



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

The Southland queen. Vol. I, No. 9 January 1896

Beeville, Texas: The Jennie Atchley Company, January 1896

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/QHDNKPNV4EFVY9A>

<http://rightsstatements.org/vocab/NKC/1.0/>

For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>


The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.



THE 
Southland
Queen.

Beeville, Texas.

JANUARY, 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.

✱ ROOT'S COMB FOUNDATION! ✱

New Product.

We are pleased to announce that, having secured
controll 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.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

MOTTO: FAIRNESS.

Vol. I.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, JANUARY, 1896.

No. 9.

Notwithstanding the sickness in Bro. Hutchinson's family, the REVIEW comes brim full of good reading.

How do you like our new type and new paper? Don't you all think this number is a great improvement?

This, the 9th day of January, is a beautiful day. The bees are gathering pollen, and they seem to be enjoying the bright sunshine.

The boys had a fine trip to Wharton, in the bee-wagon. They found bee-trees, killed game, and on the home stretch gathered a load of bees.

We have received the catalogue of J. M. Jenkins of Wetumpka, Ala. It is almost a book on southern bee-culture, and gives lots of information.

We have the finest prospects for a prosperous bee year in this county that we have ever had. Plenty of winter rains. Horse-mint and all vegetation looking well.

We might call this our convention number, and as we have to allow so much space for these reports we will have to cut our school a little short this month.

We have just had one of California's bee men cast his lot with us. He is well pleased with the country, and is now beginning to start an apiary near by. His name is G. P. Shires, and he hailed from Lake County.

W. O. Victor of Wharton, Tex., says his aspirations run so high in the apicultural line, that wishes to soon see the day when he will have 1000 colonies. We think Bro. Victor will not be long in reaching that number, from what we saw over there.

Talk about tow prices on cotton, and on farm products, and "wars and rumors of wars." We love to talk about bees down this way, and Mrs. Victor says she can imagine the house all-a-buz in the morning after we had sat up and talked "bees" till the small hours of the night.



NEW YEAR GREETING.

KIND STUDENTS:—

Before we "call books," I wish to greet you all as we start out on the new year, and I wish you, one and all, a prosperous year. Let us resolve to help each other, and when we find out any thing, or make a discovery that we think would be likely to help others, by all means let us have it, and then at the end of '96 we will feel that the world is better off by our having lived in it this year. I know it is the disposition of some of us sometimes, to keep what we know to our selves, but when we look at it in this way; that if our fore-fathers had kept all they knew to themselves, our progress would have been much slower than it has been. Let us all try to realize that we are not going to stay here always, and it will add to our pleasures, and to the world some knowledge, if we impart to others what we have learned.

This paper has thrown wide open its pages for all bee-keepers alike,

and the little ones can be heard from as well as the big ones. Do not be afraid you cannot be understood, or that because you write and spell a little bad, that we will "snub" you, but rather we take it the other way, and find it is not always the flowery writer that gives the most real light. Now let us hear from all.

With the compliments of the season, I bid you good morning.

JENNIE ATCHLEY.

LESSON NUMBER SIX.

How shall I know when to begin working with my bees in the spring? Also how soon can I begin to spread the brood, and when must I feed to stimulate the bees?
A Scholar.

If you are satisfied that your bees have plenty of stores, I would not disturb them till the weather gets nice and warm, as I have failed yet to see the good in disturbing the bees in cold or cool weather. You must be your own judge, somewhat in this matter, as locality has so much to do with it. If your bees really need feed, I would fill an empty comb, or one side of the comb any way, with sugar syrup, and hang it right up close to the bees, and they will take it out and the cluster will not be broken, or the disturbance do much harm. I would not feed to stimulate at all, unless you wish to do so for a spe-

cial purpose, such as getting early drones, etc., and in these cases I would feed a tea-cup full, say each evening till the bees are highly stimulated, or till you see them start white comb about the top bars, then hang a nice drone comb right in the center of the brood nest, and keep up slight feeding, and you will soon have drone eggs. It is very risky to spread the brood till good settled warm weather comes; however, the strength of the colony to be manipulated has something to do with it, but if the colony is any ways weak I would go slow in spreading the brood. Watch your seasons, also your flowers, and soon you will learn better than any one else when to begin spreading brood. I think it just as safe to let the bees have their own way about it, if they are in good shape, as they will spread their own brood nest soon enough, and sometimes I have noted that they got fooled, and lost a good lot of brood. You see when the brood nest gets spread out over too much space, with a scanty amount of bees to cover it, a cool rain or a cool day or two, sometimes causes the bees to contract their brood nest, and of course the outside brood is lost.

If you are running your bees for honey, I would not advise too much fussing with them, but only see that they do not suffer for stores, or room and let them have their own way, will usually pan out best.

It may not be out of place to kind o' rehearse some of our lessons, as it is one of the all important things, to look after the bees in regard to mice getting into the hives, and if you have any out-yards, it may be well to look out for skunks, as we have been bothered considerable this last fall with them. Some of the colonies that you thought were all right last fall may need attention now, as some times robbers get to bothering some colonies and steal a part of their stores, and many good colonies perish, that you thought were in fine shape. It will be a good plan to find out, if you can pretty soon, which you are going to run for, extracted or comb honey, or both, and be making your preparations. It is a bad idea to wait till you see a swarm hanging on a limb before you order your supplies, and let the honey harvest come without any supers ready. Suppose you was a farmer, and allowed planting time to arrive without any land prepared to plant; what kind of a farmer could you be called? It is the same way with bee-keepers. If we are going to expect a harvest, and do not sow, I am afraid the harvest will be slim. Remember, we ought to begin at least six weeks before the harvest, to have the bees in tip top shape.

If your bees have plenty of honey, you can stimulate them by uncapping some of the sealed honey

and hanging the combs in the middle of the brood nest. It is best to notice pretty close on this stimulating business, as most colonies usually come on fast enough without any stimulation, but these instructions are for those colonies that seem slow to get started.



HOW TO MAKE NUCLEI.

As I have been asked these questions, I will try to the best of my knowledge and as plain as possible to tell them how.

First, make your colony queenless that you want to make your nuclei out of, that they will be ready to receive a queen cell at the time you form the nuclei, and if it is in the spring or summer, it will not require many bees, (that is, old bees) but I think that a quart of old bees, a frame of hatching brood, with two or three pounds of honey, will be sufficient. Give each a cell and an empty comb if you have it, if not, foundation will answer the same purpose. Then close the entrance and place them in a shade or house, and let them

remain three days, at which time you will be likely to find a young queen and lots of young bees; then place them on the stand where you want to remain through the season.

Nuclei made in this way have given perfect satisfaction, and they can be built to full colonies by winter, if managed in the right way and run for queen rearing nuclei during the summer.

What I mean by the right way, is; let every queen you rear in them lay until her brood is sealed. But sometimes a queen breeder gets crouded and can't do this, though I believe he actually would make money by letting every queen lay until her brood is sealed, because he would never send out a queen that was not all right, and would never send a customer a drone laying queen, besides he would have the benefit of her laying and keeping up the nuclei. In regard to the

DISTANCE BETWEEN NUCLEI FOR queen rearing; I think that they should be at least 10 feet. I think from this on, I will have mine 12 feet apart each way, as I had one yard 12 feet apart each way last year, and I found that I had fewer queens lost in that yard than any other, and no mixing up of queens.

I will relate a little experience I had once. I, at one time, filled the front yard full of nuclei, and had them all the way from 5 to 8 feet apart, and had them all with

young queens, all the same age, and of course when the time came for them to take their flight, they all, or nearly all, took their flight the same day, and I went to examine them one evening and found as high as four young queens in one nuclei. Of course the bees had them all balled. Then I had a time caging and introducing them. I found that the nuclei that the most of the queens were in were the strongest, and the weaker ones had no queens at all. This is why I say have them 12 feet apart.

WILLIE ATCHLEY.

MRS. E. O. SWAFFORD'S
REPORT.

MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY CO:—

I have but little to say in the report of my apicultural business at the close of '95. I am a new beginner; this year is my first with bees. My husband has had some experience, and although he has but little time, he helps me some, and tells me how to work. With his help, and the help of The Southland Queen, I have done very well this year.

In the spring I had one hive, and bought two more. 'Long late in the summer I caught one swarm. By artificial swarming I now have ten hives, all in good shape, except two hives, which I will have to feed through the winter. The

way I feed, is simply to take out an empty comb and pour sugar syrup into the cells, and place them back in the hive late in the evening. Bee-keepers may not agree with me in this method of feeding bees, and I don't know how it will work in winter and spring, but it has done well so far with my bees. I have lost four colonies; three from robbers, caused from feeding where other bees could get to the feed. Mice killed the other. I got only 50 or 60 lbs. of comb honey this year, but I got the bees, and feel very well satisfied with them. I now have eleven hives of bees, with the one my husband bought last week, all in home-made, Langstroth hives, on Hoffman frames, except the one we bought last, which is in a box hive. I hope I will get through the winter with all of them, so I can try my hand next year. I want twenty hives next year by the time the honey flow comes.

This is a fine bee country. The mesquite being the greatest honey producer, and is good after every rain we get.

Good wishes to all the lady beekeepers of Texas, and I hope they have all made better progress than I have. I love to hear from them, and was proud to see Sister Atchley's portrait. I love to read her articles so well.

MRS. E. O. SWAFFORD.
Rosebud, Texas.

CENTRAL TEXAS BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

SPEECH OF JUDGE E. Y. TERRELL.*

[CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.]

During the second year I increased to 36. I began to learn that in order to get a crop of honey I must have my bees strong in number when the honey flow came. I began to contract the bee-fever now in earnest. Mrs. Terrell having died, I was "batching" that year. Me and my two little boys knew every queen in the yard. I subscribed for *GLEANINGS* and procured a copy of "A B C IN BEE CULTURE," and soon became a practical bee-keeper. I made but two failures, and ignorance was the cause.

Since I have learned to manage bees, I have never failed to get a crop of honey. I am constrained to believe that there is no such thing as a total failure in my locality of flowers secreting nectar. The trouble is; the bees are not in shape to gather the honey till it is all gone, and I guarantee that bee-keepers pronounce the season a failure, when if the truth was told, the bee-keeper had neglected his duty, and the bees were so weak when the flow came, they could do nothing but build themselves up. Hence the great necessity of education in our line of industry. Apiculture should be taught in every neighborhood. There never was a more grievous blunder made by people than to suppose that our sons and daughters are fit for no other avocation than to work their lives away in the cotton patch. Bee-keeping could be taught one day in each week, in every community, simply by having a few colonies of bees stationed at some

convenient place, and let teacher and pupils meet and perform all the work necessary in conducting an apiary. I am willing to help teach. Such a thing as bee-keeping never troubles the minds of our College boys. The fact is; it is a very difficult matter to make any thing out of a College student, for small things are beneath his notice, and large things are beyond his reach.

I have every reason to believe that many of our girls and boys who toil in cotton patches, hopeless of accumulating any thing more than a mere existence, could make bee-keeping pay, by learning the simple rules by which they are successfully managed; and, fellow bee-keepers, if we will put our shoulders to the wheels, we will bring bee-keeping to a higher plane, and a source of comfort and profit. These schools could be taught in the spring and summer, and the student should be in possession of some good bee book. Prof. Cook has become too scientific—I can not understand him, so I have to go back to Root and Langstroth.

I feel embarrassed to undertake to teach you about bees, but perhaps there have things come under my observation that you have overlooked. Never advise beginners to feed with sugar syrup. You had about as well tell them to take their bees by the hind legs and bang their brains out against a tree. I would advise beginners to feed by placing combs of honey in the hive that is in need of stores, and always place the honey next to the cluster.

I use the Italian bees, they are good enough for me. I would advise all to go slow on new races. I clip my queens' wings—

MR. HENSLEY:—"What do you clip their wings for?"

To keep the bees at home, in case they swarm in my absence, and to pre-

*By mistake, we gave Judge Terrell's name in last issue as A. W. TERRELL, when it should have been E. Y. TERRELL.

vent two or more swarms clustering together. Artificial swarming may work well for an experienced bee-keeper, but beginners had better let nature take its course. When bees swarm, they are prepared to set up a new home. They carry wax with them to their new abode for the purpose of making comb. They are anxious to use this surplus wax, and if you deprive them of this privilege by hiving them on drawn combs or full sheets of foundation, you are looser by the operation. Root says that bees consume 20 pounds of honey in secreting one pound of wax. This is why I invariably hive my new swarms on starters, or just half combs enough to fill the hive.

I run my bees for extracted honey, as I can make more producing extracted honey at 5 cts. per pound, than I can producing comb honey at 12½. I never monkey with new inventions. Use the standard hives, frames and fixtures and you will be on the right track.

When my bees get to killing time by clustering on the outside of the hives, I just smoke them back and enlarge the entrance, and every thing goes to work. I use cotton seed for smoker fuel—they last longer and make a better smoke than any thing I have tried.

A beginner should not start in with too many bees. Begin with a few, and build up. You will find that it will pay better than to start with more than you can manage and build down.

At the close of Judge Terrell's speech, the regular program was taken up.

I. Are drones of any other use than fertilizing queens? If so, for what?

C. B. BANKSTON:—"I have always been under the impression that they were not, but some of my friends insist that their drones lay eggs. If you take

this argument as conclusive, they may be used for other purposes. (Laughter.)

JUDGE TERRELL:—"They are good for nothing else."

MR. HENSLEY:—"Does the bees feed the drones? I have been told that they did."

JUDGE TERRELL:—"I believe they do, but do not think that it is necessary, they can help themselves."

MR. HENSLEY:—"Are they capable of carrying honey with them, like the worker bees?"

JUDGE TERRELL:—"I am of the opinion that they can, as they have a honey sack."

C. B. BANKSTON:—"I am constrained to differ with the Judge a little. I hardly think they are capable of carrying supplies with them, as I have on several occasions, carried drones from one yard to another, and in every case where I failed to provide them with food, they starved to death. I do not think that the bees feed them in the hive any more than they do each other. In moving drones from one yard to another, a few bees put in with them will answer the same purpose as food."

MR. HENSLEY:—"I thought I understood you to say that bees did not feed them."

C. B. BANKSTON:—"Bees will feed them if it is necessary. This shows that bees carry supplies with them. It is not necessary for them to feed the drones if there is food to which they have free access. A queen is like a drone. They will starve in less than an hour if they are not supplied with food. I have pinched a many a queen open, and I have never saw a honey sack in one. I believe they are like a drone in that respect. I saw a virgin queen go out and stay an hour once, but may have been fed on the trip by some

queenless bee."

MR. CARNES:—"That is all the use I have for drones. They are absolutely unfit for any thing else, other than fertilizing queens in my bee yard."

2. Are drones from laying workers of any value?

MR. BANKSTON:—"They are no good for me."

WILLIE ATCHLEY:—"Ditto."

3. What influence on the progeny has the drone?

MR. BANKSTON:—"Has just as much influence on the progeny as the queen has, books and big bee writers to the contrary. But I am learning some things by practical experience. Learn by experience, and then you will know. Don't understand me to say that books are not necessary to begin with. You can never get started to learn without a book or teacher one. Books are good, but not always true."

JUDGE TERRELL:—"There is no doubt about the male (drone) having some influence over the bees."

4. Is a uniform size of hives, sections and frames essential in an apiary?

JUDGE TERRELL:—"Very essential."

MR. CARNES:—"I would not have two sizes of hives in my yard."

MR. BANKSTON:—"I want every thing interchangeable."

E. R. JONES:—"Exceedingly necessary to have every thing uniform in size."

G. W. BEARD:—"I use a uniform size of hives and frames."

MR. WATSON:—"I believe in uniformity."

5. Which is the best hive and frame?

JUDGE TERRELL:—"Ten frame Sim-

plicity, L. hive is what I use."

G. W. BEARD:—"I use the L. hive."

E. R. JONES:—"The simplicity hive is my favorite, with thick top bar frames."

MR. HENSLEY:—"Do you use frame in top and the bottom the same depth?"

JUDGE TERRELL:—"Certainly."

MR. HENSLEY:—"I have considerable experience with bees building combs across the frames. What is the cause of this? Are bees inclined to build combs East and West, as some say they do?"

MR. BANKSTON:—"I do not believe they have any particular way to build the combs. You may have a dozen swarms in log gums, and lean the hives North and South, and they will all build their combs North and South. They care nothing about which way the comb is, if they can get honey enough to fill them."

6. Should the combs run across the entrance, or with the ends running to it?

All agreed that the frames should run lengthwise of the hives. But Mr. Hensley said that he could not see why a bee had rather walk on the combs to where it wanted to unload, than walk on the floor of the hive.

7. What is the proper distance for frames from center to center?

MR. BANKSTON:—"I was taught that combs should be spaced $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch apart. I believe this is near enough right. Let me impress upon the minds of all who are here, the importance of correct spacing. I have transferred a great many bees for my neighbors, and leave all the frames correctly spaced, but after they have gone through the

hives in my absence, I find the frames spaced from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart. Bees can not thrive in this condition. One of my neighbors bought frames and made hives and transferred his own bees. I passed his house one day and he insisted on me getting down and looking over his bees. I told him I was in a hurry, but would glance over his hives and see how things were. The first hive I came to, was, I think, about 8 inches wide. I looked in and found 8 Langstroth frames crowded into it. The next one I came to, was, I think, about 15 inches wide, and it also had 8 frames. The next one seemed to be a cracker box, and looked to be about 20 inches wide. I began to get tickled over his idea of bee-keeping, but as soon as I could control myself, I asked him why he had 8 frames in all of his hives. He said he thought 8 frames a standard. I supposed if he should have a swarm in a box car he would have only 8 frames in it." (Laughter.)

E. R. JONES:—"Fellow citizens; there is, according to scientific bee-keeping, a specified distance between the combs. I am aware that some of our greatest benefactors and "theorizers" differ widely upon this all-important point, but my observation is that $1\frac{3}{8}$ is the proper distance from center to center, that being the standard spacing. I am at present, experimenting somewhat with closer spacing. I speak from a comb honey standpoint."

JUDGE TERRELL:—"I think Mr. Bankston is about right, to give the proper heat. They are more inclined to build burr combs when left a little wide."

MR. CARNES:—"If the top bar is an inch wide, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch is about right between top bars."

G. W. BEARD:—"My frames are spaced about like Mr. Jones'."

8. Italianizing. When and how should it be done?

JUDGE TERRELL:—"In the spring, if you are a novice, and of course you are, or you would not ask the question. If you understand queen rearing, you could rear queens and Italianize by having a lot of Italian drones on hand, but if you have to buy queens, I will give you a good plan for introducing them. Take a piece of wire cloth, fold it around a broom stick, stop up one end with bees wax, put the black queen in at the other end, place cage at top of hive and let it remain there till the bees get restless and uneasy about the queen, then remove cage with black queen, and place cage containing Italian in its place. If the bees show a disposition to ball the queen, pour extracted honey or sugar syrup over them. Do this about night, to prevent robbing."

MR. BANKSTON:—"Any time of the year. The sooner the better."

MR. CARNES:—"Any time, just so it is done. Raise queens if you can, if not you had better buy them."

9. What are the essential qualities for making a successful bee-keeper?

MR. BANKSTON:—"An even temper; steady, firm, resolute stickability. Perseverance, forbearance, patience, prudence and common sense. I was at a bee-keepers' convention at the apiary of The Jennie Atchley Co. last winter, and this same question came up, and I believe this was about the sentiments expressed by all."

JUDGE TERRELL:—"You may take the worst infidel, and if you can induce him to study practical bee-keeping till he makes a success at it, it will undoubtedly convert him to the belief that there is a Supreme Being. A man must be a

close observer, attentive to his business, industrious."

E. R. JONES:—"I do not believe I ever heard of a bee-keeper killing himself drinking, or going to the penitentiary; nor I never heard of one becoming a millionaire. So one must be an all-round, good fellow, and always ready to do every thing at the right time."

[CONTINUED IN NEXT ISSUE.]

PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY.

BY C. E. WOODWARD.

The practical bee-keeper is such because he is interested in the honey bee, and likes their care, management and breeding. He does not pose as any thing beyond his professed occupation, and yet it is within the limits of the strictest truth, to declare him a practical philanthropist—one who loves and helps his fellow man.

Father Langstroth was a philanthropist, as well as one of the most practical bee-keepers this world ever had. I had the good fortune of a personal acquaintance with this noble benefactor of the bee-keeping world. The above statement may not apply so strongly to bee-keepers, as it does to certain classes among them, yet, it in some degree is applicable to all, for all, even the strictest bee fanciers, add to the food supply of the nation, and, the multiplication of healthful food products is a beneficent work.

The queen breeders, in addition to helping measure the food products, add to the sum total of beauty, and that is tantamount to saying that he adds to the sum total of human happiness. People are prone to forget how large a share beauty has in domestic economy. The golden strain of Italians have been sought and obtained, without lessening the utility, of which Mr. A. I. Root has so strongly condemned. The introducer of valuable foreign varieties, are the queen breeders who, best of all, deserve the title of practical philanthropists. The claim of the practical bee-keeper or honey producer to philanthropy, rests solely on the ground of the augmentation of the supply of healthful food products. By furnishing honey, in large quantities, at reasonable rates, he enables the great class of consumers to select, in variety, that otherwise would be impossible.

It does good, sometimes, to get outside of ourselves and take our bearings. If we are intensely interested in breeding; our queens, our bees, our thoughts are wholly taken up by our labor. We forget the real dignity that there is in this occupation. We admire the man who endows a church, a college or a hospital; but the church may teach heresy; the college may produce lop sided minds; and the hospitals may kill as many as it cures; but while these admirations are de-

served, and while these endowments are usually of vast public value, we should not forget that without danger of our gifts being perverted, we may be all our lives, what these men and women have been for only a few brief moments—possibly only on their death beds—great benefactors of our time.

Think for a moment, the vast value the Carniolan bee will be. They can be kept profitably in places where the black bee gathers little or no honey. Again I say, whoever imports from abroad, a better variety than is already in the country, or where by the skillful combination of the old elements, he produces a new variety that has greater economic merits than any variety of its class existing in the country. He is conferring a public benefit, and is a public philanthropist. Blind Huber was the first great philanthropist, next came Quinby; the next, I think, and perhaps the greatest of them all, was the Rev. L. L. Langstroth. Why? Because he, in a single generation promoted the efficiency of human labor, which he has diverted to the use of man. All such are philanthropists.

C. E. WOODWARD.

Ford, Ohio.

The "Queen's" subscription list continues to grow, which shows the appreciation of our many bee-keeping friends. Thanks.

NON-SWARMERS NO GOOD.

—
We have a new boy at our house six weeks old. Mother and child doing well.

J. D. GIVENS.

Lisbon, Texas, Jan. 7, 1896.

[Hurrah for Texas! We have no faith in non-swarmers any way.—Ed.]

ANOTHER ONE COMEING.

—
We are expecting another California man in with a car load of bees, between now and March first, as he says he will loose his bees or feed if he stays there, as they have had no rain for some time, and the grain is all dying. California is all right when she hits, but better come to a country where you do not have to depend on weeds, but where honey is given by shrubs and trees, rain or no rain.

IS IT DEAD OR ALIVE?

—
We have been charing that Heddon's bee paper was dead, and then comes the news it is not dead. We have heard of people being buried alive, who were taken for dead, but this is the first paper we ever heard of that was buried alive. How is it Bro. Heddon, is your paper dead or alive?

Subscribe for the "Queen."

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY, - - EDITOR.

— ASSISTED BY —

WILLIE ATCHLEY, CHARLIE ATCHLEY, AND
MISS AMANDA ATCHLEY.

E. J. ATCHLEY, - BUSINESS MANAGER.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, - - \$1 00
Sample copy free.

Advertising Rates.

One inch, one time, - - \$1 00
" " " year, - - \$10 00

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

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

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

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, JANUARY, 1896.

Get your honey up in good shape, and attractive style, and we think you will have but little trouble in finding a market at remunerative prices, right in Texas.

We want to get some foundry people to make us some honey gates that will fit our screw cap cans, so that small retailers can draw the honey without wasting it. Who will get it up?

Please allow us to say that corn planting will be begun here in two weeks, and that time of year brings flowers, and with the fine season we have in the ground, we expect great things, both for bee-keepers and farmers.

Please notice our new ad's this issue. These people we have been acquainted with in business for many years, and they will all treat you right.

We are now undertaking the job of creating a demand for honey, or rather getting our large merchants of our largest cities to do so, that we may have a home market for all the honey Texas produces.

Bees wax holds up pretty well for winter time, and we look for it to go up some next spring, so it will stand all bee-keepers in hand to take good care of all bits of comb, and get it to wax, ready for market.

We note in a social letter received lately from J. F. McIntyre of Sespe, Cal., that they are fearful they will not have rain enough this winter. He says: "We are having short rains and do not expect any honey in '96."

We are receiving letters already, that bee-keepers are going to be with us at our next meeting of the Southwest Texas Bee-keepers' Association. We want the biggest meeting that Texas ever had. Sept. 16 and 17 is the time, and we want you all to keep this in mind, and come and let us have a good time.

Well! Well! What do you think we saw today? We saw J. T. Calvert kiss his father-in-law, A. I. Root.

How was that, when you live in Texas and they in Ohio?

We picked up that bright and spicy bee paper, *The Cannadian Bee-Journal*, and began turning through the pages of the Dec. No., and found the photos of the two, opposite each other, and they were placed in such a manner that when we closed the book, Calvert kissed Bro. Root on the left cheek. This is nothing, as it only shows love, what we all need more of. Bro. Holterman deserves credit for the present appearance of that paper, as it is now better than ever before.

Willie has just came in from his apiary today, and says that on examining his bees, he finds them in tip top shape, all but two Carniolan colonies, and they were in almost a starving condition. These same two colonies, he says, had more than 40 pounds of honey at the close of the season last year, but Carniolans do not stop breeding in this climate till they use up every bit of their honey; and this is why we say that we believe the Carniolan bees will not do for the south, but think they will be all right in the north, as they need bees up there that will build up fast in the spring, and there they have weather cold enough to stop their breeding.

What about new improvements in the apicultural line? We don't remember of seeing any thing new for some time. Has bee-keeping reached the top? We suppose that it is just as well for all of us that we rest a while at the point we have reached, and let every thing catch up, and then something new will appear.

Remember, we do not pesurade any one to come to Texas, but we answer all inquiries about the country, as a bee country, and tell the truth as we see it, and if people are willing to work, and run their bees as they should be run, they will always get honey here.

To those we send sample copies to, we wish to call the attention that when you send in your subscriptions you may expect a copy of the "Queen" soon, which is evidence to you that we have your order, and we may not deem it necessary to write you at all.

Our last shipment of queens for '95 went out on Dec. 23, and the first shipment for '96 went out on Jan. 3. This is only to show the readers of the "Queen" what kind of a country we have down here.

This delay was unavoidable, but we hope our improvements will make up for it. We will be out on time next month.

SOUTHWEST TEXAS BEE KEEPERS ASSOCIATION.

The Bee-keepers of Southwest Texas were greeted by the good people of Wharton, on the evening of Dec. 25th, in a manner that showed true hospitality. After a wholesome supper at the home of W. O. Victor, we were entertained by an interesting display of fireworks, which lasted until a late hour.

On the morning of the 26th, we were invited, en masse, to a wedding at the First Baptist Church. The solemn and impressive ceremony being performed at 10 a. m. The groom is a son of the Rev. R. P. Davant, one of our honorary members.

After partaking of a genuine bee keepers' dinner, given by the good Mrs. Victor, the members of the Association repaired to the Court House, where we were called to order at 3:40 p. m. by the President, E. J. Atchley.

After singing; "What a friend we have in Jesus," we were led in prayer by President Atchley.

Statistics were taken by the Secretary, J. O. Grimsley, and reported, as per Statistical Table shown herewith.

Besides the regular members, the following were enrolled, viz; W. H. Moses, James Moses, Mr. John Frazier, Mrs. W. O. Victor, Master Thomas Victor, Mrs. V. S. Seegar.

The following were enrolled as honorary members, viz;

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cloud, W. L. Hobbs, W. F. Lynn (of the Houston Post), A. J. Foster, Mrs. Emma Butler, Misses Nettie and Rose Warren, Miss Tru Lewis, Mrs. A. M. Watts, Miss Maggie Watts, Dr. A. J. Farrell, Rev. R. P. Davant,

STATISTICAL TABLE.

Showing the number of colonies, spring count and fall count that were represented. Also the number of pounds of comb and extracted honey taken, and amount of wax.

Names.	Spring count	Fall count.	Comb honey.	Ext'd honey.	Wax.
*E. J. Atchley.	500	300	1000	1000	500
†Willie "	20	40	250	250	
G. Campbell.		7	180		
‡J. O. Grimsley.	13	38	100	100	
R. A. Jansen.	245	280	1400	16000	300
E. R. Jones.	18	30	60	30	8
V. S. Seegar.	18	26	500		
§W. O. Victor.	450	550	8000	15000	600
Total.	1264	1271	11490	32380	1408

* E. J. Atchley, of The Jennie Atchley Co., also reported the sale of 3000 queens and 20000 pounds of bees by the pound. Also manufactured 4 car loads of lumber into hives and supplies, which was sold, in addition to about a car load of miscellaneous supplies bought of other dealers.

† Willie Atchley started with 20, four frame nuclei, requeened with Holylands and now has 40 full colonies; sold 75 queens and 100 lbs. of bees.

‡ J. O. Grimsley sold 25 queens.

§ W. O. Victor sold 300 queens, 100 pounds of bees and $\frac{3}{4}$ car load of supplies.

J. R. Foote (of Galveston News.)

Secretary Grimsley read an article from Mrs. Jennie Atchley, viz;

BEE-KEEPING FOR LADIES.

There are many ladies in our land, that could make a handsome living, and enjoy good health, happiness and pleasure, working with bees. The bee-business is not complicated, or not as much so as many other occupations, and then the work is usually light and suited to ladies. When ladies that have been accustomed to staying in doors, get out in the pure air, working with bees, it usually brings vigor, strength, remuneration and happiness. How many ladies are there in Texas today, that would be happy, bright and healthy if they had some occupation whereby they could earn their own support? I will say, without the fear of contradiction that they could be counted by the hundred. I think it is best for every lady to have some business about her home that she can call her own, and I think bee-keeping that business, where the lady may occupy her spare moments, if she has any, and she ought to have, looking after bees. I know that some ladies do not like to work out doors at all, but I think it would be health giving, and likely prolong the life of many ladies if they would get out and get more fresh, pure air. I can point to several ladies in our land today that are among the most successful bee-keepers we have, and some of them were in poor health, and but little account if they were kept in doors. Just think of Mrs. W. E. Clark of Bloomington, Cal., now surrounded with her car load of honey, raised and harvested under her own management. There are many ladies likely that do not need the money that an apiary would bring in, as they are amply supported by their husbands, but if they only had a few colonies of bees

to attend to, they would certainly find much pleasure and health in their care. On the other hand are ladies—widows, or ladies that have to depend upon their own work for a living—that could make it very profitable as well as pleasurable, keeping bees.

MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY.

"How to catch a honey flow," was taken up and discussed at length by W. O. Victor and others. Mr. Victor said;

"To begin with, we must have a good hive and queen, and a few bees to make up a colony. Then you must be acquainted with your surroundings, and know all about the flowers that furnish your honey. About two months before you expect a honey flow, go to your hive or hives, and see that each one has a good, prolific queen and a little honey. Handling, or looking through, will stimulate them and start brood rearing, and that is just what you want." At this point Mr. Victor took a hive which was on exhibition, and explained further by saying that bees cluster near the center of the hive, etc. "Four or five weeks before the flow, I take a frame or two of sealed brood from the center and place them at the out edge of the cluster, filling their place with frames of honey. This operation I repeat in about ten days, and again in ten days to two weeks. At the time, or better, just before the flow, you must fix your sections up, ready to put them on. (This op-

peration was demonstrated with a Hubbard section press and a Daisy foundation fastener.) Place your section case on, with one "bait" in each corner and two in the middle. If we have all this ready we are all right, as we often have a profitable honey flow which lasts only a few days, and by missing one day in a quick honey flow, we may miss most a quarter of a year's profit. On being asked how he kept the bees with the sections, he said he would either remove the queen or allow them to swarm, and return them to the hive. I have taken—he continued—as much as 85 lbs. of surplus from a colony in 12 days, during a quick flow, but we sometimes get disappointed when every thing is booming apparently. A flow that otherwise would have been very profitable, may be cut off by a rain, and you may not get any honey, or but little. Bees can promise much and pan out little, and then they can promise little and pan out a great deal. I speak of this in order to show you the "today and tomorrow" of bee-keeping.

E. J. Atchley concurred in what Mr. Victor had said. He had been keeping bees for several years, and the plan explained by Mr. Victor has always proved a good one.

E. R. Jones was called on to explain how to produce comb honey.

Mr. Jones said that comb honey

was his pride, and that it required a better knowledge of the business than did the production of extracted honey, and the circumstances must be more favorable. It is hard to add any thing to what Mr. Victor has said, but to produce comb honey I will take the bees as Mr. Victor left them—ready to catch a honey flow. Of course you must have the colony or colonies very strong. I invariably put on the sections eight or ten days before they are needed.

(1.) Because it discourages swarming.

(2.) They get acquainted with the section case, and are in a condition to draw out the comb and be in shape to store the honey at the beginning of the flow.

When the supers are half full or a little more, and the prospects are still favorable, I raise the first super and place an empty one under it, but if the bees are not likely to gather much, I keep just one set of sections on. It is the natural instinct of bees to close up all openings made in their work. I keep sufficient room ahead all the time.

Last year our best colony stored about 108 finished sections and one set partly filled. I never tier more than three supers high, and as a rule I use two. I select the colony that does the nicest work, and give them the sections to finish up. I find that the quicker the honey is put up and finished, the finer it

is, and brings a better price."

Mr. Atchley said his bees neted him about 35 cents per pound, and untested queens about 40 cents each.

Mr. Victor said his honey would net him about 5 cents per pound.

Mr. Jones gets 12½ to 15 cents, per pound, or about 8 cents net.

Mr. Jansen said his comb honey neted him about 6 cents, and his extracted about 3 cents.

R. A. Jansen, W. O. Victor, J. O. Grimsley, Willie Atchley and E. R. Jones, were appointed a committee to arrange a program for tomorrow.

Adjourned to meet at 10 a. m., Dec. 27.

[CONTINUED IN NEXT ISSUE.]

A REPORT FROM MISSOURI.

The bee-business in North Missouri for the past two years has been almost a total failure. The drouth and cold winters have worked sad havock among them. Few colonies survived the past winter—'94, and I have fears for '95, as nectar was scarcer this season.

W. R. ELWOOD.

Lindley, Mo., Dec. 19, 1895.

Do you take care of your cows, horses, pigs and chickens? Well, why not take equally as good care of the busy little bees?

"NOT DEAD, BUT SLEEPING."

Miss Ida Grimsley was born at Olympus, Tenn., Nov. 12, 1873, and died of Galloping Consumption, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Atchley, 2½ miles north of Beeville, on Wednesday, Jan. 22, at 9 o'clock p. m.

Miss Grimsley was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Grimsley, and a sister of J. O. Grimsley, Foreman on The Southland Queen. She was the idol of home, and the pride of the neighborhood. Was kind and affectionate, not only to her parents, brothers and sister who mourn her death, but to all with whom she was associated. The God-given gift of love being the ruling element of her nature. She was a musician of extraordinary talent, having taken a course in The Nashville Conservatory of Music.

God doeth all things well, and while we mourn her loss, there is a day coming when He will call us to join the loved one gone before.

Beeville, Texas, Jan. 26, 1896.

MR. AND MRS. W. B. GRIMSLEY,
Otto, Tennessee.

Dear Friends:—How feeble are words to carry consolation to your bereaved hearts, of a beloved daughter, Ida. A tender, clinging vine, interwoven in sweet memories from the hour the Angel first gave her to your home. A gentle spirit of light, that flitted in and out like a gleam of sunshine. No one can fill her place in the vacant chair. No one will take her place in your hearts, and you would not have the void filled, even if you could. It will be a sacred thought in years to come, to her parents and friends, that she shed radiance in the home as long as she did. It will be a blessed recollection that she grew up to love and be loved by those who will ever so tenderly cherish her sweet and pure memory. A Friend,

AMANDA ATCHLEY.

Among Our Correspondents.

ABOUT QUEEN REARING.

Written For The Queen.

When you make your double nuclei hives according to Mrs. Atchley's instructions in one of her lessons, be sure to have one entrance at one end and the other at the other end. Make them large enough to hold 7 fames when there is no division board in them, and when you dispose of one of the queens late in the season, the bees can be united in three days, by removing the division board and inserting a comb in its place.

My nuclei hardly ever swarm out, and never, when they have any brood, either sealed or unsealed, and sufficient stores.

When honey is not coming abundantly, feed your queen rearing colonies, whether the cells are being built in upper stories or otherwise, all the syrup they will take. As soon as it is sealed it is ready for your weak colonies, and you will find it is the best way to feed them, as it does not attract robbers.

The best time to ship a queen is when she has supplied her hive with eggs, and reduced herself in size, but another queen will not fly out to mate from such a nucleus quite so soon, neither are the bees

in so much of a hurry to start cells.

When you remove a laying queen is the best time to supply the colony with a just-hatched virgin, as each individual bee seems to think (if they think) that the balance decided to supersede the old queen without her knowledge or consent, and if the nucleus has been well supplied with brood and eggs, the young queen mates and begins to lay when the workers want her to, unless she should be so unfortunate as to get lost when she takes her wedding tour, but if the queen be removed as soon as she begins to lay, the workers sometimes kill the virgin, or tease her to death by trying to make her lay before she is old enough. The will of the workers plays a more important part in such matters than is generally conseded.

Feeding during a scarcity of natural supplies, causes young queens to fly, because it puts the notion into the little heads of the workers to commence brood rearing.

When you try preparing cell cups according to the Atchley plan, use a tin tube the size of a worker cell, to press the cocoon down into your wax cup, and see how you like it.

Take an ordinary hanging brood frame, cut it down to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch all 'round, nail a $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inch slat so as to have the same space, exactly, below it that you have above it, tack some strips as thin as separators

on both sides of the top and bottom bars and the middle slat, so as to form a grove $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, over and under the middle piece, and below the top bar and above the bottom bar. Now, cut up some wire cloth so as to make tubes that will fit in the groves thus formed, from one to the other, so that a bee cannot get in at the top or bottom. Dip a lot of cell cups until they get thick, or large enough to fit one end of the tubes, put them in the tubes, and then dip the ends containing the cells into melted wax, which makes it a fixture, and gives you a cell to keep honey in for your queens. Ravel out some wire, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch from the top or open end of your tubes, run a staple or loop through, made of it, and twist the ends together. When you put your queen cells into these cages, place the ends of them between the strands of wire, which should be about a half inch apart, and you will have a queen nursery that will hold any where from one to forty queens or cells.

I keep such a nursery in an upper story all the season, and, as I find that when larva of the right age are used in queen rearing, that the tenth day is too soon to give the cells to nuclei, I place them in the nursery and let them remain until they begin to hatch. The only trouble being that young queens will go into the cells and

cannot back out sometimes, and will die if neglected, but are just right when that is the case, to introduce, as they soon gnaw out, which would be the case in the cage, but the cage is in the way unless it is much larger than the cell. If you are not ready to introduce the queens as soon as they hatch, remove the cells.

Knowing that no queens are better than those reared by natural swarms, I get all I can that way, from choice queens, and allow them to hatch out in my nursery.

You may have a colony that has not swarmed in years, and another preparing to swarm, and swap queens with them, and the one that wants to swarm, will swarm, and the other will not, so it all depends upon the disposition of the bees and not the queen,

Robber bees, in fall and spring, only try to go into hives while the sun is shining on the entrance, hence those fronting north are seldom if ever bothered by them, and usually winter better, because the bees are not induced to fly when the weather is too cool, and do not cluster at one side of the hive because it is warmer, as they sometimes do when it fronts east and west.

A colony that succeeds fairly well in building up in the spring, and then supersedes their queen about the beginning of the honey flow, stores more honey, if the flow

be of short duration, than one with a prolific queen all the while, but it is usually stored in the brood chamber. Such bees often get the credit of being long lived, if the hive be examined at a time when but little brood is found, and often come out ahead the next season, as they have abundant stores from the winding up of one season to the beginning of the next.

W. H. PRIDGEN.

Creek, N. C.

FROM THE NORTHLAND.

MRS. ATCHLEY:—

I thought it might be of interest to the readers of your valuable paper, as well as to those that does not raise queens, to drop a line to you bee-keepers of the Sunny South, of our selves away up North.

I will commence about the first of May, as that is about the time we wake up here. May dawned upon us very pleasantly. Above our heads, beautiful, but found many bee hives upside down, and the bees still, in death. I lost over 20 colonies, and some lost all. On the 10th, mercury at sunrise, 58° in the shade; the 12th, 34° , ice $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick; 13th, 40° , with rain till toward evening, then it turned to snow; 14th, 29° , this morning finds us with 3 in. of snow. Cold, with frost till the 22nd, then it commenced to warm up a little, but very dry; we had two or three

showers of rain during the rest of the summer and fall. The average temperature for June, 58° at sunrise, and running up to 90° at noon, very dry. July 6, mercury this morning, 62° ; at 4 p. m., 102° in the shade; clover and other flowers burnt up with heat. Bees have gathered little honey, drouth still continues. On the 27th we had a shower of rain, about 3 hours; Aug. and Sept. about the same as former months, only cooler. But how about the honey crop? No surplus honey. A chance bee-keeper that had 40 or 50 hives would get 50 lbs. and some 100, but these were few and far between. I had 32 colonies, and got near a bite. I took off all my supers and went to feeding, might and main. In September no honey on our market; nice honey would sell for 18 to 20 cts. per lb. in the comb. Now let us hear from October. The 29th, a scift of snow, mercury 28° . Nov. 9, 32° , snowed and blowed all day, 6 in. deep; 10th, 16° ; 19th, a blizzard, snowed and blowed all day, we now have good sleighing. On the 19th 2 in. more of snow; on the 25th, snow; 26th, rain and snow, trees covered with ice, every thing a glare of ice, the sleighs and cutters (one horse sleighs) are going just splendidly. Dec. 12th, 9° below zero; 17th, rain, snow is gently leaving us. We have had a very even temperature. Bees have not flew out to amount to any

thing for a month, but to all appearance are doing well, but wait till March and April, and then you will hear about them. I have written a long letter, and you can pick out what suits. I will endeavor to send you a little sketch the last of next month, so you can have it to put in your book in February. Dec. 19, still continues to rain; the drifts of snow are fast disappearing, and many places in the fields are bare. It rained all last night, and today, up to 2 o'clock p. m., at the close of this writing. Mercury this morning, at 48°; now it is 50°.

Respectfully.

JACOB MOORE.

Iona, Mich., Dec. 19, '95.

AN EARNEST INVITATION.

Our State Bee-Keepers' Convention will be held on the first Wednesday and Thursday in April, 1896. We are informed that Dr. Marshall, of Marshall, Texas, and Dr. Howard, of Fort Worth, Tex., will be with us—two of the oldest bee-keepers in the State, both charter members of the convention.

Bro. Bee-keepers, come and let's make the 18th meeting the most instructive and enjoyable of any preceeding meeting—come or you will miss a treat.

We are not inviting bee-keepers of Texas alone, but all. We would

be glad to see some faces from other states—come over and be with us and help us enjoy a good time. There will be no Hotel bills to pay.

The convention will be held at W. R. Graham & Son's bee-hive factory, one mile north of the Court House in Greenville.

Any questions will be promptly answered.

W. H. WHITE, SECY.

Blossom, Texas.

CAN'T DO WITHOUT IT.

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY CO:—

The Southland Queen reaches me O. K., and as I am a beginner, I could hardly do without it.

GEO. B. RAPPLEY.

Water Valley, Texas.

We don't have to "blow our own horn" very much, as you will see from the "kind words" we receive. The "Queen" is an assured success, and the encouragement we are receiving is beyond all expectations.

THE HONEY MARKET.

DALLAS, TEXAS, December 27, 1895.
 Pound sections, full weight, bright, 13c.
 " " " " d'k, 11 to 12c.
 (Light weight, 1 to 2c. less.)
 Broken comb, - - - 8 to 9c.
 Extracted, - - - - 6c.
 MORRIS & Co., Commission Merchants,
 136, 138 and 140, N. Ervay St.



KIND WORDS For The Queen.

The Southland Queen, published by The Jennie Atchley Co., at Beeville, Texas, is a monthly journal, the only bee paper published in the South. It is full of live, fresh matter of particular interest to bee keepers, whose unanimous support should be given it.—Fort Worth Gazette.

Bee culture is an industry which, though comparatively in its infancy in Texas, is making gradual headway. The Jennie Atchley Company of Beeville, Tex., is a recognized authority on all apiarian matters, publishers of the only Bee Journal in the South, and dealers in bees and bee-keepers' supplies. In renewing their advertising card which appears elsewhere, Mrs. Jennie Atchley, the president, writes: "Your paper gave me fine results last year, and I am confident it will do the same this."—Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

Mrs. Atchley has succeeded in getting a number of queens from America to Australia during the past month. We saw a packet of five, all the queens alive, and only dead bees in one compartment.—Australian Bee Bulletin.

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY CO:—

Please send me The Southland Queen for one year, beginning with the first number, as I want all the school.

We have 480 colonies, in three apiaries. Made 27 tons of extracted honey this season.

T. O. ANDREWS.

Rincon, Cal., Dec. 14, 1895.

Bee-Keepers' Conventions.

Texas State Bee-Keepers Association.

Meets at Greenville, Texas, April 1 and 2, 1896, 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.

Met at Milano, Texas, Nov. 16, 1895.

C. B. BANKSTON, Secy., Chriesman, Texas.

We have received no notice of the time and place of next meeting of this Association.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

R·I·P·A·N·S

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



STANDING INFORMATION.

What Is Needed To Start In Bee-Keeping.

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 lbs. brood foundation; one pound surplus foundation; 200 sections; one honey knife, and some one to make the start.

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. 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 have no way to compare, and see which is doing best, but of course one colony will make a start.

Queens.

Golden Italian, Three band Italian and Carniolans. Send for prices. The Jennie Atchley Co., Beeville, Bee County, Texas.

Promptly Mailed.

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

♦W. H. Laws, Lavaca, Sebastian Co., Ark.

MORRIS & CO.

136, 138 and 140 N. Ervay St.,

DALLAS, TEX.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

— AND —

HONEY DEALERS.

HONEY...

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

Notice!

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

C. M. Rivers & Sons.

Italian Queens for Sale.

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

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.

SOUTHERN TEXAS.

Lands,
Homes,
Farms,
Investments.

THE SUNNY SOUTHLAND.



YOURS TRULY,

T. J. Skaggs.

THIS is the natural home of the Honey bee, the Grape, the Strawberry, and all the vine crops.

The land of the "BIG WATER MELONS." Fine cattle and horse stock raised and developed here cheaper than any other place on

earth.

This is the natural health resort for people from the malarial districts further East, and for the weak lunged invalid from the North.

Positively free from marshes, lakes, lagoons, or any thing of a malarial breeding nature.

BEE County is filling up with a thrifty class of whites, who came mostly from the Middle, Northern, and North Western states; being the more enterprising, and, seeking new and fresher air to breathe than is found in the populous districts back East, he comes to the Beeville region to cast his lot among a thrifty class of people who have preceeded him, and who are nearly all strictly a white population.

Bee keepers are no exception to the rule, and they, too, are coming in large numbers, to gather the beautiful harvest of sweet things which await them.

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.