet of foundation. He had dipped this in melted wax and by laying it on a lot of peas and piling more peas on top of it, he then took a board and pressed it to make the impressions for the bees to build from. Had it not been that his lubricator was bad and a few of the peas stuck fast, I, perhaps, never would have found out the process by which the new Arnold pea foundation was made. The reason Frank did not wish for me to see this, was due to the fact that

the bees was cutting the cloth away as fast as possible. Yours, etc.,

C. B. BANKSTON.

A "MESSY MESS."

Well, friends, perhaps I had better tell you right on the start, that husband and I make a practice of "never getting mad at the same time," and neither of us get mad often. So when I tell you of our "comical predicament," I feel sure of the sympathy of all the old bee-keepers, if not the young and inexperienced.

No doubt this will be an old story to some of your friends, but it was the "messiest mess" I believe I ever got into, so I think, perhaps, I may keep some one else out of such a "mess" that happens to be as green as myself. By telling my sad, though laughable experience, we had only kept bees one year, and I was as great a coward as ever robbed a bee-hive. At this time we had four colonies; three of them Holy Lands and one colony of blacks. I always dreaded the blacks, but the whole truth of the matter is, I would put on a bold front and pretend not to be afraid of any of them. Husband said we must by some means, requeen the black colony, and so get rid of the pesky things. So we took a nice cell out of another hive to give them, but we must find the

Negro, as we called the black queen, and take her out before introducing the new queen. It was right in the middle of a honey flow. At one o'clock in the afternoon, when we concluded to perform the operation, and every frame in the hive was full of honey and brood. Husband lifted the super off and told me I might look for the Negro in it while he hunted for her in the brood chamber. Its useless to say it was like hunting for a needle in a hay stack. After each of us looked through our separate portions of the hive twice without success, and I was quite sure she was not in the super, I helped husband look for her in the brood nest. Well, we took out frame after frame and carefully looked over them and instead of putting them back in the hive we stood them up against the hive till the last one was out, still we did not find the negro.

Well, we will have to give up the notion of finding the old sister for this time, said I, picking up a frame to return to the hive.

There now! the comb has all fell to the ground, that beautiful white comb, filled with brood by more than half. Mind how you handle it wife, said he, as he picked up a frame with the same result.

Oh! dear! See what you've done, said I, trying hard not to laugh.

Look there, will you! said he, pointing helplessly at the mass of comb, honey and brood as they mingled together on the ground. Oh, Jack, he called, bring me the hammer, some tacks and a board, bring them quick!

You'd better go bring them yourself, said I, if you are in a hurry for them; you know the "kid" will take his time, since he knows you want them quick.

Hurry, son, said his papa, and for once in life the kid did hurry; but alas, poor child, for before he could deliver the tools—zip, a bee took him just over the eye; so he threw the things down, and the grass didn't grow under his feet as he sailed back to the house.

In the meantime the honey on the ground was forming little rivers in every direction, and the ants was taking full possession of the sweets. Every one knows that one mad bee calls for several more, and we were such experts at the business by now, we required neither veil nor gloves, neither did the bees stop to consider if it was right or wrong to sting us, nor were they very particular where they left their sting, I found some of the stings in my hands, chin and some in my sleeves and arms, they could not well get to my eyes, as I had on an old flop-down sun bonnet, still I worked away nailing on the

cleats to hold the comb in the frame until one left its sting in the ball of my middle finger. "Holy Mother," I never had anything to hurt so bad for a minute—but it seemed like an hour to me. I cut the "Pigeon Wing" and knocked the back step, besides dancing a few other figures that has not become a fashion yet—while such ejaculations as "Hallalujah," "holy Moses," and "Gosh-hang," escaped my lips during the performance, and perhaps many others as unholy as the last one named for all I know; but the first thing I did know distinctly, was a sound of sacred music, that seemed a funeral dirge to me. It was, 'Hark from the Tomb, a doleful sound,' and as I looked around to behold the singer, through my tear-bedimmed eyes, I caught a gleam of mirth in his countenance, and then like a flash of greased lightning, anger took possession of me; and I told that husband of mine—for he was the singer—that I would see them bees in the bottom of sea and him on top of them before I'd touch them again. With that cutting, spiteful remark I quit the field. Of course I was selfish, not to want him to laugh at me when I had laughed so heartily at him, when Jack hid the smoker.

Well, when he got them all back in as good shape as he could get them, he came in whistling Anna Rooney, and I saw for the first time that he had not escaped getting a few stings himself, for his

naturally large nose was as big again as it should be, and the stings still sticking about over it. The sight of him was enough to put me in good humor, and would have done so had it not been for his greeting words, which was, "hello, here, has Mrs. Spitfire got down off her high horse yet?"

Can a crow change its color? was my ready retort.

Well, here, do have a bit of honey, and I think it will sweeten your temper somewhat, said he, holding a tempting bit to my mouth. You go to Guinea, or some other outlandish seaport, said I, turning away, my anger still rising.

All right then; good bye. Still he capered round like a school boy trying to make me laugh, and, indeed it was hard to keep from it at times, most especially when I would look at his nose, I couldn't help but think of Santa Claus.

In a little while he left to go to town, and I having all evening in solitude for reflection. I soon threw anger to the winds and by the time he reached home again I was "all smiles to-night love," and could join, whole heart in the fun and laugh as big as any one. He said I reminded him of old man Peck dancing the Can-can.

Well, you understand the negro lady was not found that day nor for many days after, but its a thriving Holy Land colony now and I truly hope no one will ever get into as messy a mess as we had.

J. A. WEBB, Skidmore, Texas.

Minutes of the Fourth Annual
Session of the Central Texas
Bee-Keepers' Association,
June 30th, 1898.

CONTINUED FROM JULY NUMBER.

With the Hoffman frame which is best the square edge, or sharp edge?

Mr. E. R. Jones the square edge;
Mr. O. P. Hyde, the square edge.

Mr. Lank Kemmons don't care which as he uses nine frames in a ten frame hive

Is the plane section better than the old style?

O. P. Hyde said he wished to state that he had tried thirty-five squares containing $3\ 5/8 \times 5 \times 1\ 1/2$ sections with fence separators; this year side by side with old style, $4\ 1/4$ sections and that he was bound to indorse them, and that with him at least the bees had made nearly double the amount of honey in the plane sections than they made in old style supers.

Mr. Homer H. Hyde endorsed what his father said, also said he thought that a super he had been experimenting with would beat either one, it is as follows: He uses sections open on all four sides; also uses separators just like 10 regular separators used with old style section except the separator had 16 slats in them, 4 slats in each division and the slats themselves were $3\ 3/4 \times$ scant 3 16, thus leaving

$3/4$ in between each division. He said that while the fence separators and plain sections gave free communication from row to row, yet they did not give as free communication between the sections of each row as did his arrangement and that as free communication was the object he considered this quite an advantage.

Mr. Jones also gave notice of the Aspinwall super and that he preferred that to either. At this point a gale was coming up and Mr. Homer Hyde moved to adjourn; it was carried and the convention adjourned till next July, at Milano, Texas.

F. L. ATEN,

President.

S. W. McCLURE, Sec'y,

HOMER H. HYDE, Ass't Sec'y.

(Appendix A.)

COMB BUILDING IN GENERAL.

(Introduction).

Mr. President—Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is a subject of which we know the least of any subject about the bees, not because it is impossible to watch the bees build comb; that is an easy matter, but it is because the bees have such an intricate slight of hand way of doing it, all you have to do is to get an observatory hive with a frame of foundation some honey and bees, watch the proceedings and you can

tell as much about it as any professor in the world for that matter.

BUILDING THE COMB.

If we examine the bees closely during the season of comb building, and honey gathering, we shall find many of them with wax scales protruding from between the rings that form the body. These scales are either picked from their bodies or from the bottom of the hive in which they are building.

A bee picks up one of the scales, takes it to the comb, gives it a pinch against the comb and scampers off, another follows after him sooner or later and gives the wax a pinch or a little scraping with his mandibles, then another and so on. The sum total of it all is, the comb seems to grow out of nothing and no bee makes a cell by himself. A great many of the bees will be found hanging in great knots and strings working their wings and holding on to each other's legs. The finished product is the result of the efforts of this moving restless mass; to the great mystery is that anything so wonderful could ever result at all from such a mixed up way of working as they seemed to have.

COST OF COMB-BUILDING

is something we can never be able to ascertain exactly; it has been variously estimated that from 8 to

20 lbs. of honey was consumed in building one pound of comb, but I think that 10 or 12 lbs. would be nearer right; thus it will be seen what it costs for bees to build comb; and again in time when there is a slow flow of nectar, bees will hardly build comb at all, when, if they had combs already built, they would be storing honey all the time, and this is the greatest advantage extracted honey men have over comb honey men.

ARCHITECTURE OF HONEY-COMB.

The architecture of the honey-comb, is very wonderful indeed, as all of you know the cells of the honey-comb is six-sided, if it was square there could not be as many cells to the square inch, nor would the young bees be as comfortable as would be in a six-sided cell, if the cells were round there would be left a good deal of wax where the cells join each other, this wax and space would be wasted, but as it is six-sided every particle of room is taken up and no wax is wasted. The cells run nearly 5 to the inch or 25 to the square inch, or 50 cells on both sides to the square inch. When done, the side walls of the cells are very thin indeed, and the wonder is how can bees make it so thin and delicate. Again in considering this we must not overlook the fact that these hexagon cells

must have some wall or partition between the inmates of one series of cells and those in cells on the opposite side, the bottoms of each cell is composed of three lozenge shaped pieces, these are not exactly square, but a little elongated so that it makes the bottom of the cells somewhat round, yet not quite round either, it is arranged in much the same way as the sides of the cells.

HOW TO SECURE NICE STRAIGHT COMBS.

In securing nice straight combs it should be the object of every practical bee-keeper to secure this the first thing to consider is the frame; I by all means consider the hoffman the best. I advise making frames on a gauge for the purpose, Retchmers is a good one, by this means every piece will go together square, then by all means I would wire the frames with four horizontal wires, to facilitate this I would use a good wiring gauge. Retchmers is a good one. Having nicely made and wired your frames put in foundations, the more the better, having done this, I put the bodies on strong colonies during the honey flow. Be sure the hive is level, push up your hoffman frames, put a wedge behind them and when combs are built out they will be straight and even and will hit the bottom bar every time.

My friends by this means I have been enabled to secure good results which I have not done with any other method.

SOUTH TEXAS BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual meeting of the South Texas Bee-Keepers Association met at the court-house in Floresville, Texas, August 17 and 18, 1898.

The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Willie Atchley, at 10 A. M.

The roll of the last meeting was called and only a small number were present. After which Judge L. S. Lawhorn delivered a short address of welcome which was highly appreciated by all present.

The secretary being absent, Miss Berta Sanderfur was appointed as acting secretary.

A committee of three was appointed to arrange a program for the coming session. G. F. Davidson, John Bell, F. L. Aten, were appointed.

The convention then adjourned for dinner to meet at 1:30, p. m. The whole convention was invited to M. M. Faustus's for dinner and viewed the home of the Crescent Apairie and partook of the most delicious dinner that Mrs. Faust had prepared.

Continued in September Number.

Newsy Notes from—
—Busy People.

DEAR FRIENDS:—Please find inclosed 50 cents to keep the QUEEN coming. Bees have done poorly this year. But the QUEEN is O. K. Yours, truly,

T. B. BOUNDS.

Buckholts, Texas, July 28, 1898.

* * *

Mild Winter in Australia.

Our winter so far is mild and we have had fine rains which will assist the spring blooms greatly.

J. KERR.

Sydney, Australia, June 6, 1898.

It will be remembered that winter in Australia is summer time here.—[ED.]

* * *

A Report.

KIND FRIEND:—I have received your journal promptly, for which except my thanks. As I have not sent you my report yet, will do so now. I started in with 25 stands of bees, good and strong spring count, and up to this late have got about 100 pounds of comb honey. Run for comb honey only. The season has been remarkably bad. The white clover was scarce and did not have nectar; the slim bloom only lasted a few days on account of the drought. The only bloom we had was honey dew,

which is not very desirable to a bee-keeper. Excuse this long letter report. Your friend,

F. McBRIDE.

McGalby, Ohio, Aug. 8, 1898.

* * *

A Report.

MRS. ATCHLEY:—Another season for the honey harvest, especially the white honey, in this part of the country has closed and the amount of bloom that we have had, I think it has been the poorest season for honey that I ever saw. A part of what we have got is honeydew. I may have 2700 pounds of extracted honey, and a few sections of comb, and it is on the hive yet. I am through extracting, so that I know what I have; about 400 lbs. is most too dark to sell, 1600 lbs. of very nice and white, which I think I will get 12½ cents for. Am going to try it. Have some 175 colonies of my own. Am running about 40 colonies for others. Yours truly,

W. C. NUTT.

Eldora, Iowa, 1898.

* * *

Dry Weather in Mexico.

MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY—Dear Madam:—Yours of 27th received. I appreciate the Southland Queen very much. Spring honey crop has about ended. We have been having a terrible drought, not any rain since January, but all of the farm hands here have irrigated.

We commence getting honey again in August until December. The people here never saw section honey; I want to try it on a small scale as an experiment. Think I will be able to get at least 25 cents per pound. Have 70 hives and have been working them chiefly for extracted and wax. Wax is worth from 75 cents up to one dollar.

Yours truly,

RICHARD MITCHELL.

Montemorelos, Mexico, 1898.

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Rain.

I received your letter and literature of recent date, and appreciated your favor very much. I am delighted with *The Southland Queen*. I have been studying the lessons, and find them interesting and beneficial to bee culture. Our bees are not doing much here, too much rain. Respectfully,

R. M. HARDEMAN.

Lydia, Texas, July 1898.

*
*
*

Find inclosed \$1 for extension of my subscription. Very dry here now, bees doing nothing. Yours, Respectfully,

W. R. WOOD.

Dilley, Texas, July 25, 1898.

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Bees Doing Nothing.

Please find inclosed money order for \$1 for suscription to *The Queen*, would have sent it long ago but

was not sure when my time was up.

Bees not gathering honey enough to live on—have no feed—have been feeding for a month. Very dry here. Took some surplus from fruit bloom. Don't look for any more in '98. Have had only a few swarms. Hard year for one and all in California. I have to have *The Queen* come anyway. Yours, truly,

S. P. BURTON.

Linden, California.

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A Report.

DEAR MRS. ATCHLEY:—*The Queen* has made its regular visits for over two years now, and I am grateful to you for your kindness, but I will only accept one year gratis and will inclose \$1 for the other year and request you to discontinue the little journal to my address, not that I do not like it, for I think it the best of its kind I ever saw, especially for a beginner and if I could make bee-keeping a specialty, would not think of doing without it. Since my husband's death I have had more than my hands full, and a greater part of the time my poor bees have had to look out for themselves; of course they have not done as they would if they had been properly cared for. I only have three stands and this

has been an unusually poor year for bees here, it has been so very dry. One stand swarmed too often I think and has made no surplus; I neglected to remove the extra queen cells, another I have just taken 20 pounds of honey from in 1 pound sections, the other is a new swarm, but seems to be doing nicely. I wish I had more time to devote to them. Yours sincerely and gratefully,

MRS. J. W. BATES.

Upper Lake, Cal., July 23, 1898.

Friend Mrs. Bates—your kind words are accepted and I must say that that is one part of my religion, to help the widows and orphans all I can and at any time I can be of any service to you let me know.

* * *

Testimonial--Bees Swarming, Etc.

THE ATCHLEY BEE CO. :—The 5 b. queen I ordered of you arrived in fine condition. She is a beauty and had a frame full of eggs the second day after I introduced her. This a good honey year for Washington, but the bees are determined to swarm under any and all conditions, not only one time but five or six times unless they are watched closely. Yours, etc.,

H. F. SHEARER.

Ross, (Seattle) Wash., July, 1898.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

E. J. ATCHLEY, - - Editor and Business M'gr.

...ASSISTED BY...

WILLIE, CHARLIE AND AMANDA ATCHLEY.

MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY, Editress and Manager
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General Instructions.

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

Address all communications to

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY COMPANY,
Beeville, Bee Co., Texas.

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

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, AUGUST, 1898.

S. ELLIOTT, Jr., of the Levels ranch, sold 30,000 lbs. of honey to the Jennie Atchley Co., of Beeville, recently.—Cotulla Record.

We also bought from other small-

ler producers at Cotulla, 10,000 lbs. more, making two car loads, and we bought several thousand pounds at Pearsall.

E. J. ATCHLEY, Sr. member of our firm, is now out west, together with Charlie, buying honey to fill our pressing orders. Father reports that the weather is extremely warm and the country needing rain badly, all the way from San Antonio to Laredo, along the line of the I. & G. N. Railroad.

As far as we have been able to learn, bees have done poorly all over Southwest Texas this season, so far. We are hopeful of a good fall yield, but we may not get it.

WE finish the Central Texas convention report with this issue.

BEEES are not doing anything now and are seemingly going through winter as it were, and when our fall rains come, things will come forth with spring like freshness and practically speaking our second spring begins.

WILLIE is up and able to take charge of the office affairs while father and mother are away this month. Mother left for San Antonio and West Texas towns Friday, August 5, and will join father soon and both will return home this month.

Convention at Omaha, Sept. 13-15.

Finally the date of holding the next annual meeting of the United States Bee Keepers' Union has been fixed for Sept. 13, 14 and 15. The place—Omaha was decided upon several weeks ago. Here is a notice from secretary Mason:

STA. B. TOLEDO, OHIO, July 23, 1898.
ED. TOR SOUTHLAND QUEEN:—I have just received from Mr. Whitcomb the following letter in regard to rates, etc., for the convention of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union which will explain itself:

OMAHA, NEBR., July 18, 1898.

MR. E. WHITCOMB—Dear Sir:—Confirming our talk this afternoon I wish to advise that the Western Passenger Association has put in a rate for the Annual National Encampment Sons of Veterans United States of America, Sept 12 to 16, as follows:

One lowest first-class normal tariff fare for the round-trip, plus \$2.00, from western passenger Association territory east of and including Utah except that from points within a radius of 150 miles of Omaha rate of one fare for the round trip will apply.

The following rates apply from the extreme terminals on the east: Chicago \$14.75, Peoria, \$13.25, and St. Louis, \$13.50. Tickets on sale Sept. 10 and 11, and from points west of Colorado and Wyoming State line, Sept. 9, from points within a radius of 150 miles of Omaha, Sept 12. Tickets good to return Sept. 12. We will endeavor to have these rates extended to cover all the United States and would suggest that it would be a very good rate for the bee-keepers' meeting.

Yours truly,
W. N. BABCOCK,
Manager Department of Transportation.

It will be seen that the above rates are lower than those given in my previous notice of rates. Mr. Whitcomb writes:

The above rate is the best in sight, Hotel rates and place of meeting will be arranged a little later on, but it is thought that the members can be quartered in private families at \$1.00 per day, and that hotel rates can be secured at about \$2.00 per day."

This allows the Executive committee to fix on Sept. 13, 14 and 15 as the time for holding the convention, commencing on the 13th at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and closing the evening of the 15th.

The program for the convention is not yet quite completed, and will not be in time to be put in the monthly bee-papers before September, but will be in the American Bee Journal and Gleanings by August 15. The program will be similar to the one prepared for the Buffalo convention last year, containing bee-keepers' music, and the cover will be occupied by an illustration containing the photographs of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee, with an appropriate background. Any one desiring one or more copies of the program can obtain the same by sending five cents in stamps to the secretary for each copy wanted.

If the place of meeting, hotel rates, etc., are not given in the bee-papers in time, those attending the convention will find a printed notice posted in each railroad depot in Omaha, on the days of the meeting.

Any one not a member of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union may become such by sending a dollar to the secretary, or General Manager Secor, or the editor of any of the best papers. Don't send a dollar bill unless in a registered letter; and if you remit to me by post-office money order, have it drawn on Sta. B, Toledo, Ohio. A. B. MASON,
Secretary.

Now that the date of the convention is settled, everybody can begin to make plans for being present.

Remember the date—Sept. 13 to 15. And the place—Omaha, Nebraska.

LATER—Since the foregoing was put in type we have received the following letter that Mr. Whitcomb sent to Dr. Mason:

OMAHA, Nebr., July 22, 1898.

FRIEND MASON:—The Delone hotel, corner of 14th street and Capitol avenue, is where the convention will be held, and which will also be the headquarters of the Union. Rates for

rooms, on the European plan, \$1.00 a day; board \$1.00 a day. No one will be asked to double up, but each person will be given a bed, and be taken care of at this rate as long as there is a room in the house, even if it takes rooms that cost \$4.00 a day.

In order to reach the hotel from the Union depot, take the Dodge street car and transfer at 14th street for the Sherman avenue line; 5 cents pays the entire bill for car fare.

Those who desire to take rooms and secure meals outside will be at liberty to do. Rates for meals at restaurants and chop-houses from 10 to 50 cents.

The limit of tickets will give 10 days in which to see the Exposition and attend the meeting. E. WHITCOMB.

WE had a very good rain on the 20th instant, which will help our fall flow put in its appearance, and if we get another one in 10 or 20 days we will feel sure of a good fall crop.

W. R. COONS, one of our neighbor bee-keepers, is up at Pettus this week moving one of his outapiaries to a new location.

W. H. MALONE, of Couch, Tex., made us a pleasant call a few days ago on his way to Corpus Christi, for a few days vacation. He is also looking out for a new location for his bees.

WE are sorry to learn of the death of Mr. J. H. Heavin, our printer. He died on the 9th of this month at his home in Corpus Christi, Texas. He was taken sick at our place and went home, only living eight days after getting

there. Mr. Heavin was 48 years old, and leaves a wife and two sons. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved family in their bereavement. This is the cause of us getting out so late this month. We believe Mr. Heavin has crossed over the river to a better land, and there awaiting his friends and dear ones left behind to join him some sweet day.

We began the proceedings of the Southwest Texas Bee-keepers' association in this issue on page 11.

Notes of the Game.

PITTSBURG, July 26.—The second game was interrupted in a peculiar manner, and there is no rule covering the case. In the third inning a bee tried to extract honey from Still Bill Hill's head, and for more than a minute Hill was kept busy trying to drive the annoying insect away from his face and roof. His wild efforts to get away and kill the bee with his cap were ludicrous —Enquirer.

New York Quotations.

Our market is in very good shape for the new crop of comb honey. We have had several shipments of white comb from Florida, of late, this has sold at from—10c to 11½c per lb.

Market on southern extracted honey very steady, there being a good trade for the cheaper grades. We quote our market as follows:

Ordinary,	-	-	at 50 to 52c p'r gal.
Good,	-	-	at 55 to 60c p'r gal.
Florida white,	-	-	6c p'r gal.

New California is beginning to arrive. Beeswax market is quiet; prices ruling a little lower. We quote pure beeswax at 26½ to 27 1-2c.

Write us for shipping instructions.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & CO.,
July 23, 1898. New York.

OUR SCHOOL.

Mrs. JENNIE ATCHLEY,
INSTRUCTOR.



Mrs. J. Atchley—Kind friend: Will you please answer a few questions for a young bee-keeper? Not being a subscriber to your journal, I feel a delicacy in asking questions, but, however, I will venture. When is the best time to introduce queens? I have a colony that lost their queen the first of June and they reared two more but they disappeared also. Cannot tell what destroyed them; have three other hives by the side of it that are doing well. Would it be too late to introduce another queen? Is Texas horse mint a cultivated plant or not, if so how does seed sell? I expect to become a subscriber to your valuable paper some time in the near future. Yours, respectfully,

JNO. C. McCLUNG.

Sigsbee, Ala., Aug. 1, 1898.

Friend McClung:—The best time to introduce a queen is when you find out that they haven't one, or soon as you see they need a new queen. Of course, queens are easier to introduce at certain times of the year than at others, but they can be introduced at any time. I would advise you to have your hives farther apart, as the young

queens on their return get lost and enter the wrong hive and get killed. Very likely this is the case of yours being missing. Yes, horse mint can be cultivated, and does much better and yields more honey when it is cultivated. I hardly know what the seed are worth, as they are seldom if ever offered for sale. We can send you a small package by mail that you may try it.

Mrs. Atchley : I am a novice in bee culture and wish to learn, because I expect to stay with my bees and I want to join your school. I will commence by asking some questions :

1st. What is meant by drawn comb? What is meant by spring count? I notice people reporting their honey crop very often, saying my honey is so and so, including spring count. How late in the summer is it safe to transfer bees from the box hive to frame hives.

Yours, truly,

C. S. PHILLIPS.

Waco, Texas, August, 1898.

Friend P. : Our doors stand open for all, and we gladly welcome you in our midst. The word drawn comb means comb that has already been drawn out by the bees or otherwise ; it is comb that is ready for the bees to store honey in without them having to do any work on it.

Spring count means the number

of colonies they had in the spring, and the honey was taken from that number.

I never advise a novice to transfer bees unless they are gathering honey, as it is often the case when they began the work in a honey derth, they get babbing started and get the colony they are transferring killed. I would transfer at any time when the bees are working nicely and storing honey :

Jennie Atchley Co. : The queen bee you sent me came to hand Aug. 1st, and was introduced the same day. She is now looking fine and working successfully. The case is little peculiar ; a good sized swarm came out late July 21st, and clustered on a low limb. It was easily hived about noon. Soon after it came out and clustered on the front of the hive. At evening it was brushed down, put into the hive again, and moved a few feet from its stand. In the morning it came out early and clustered on the front of the hive. As the sun became warm it left the front of the hive and clustered on the same limb, in the same place it did at first. We put it into the hive again. It would not stay, but came right out, and clustered on a low bush near. We put them into the hive again. It would not stay, came out and went right into the same bush. At evening we put it into

the hive again and fastened it in with wire cloth over the openings, and as we could find no queen, sent for one. From the 22d of July to Aug. 1st we kept it fastened in, putting in honey comb for the bees to feed upon. When we opened the hive August 1st to put in the queen we found that the bees had built some new comb over a honey box put in for feed and in another place, and in this new comb were new laid eggs; I suppose laid by some of the worker bees. We took out this new comb when we put in the new queen. The swarm was partly Italian already.

If you have a catalogue or circular, giving prices, etc., I wish you would send me one. I am thinking of sending for one or two more queens soon. Yours, truly,

GEO. P. COMINGS.

Girard, Crawford Co., Kans., 1898.

Friend Comings: We have often hived a swarm twice or three times before they became satisfied and willing to stay and go to work, but believe you are the first person we have ever heard of hiving one 7 times, then had to keep them confined 9 days before they became contented. I think from the description you give that they had some kind of a queen, if they had not I feel sure they would have gone back to the hive they came out of instead of settling so many times; they were just simply dissatisfied with their new home, and did not care to stay. I think if you had given them a nice frame of brood from some other hive you would have had no trouble, as a rule this will hold them every time.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

BY E. J. ATCHLEY.

Charles and I left home overland July 16th. First day we reached the beautiful town of Oakville, the county site of Live Oak county. We irrigated our team at the public water troughs, and proceeded to Mrs. Warners, two miles north of Oakville, where we put up for the night. From Mrs. Warner we learned that bees had again lodged in the courthouse of Oakville, making the third time since we have lived in this county; as Willie has taken bees out of the courthouse walls twice, we were requested to stop on our return home and dislodge the bees again. Mrs. Warner has about twenty hives of bees, but on account of other business and the absence of her husband, the bees were allowed to swarm and take leave at will, on account of her inability to care for them, she sold them to us. On the 17th we resumed our journey, but before starting, Master Sam Warner filled our buggy with horse feed and a lunch for ourselves. About 5 o'clock that day we reached the town of Tilden, in McMullen county, a distance of about 35 miles from Oakville. Here we again refreshed our mules and ourselves with the clear sparkling running water of the Nueces river. Here on the bank of this beautiful stream we

ate our supper, fed our team and traveled about 10 miles that evening, as it was more pleasant traveling at night than day time on account of the extreme heat. We called a halt just as we passed a clear lake, and broke the darkness by lighting our lantern. Along the highwaw the chaparral brush and cactus are very thick, but we managed to get a vacant spot large enough to get our buggy out of the road and to spread our cots. We arose early on the morning of the 18th and hastily prepared our camp breakfast in order to get started while the breeze was refreshing, as before us lay a long and desolate road of about 40 miles without a single house or plantation to break the silence. As we crossed hill after hill, and valley after valley, Charles amused himself by shooting jack rabbits and Mexican quail, which are almost as thick as black birds in an old barn yard during a snowy day. The road is through a thick cactus, and the walls on either side are so dense that it is impossible for wagons to pass each other without labor and great difficulty. In fact we overtook a drove of horses that day and drove them for many miles before us before we found a place to pass them.

We reached the town of Pearsall at six o'clock with 40 miles of hot dusty road left behind us that day.

We drove into a wagon yard, watered our team and fed them, washed some of the dust from our hands and faces and proceeded to a hotel where we indulged in eating the first square meal since we left Mrs. Warners. We were a little fearful that the hotel mistress would charge us double price for our treble supper and really quit before we satisfied our voracious appetites caused by the long and dreadful hot journey that day, the latter, which is very fine in the vicinity of Pearsall. The wagon yard manager cleaned out his office and bade us spread our cots in it, our buggy and team in the yard without money and without price, which we cordially accepted and thought it a very kind act indeed.

Next morning, the 19th, we early made start for Willeis bee ranch, 10 miles west of Pearsall and reached the camp just as Mr. Whitlow was eating breakfast. Here we rested and harvested about 2,000 lbs. of honey.

Mr. Andy Mud, on whose ranch Willie has his bees located (also a bee-keeper) gave us free access to his large melon field, and we enjoyed this very much, as Mr. Mud surely knows how to grow the Alabama sweet, or Pearless melons, finer and better ones we never cut, or at least we thought so.

Continued in September Number.

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Have your orders for six or more Untested Queens booked thirty days before you want them sent and get 10 per cent. discount from above prices, and also get them on time. Bee-keepers' Supplies. Send for circular.

E. R. Jones, MILANO, TEXAS.

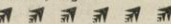
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		Pit game, Pekin ducks, Buff Pekin Bantams.
		Write for prices.
		Box 423.

DR. C. S. PHILLIPS, Prop.

Box 423, Waco, Texas.

THE AUSTRALIAN

Bee Bulletin.

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

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

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TAR HEEL NOTES!

505

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

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

The writer has just reached home
in time to get in a word before the
last form of this issue goes to press.
We kindly ask that you look over
and forgive the many mistakes this
month. When we left home some
thing over a month ago, we had a
good printer, but he was called
away by death, which left The
Queen without a printer. The
children have gone ahead and got
out the paper as best they could,
and had neither editor nor proof
reader, and it gives us pain to look
over the paper and note the very
many mistakes that have to go out
to our kind readers. But, we kind-
ly ask the critics, to be as merciful
as they can and all others who will
tender us their sympathy, as the
children have done the best they
could under the circumstances. We
now have another printer and the
editor is at home, and we will try
to get out as correct matter as our
ability will allow, and trust that
you may be able to get at the
meaning of the matter given in this
issue, even if you have to do some
guessing.

E. G. A.

Look out next month for Stach-
elhausen's article on how many
worker cells in a square inch and
many other good articles which
have been crowded out this month.
We want to be on time for Septem-
ber.



INFORMATION!



Give us your address in exchange for
Our New 1898 Catalog.

We are pleased to inform the readers of *THE QUEEN* that we have purchased a New Process wax sheeting machine, and we will be glad to sell you your foundation for 1898. Our catalogue tells all about our new foundation, supplies and everything that bee-keepers need.

W. R. Graham & Son, Greenville, Hunt Co.,
Texas. *if*

BEE-KEEPING FOR BEGINNERS.

A NEW BOOK—Price 50 cents. It is up to date—Tells you all about bees; how to manipulate and manage them in order to secure the most profit. Posts you in queen rearing. This book has been written for the South, but it can be used as a guide, where the honey bee is cultivated. Every bee-keeper should have a copy. Bee-keepers' supplies at bottom prices.

J. P. H. BROWN, Augusta, Ga.

J. M. Jenkins,
Wetumpka, Ala.

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Send for sixty page catalogue—Free.

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Don't wait until your bees are

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They do Swarm.

REMEMBER



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

we are receiving daily:

FRIENDS:—The hives to hand in good condition. I am more than pleased the lumber is good, and the workmanship is excellent too, and a few (one or two) pieces of each kind allowed for splitting. Please accept my thanks for the way you filled my order.

Yours Truly, MERRILL W. SMITH, Cuero, Texas.

The Jennie Atchley Company.,

Beeville, Texas.