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The Southland queen. Vol. III, No. 12 [10] February 1898

Beeville, Texas: The Jennie Atchley Company, February 1898

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— THE —

Swarming

SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

— PUBLISHED BY —

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY COMPANY.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS.

FEBRUARY, 1898.

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 or 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

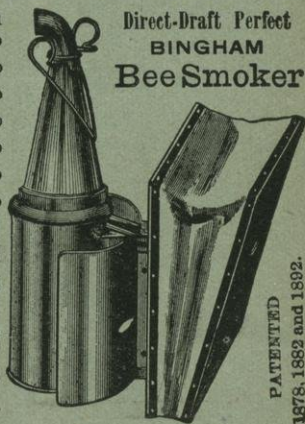
WILLIE ATCHLEY, Beeville, Bee Co, Texas.

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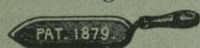
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Smoke engin { largest smok- } 4-inch stove { er made }		\$13 00-Mail,	\$1 50
Doctor, 3½ inch stove		9 00 "	1 10
Conqueror, 3 "		6 50 "	1 00
Large, 2½ "		5 00 "	90
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The four larger sizes have extra 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, : havs used the Conqueror 15 years. I was always pleased with its workings, but thnk ng I would need a new one this summer, I write for a circular. I do not think the 4-inch Smoke Engin too large. Yours, ect. W. H. EAGERTY, Cuba, Kansas. January 27, 1897.

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell Mich.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

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

Vol. 3. BEEVILLE, TEXAS, FEBRUARY, 1898. No. 12.

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—NEWS NOTES.—

At this writing, February 2, we are having a very nice rain, and if we get a real good rain now, we are most sure of a good honey season.

* * *

Bees have been gathering pollen and some new honey from wild currants for several days. A few warm days now and we will have new honey.

* * *

We are very sorry that we could not attend the Central Texas Bee-Keepers Association at Cameron. Mrs. A. was too sick for us to leave home.

* * *

From the way orders come in, we suppose that our southern bee-keepers have come to the conclusion that their honey is just as sweet, stored in native lumber as any other. Patronize home and home industry. We will make you any style of hive or frame you want. Its all the same to us.

We have just completed the 3d edition of our lessons in Profitable Bee-Keeping, and have enlarged it. We have it bound in paper cover, and the book will be sent FREE to all of our customers who will apply for it. We will add to this book from time to time until it will be the most complete book on bees and apiculture ever published.

* * *

Stachelhausen is continuing his instructive articles and will soon reach "How to manage bees for comb and extracted honey." You should not miss any of them. Also Bee Crank makes us an occasional visit, with his "Practical Plans," and he has lots of good experience. We also have articles awaiting space from a great many practical apiarists.

* * *

Our Mrs. Atchley, is now able to sit up a little while at a time, after a long illness of more than two months. At two periods during her illness we had almost given her up, but with close and careful nursing, together with the care of two of our best physicians, she is slowly recovering. She has not been able to do anything for nearly three months. We have kept her lessons up as best we could and hope that she will soon be able to take up school.

Cause of Difference Lies in the Queen.

BY BEE CRANK.

In every apiary of any size there is sure to be one or more colonies that are in advance of the others in regard to the amount of honey they gather. Colonies, that for no apparent reason, give ten, twenty, or even fifty pounds more than others in the same yard; now if we could only make every colony like that one, what a pile of honey we would get.

I believe this great difference in colonies is principally due to the queen, and if we want to raise the standard of the whole yard, we must get as many of her daughters as possible into the apiary.

Instead of letting each colony rear its own queen at swarming time, the apiarist should save all cells from the best colonies and cut out and destroy all cells from the inferior colonies, and give them one from the best colony. Of course this must be done at swarming time to secure the best results with the least labor.

In order to get a good lot of cells from some particular colony, I have cast a lot of the Doolittle cell cups and stuck about twenty in convenient places on the brood combs of the colony that is to rear

the queens; this should be done a month or two before swarming time. The bees will trim them down and round them off until they need them, then they will be built out and used the same as naturally built cell cups. These cups should be placed far enough apart that they can be cut out without injuring them. Great care should be used in handling cells containing live queens, or their wings will be injured. I once ruined nearly one hundred fine queens by SHAKING the bees from the combs when I removed the cells to the lamp nursery, the bees should be brushed off gently and the cells always kept right side up.

The best way will be to watch the cells till the bees have gnawed the sharp point off and left the end round and of a fibery appearance, this will happen about two days before the cell is due to hatch and it can then be handled much more roughly, but you should use some care even then.

Another way to introduce new blood into a colony, which I have often practised, is by what I call grafting; this has been practised among queen breeders for some years; this is the way I do it:

When the larva in an inferior queen cell is about two days old, I lift it out carefully and put in its

place a larva just hatched from a good queen. The instrument I use is a small soft pine splinter, tapered to a flat point and bent at an angle of about 1-16 or 1-32 of an inch from the end, work it gently under a very small larva and then in putting it into the cell cup, just as you touch the royal jelly, slide the splinter backwards so as to leave the larva floating on the food, if you sink it into the food it will not live and you may as well put in another at once. If you happen to get two into one cell, you can remove one in a day or two after they are large enough to be seen more plainly.

Any one who really likes to work with bees can soon learn to do this work neatly and with a good per cent of increase. The first grafting I ever did outside of my own apiary was to graft seven for a neighbor, and all developed into good queens and was the wonder of all who heard of it; they could not understand how I could make a pure black colony rear pure Italian queens.

A little attention to rearing good queens will amply repay you for all of the extra work.

Mercer county, Ill.

Prevention of Swarming.

BY L. STACHELHAUSEN.

The prevention of natural swarms has been a troublesome problem for a long time, and many different remedies are recommended for this purpose.

If we spread the brood of a strong colony by hanging a frame with empty combs or a full sheet of foundation between two brood combs at the right time, we can prevent swarming. Later in the season, when the bees occupy the whole hive, a frame of sealed brood is taken away and foundation given for it. If nothing else prevents the colony from starting queen cells all the brood is taken away and frames with starters only, are given to the colony; so placing them in the state of a newly hived swarm. This is the plan I used to successfully prevent swarming, for many years, but it takes considerable time and observation, and by taking away a frame of brood or all the brood, the colony is weakened, and we want our colonies as strong as possible.

Another way is, to remove the old queen and to introduce a young fertile queen to every colony. A young fertile queen will, as a rule, not swarm in the same year she is

Subscribe for The Southland Queen, only \$1 a year.

reared; the exchange of the queens must be done before the colony has made any preparation to swarm. It is reported that some bee-keepers failed to prevent swarming by re-queening their colonies. Very likely this exchange of queens was done too late, when the bees had already sealed drone cells or even queen cells started. I abandoned this plan many years ago, because it was too difficult to raise a sufficient number of young queens as early in the season as it was necessary. In a northern locality the bees could be purchased from the south, but this would cost considerably. Besides this, no one would like to kill a good queen reared the last season just to introduce a new one, when he does not know of what quality she will be.

I know a number of other plans to prevent swarming but never made use of them to any large extent, because they seemed to me to involve too much work.

The first few years of my bee-keeping in Texas, I received every year a large number of swarms. When I had reached the number of colonies I wanted to keep, I had very few swarms to hive. After a while I found out the reason for it. At that time I worked for extracted honey, exclusively, and every year I increased the number of ex-

tracting combs. To keep them from wax moths, I found it most practicable to keep these empty combs on top of the colonies all the year round, without any kind of a honey board between brood chamber and super. So my hives have a comb surface equal to, at least, fifteen or twenty Langstroth frames. During many years I observed that the bees in such hives swarmed so seldom, that it did not pay to watch the apiary during the swarming time. According to my experience, from one hundred such colonies, one or two will swarm, and they are generally strong enough to occupy the whole hive. By the use of such large hives, natural swarms are practically prevented, and time and work is saved. I will explain in a later article how extracted, as well as comb honey can be produced.

The spring management is very much simplified; in overhauling the colonies, only a few frames are exchanged, if necessary; no swarms are to be hived, but swarms made artificially if desired; the management of out-apiaries are no more difficult than that of a home yard. The only thing necessary is a good supply of extracting supers with empty combs.

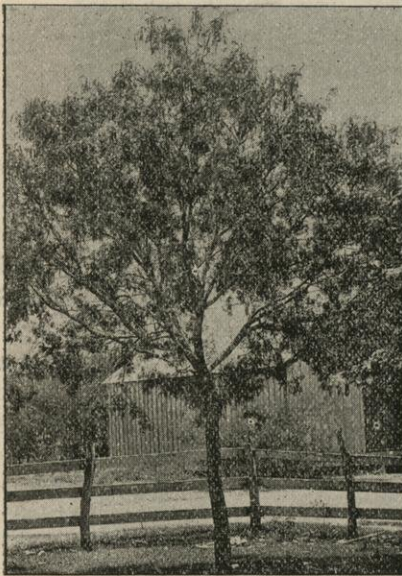
Many bee-keepers are of the opinion that in respect to swarm-

ing, the bees act many times in a way not expected, and it seems quite difficult to control the colonies at all. This is the reason I will give a hypothesis about the condition of a colony, which causes swarming, in my next article.

Cutoff, Texas.

Mesquite Tree of Texas.

As quite a number of our northern readers have expressed a desire to know more about the dry weather honey bearing tree of south and west Texas, we have had a cut made of it, and shown



herewith. This is the tree that

blooms out afresh after each good rain throughout the summer and fall seasons. It will also bloom in June in this locality, whether it rains at all or not; and always furnishes honey, but gives a better yield if the weather is moderately dry. If we have our bees in good shape the first day of June, and near a Mesquite valley, we are sure to reap a crop of almost water white honey, and of a flavor second to none in the world, or at least we think so. We can furnish seeds from the Mesquite for five cents, to pay postage. We charge nothing for our trouble and time in sending our friends seeds of Texas honey plants, only actual postage; so do not hold back on that account, but make your orders for seeds at any time.

A Dew Drop.

The Jennie Atchley Co:

Enclosed find \$1 to pay for the Southland Queen. I have the first number of your valuable journal and don't think I could do without it. I send you a picture of my bee yard, you can use it in your journal if you think it good enough. It shows myself and children in the yard. I have sixty-one colonies, most all Italian bees. I had a good honey flow this year and have sold all my honey, mostly in the home market.

J. D. SMITH.

Decatur, Miss.

From J. D. Smith.

I was born in Newton county, Miss., September 20, 1856. I lived a farmers' life under my parents' parental roof until manhood. I continued farming for myself a short while, then concluded I would go to Texas, which I did, in the fall of 1878. I went to Gonzales county; stayed there only one year, and came back to this country.

In 1882 I was married to Miss Sarah E. McMullan, bought a farm and settled down as a bread winner, in the heart of Newton county. We have four children; three boys and one girl. You will see Lady Pearl sitting on a bee hive, near the honey house; my eldest son, Ose, standing at a distance reading the A. B. C. of bee culture; the second son is standing near me; both are interested in apiculture and are ever willing to assist me in the apiary. Pearl is small, but likes honey, like Pa; she likes to go to the "shunny house" as she calls it, to get honey.

I first started in the bee business in March, 1894; started with only one hive. I purchased it from one of my neighbors. The bees were hybrid in the golden hive. I bought an A. B. C. of Bee Culture

from A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio, and a few necessary bee supplies, and started growing into the bee business. After two years experience, I sold twelve colonies, having thirty-three colonies left for the spring work of 1897.

The kind of hives I use are similar to the dove tailed; same dimensions exactly. I make the hive that I use; they are called "the Dixie." I have sixty-one strong Italian colonies, up to writing; they gathered a nice chancel of honey last year, 2,450 pounds. 600 pounds of extracted and 1,850 pounds of comb honey. How is that, for sixty-one colonies?

May the Southland Queen live and ever prosper.

Decatur, Miss.

A Report.

January 19, 1898.

The Jennie Atchley Co:

Dear Friends:—Enclosed find express order for \$1, for renewal to the Southland Queen.

We are having winter today, it having rained all during last night. It is cold, with the wind from the north, and the clouds look like snow. We had a good honey season last year; extracting hives averaging 200 pounds and comb hives 100 to 190 pounds.

J. D. GIVENS.

Lisbon, Texas.



APIARY OF J. D. SMITH, DECATUR, MISS.

Hunting Bees in Australia.

A gentleman who spent some weeks on a sheep ranch in Australia, gives a very interesting account of a day spent in bee hunting with one of the sheepherders.

The gentleman had been told that this herder had secured a thousand pounds of honey the previous season. When he heard this, he asked the bee hunter if he might go with him one day on a bee hunting expedition. The bee hunter gave his consent. The day for the expedition came. The bee hunter provided himself with some pure white cotton, a bottle with some gum and a bottle of water. They started for the bees' land. For a long time nothing occurred. At last the bee hunter gave a start, and went cautiously into a clump of flowers. Then the gentleman saw a bee perched on a stalk gathering honey. The hunter filled his mouth with water from the bottle, and when near enough squirted it on the bee, wetting it thoroughly. Deftly then he applied a piece of cotton to the back of the bee with gum. As soon as its wings were dry it started for home, the hunter and his friend following it for miles. At last it disappeared in a hole in a tree. The store of honey was found. The hunter smoked out the bees and got seven pounds of honey. When he was ready to leave, he gave an exclamation of joy as he looked at a bird, something like a sparrow, but smaller, that hovered near. This, he explained was a honey bird, and that it would guide them to the home of the bees. Off they started again, the bird flying before them. After traveling many miles the bird hovered about some trees. The bee hunter

watched. At last a bee appeared and darted in a hole in a tree, close to the ground. These bees were smoked out and another large store of honey secured. The hunter left some for the honey bird, as wages for guiding him to this storehouse.

The above article is incomplete in details of value to a novice in bee culture. It also gives facts that may interest a novice who has been led to think a yield of one hundred pounds of honey to each colony is of common occurrence.

The hunter provided himself with a bottle of gum, but as to what kind, we are left in doubt. It may have been chewing gum, gum elastic or bee gum. We take it that it was a mucilage of gum arabic, or something similar.

When the bee was found gathering honey from a stalk, it was doing something that we would be pleased to have American bees do, as there are countless millions of cotton and corn stalks going to waste, for lack of Australian bees to gather honey therefrom, if they bear any.

The combination of water, gum and cotton, to capture and mark the bee when found, was correctly used.

That Australian sheep herder must have better eyes than we Americans. For "the hunter and

his friend followed it for miles." Our American bee-keepers want their apiaries located in some inclosure, with the flowers.

Let them get some Australians and have the honey brought for miles. The Australian bee mentioned above, carried a load of cotton as well as his usual load of honey.

When the bees had been smoked out, seven pounds of honey were obtained. The smallness of the store, can, perhaps, be accounted for by the slow flight of the Australian bee. The two men pursuing this bee, probably ran about three miles an hour. Therefore, the bee, had he to make three mile trips every time, could not make more than four trips a day. So, if he had to go six miles, as it is claimed by some that our American bees do, he would have stored less than three pounds for the season.

They afterward followed the honey bird "many miles," and found another LARGE store; of course that means that the first seven pounds was also a large store.

We suppose that all this was done in one day.

Let us look into the profits visible for that long tramp of twice "many miles," then home, mak-

ing four times "many miles." Two bottles, gum, water and cotton, also material for making smoke, say only \$2; for credit we have 14½ pounds of honey, because we think the honey bird is entitled to one-half pound, out of the total of two large stores of fifteen pounds found; value at California prices, which is .03, would be 44½ cents.

I prefer to continue business in America, with Holyland bees.

GEO. MOTT.

San Diego, Texas.

A Good Plan for Selling Honey.

There is some honey here generally called "Tule honey," selling at the Pacific Rural Press market report, from 1¾ to 2¼ cents. If a person wished to feed it to weak colonies, which is a safe and quick plan?

Would it not be desirable, if retail honey dealers charge too much for their trouble to handle honey, that one or more producers go into a large town, advertise a few days ahead, and sell their honey in some vacant store. Have a health officer there or chemist, to prove that this is pure honey. Also have samples of glucose and show the people the difference in those articles. I know of grocers that handle sugar and flour at a small profit, but when it comes to honey

they charge two or three hundred per cent for their trouble.

Honey producers should also put their honey in smaller packages, holding ten, five, two and one-half pounds, etc., and one or two tiers in an eight or ten frame hive. The hive could be used again and would be that much saved in the case expenses.

The Chinese receive bologne in tin cans, all sealed up, and the cans are covered with wooden boxes. Why could not the same be done with comb honey and send it to Europe, as I think it would carry alright. A can manufacturing company here, offer five pound cans for eight cents, ten pound cans ten cents, two to three pound round tin cans \$20 to \$23 per 1000.

Bee keepers should mark their honey and have it true to name and if put up in cans have it sealed so that the contents could not be taken unless the seal was broken.

H. V.

San Francisco, Cal.

Friend V;—You have made some good suggestions regarding the sale of honey. Small packages often sell better than large ones, as some people's pocket books are not so full as others. A good plan to feed weak colonies is to pour the honey or syrup, into empty combs, and hang them in the hives, close up to the cluster, two or three combs full. One each evening is splen-

did for feeding and stimulating, and in most cases is a great plenty.—Ed.

A Report.

As the season is over and the crop sold, I consider it time to report.

With us, up here in the land of ice and snow, the season was poor. Spring was very late and cold. I took my bees out of the cellar on April 18, all in fine condition; the weather was fine for one week, then it turned cold and continued so up to July 1st. A few warm days the last week in May, brought out plum and grape blossoms, then on June 4th we had a severe freeze which killed everything. Then followed four weeks of drouth, so that the bees did not begin to swarm until July 3d, and swarming continued until the middle of August. Clover was abundant during July and August, but yielded nothing. Basswood blossomed profusely, but like the clover, seemed dry, and yielded nothing. Cold rains, lasting for three or four days at a time, continued during July and August, so that the bees were clustered like in winter, much of the time. Buckwheat yielded well in August.

September 20th, cold weather set in again, no honey gathered after September 1st. Surplus cases

all removed between September 10th and 20th. My increase from natural swarming, from 85 to 142. Surplus honey, 2000 pounds, all comb; as against 6000 pounds in 1896, from the same number of colonies.

Bees were again put into the cellar November 7, 1897, in fair condition. Heavy fall of snow on November 10th, followed by severe weather, which has continued up to date; mercury standing at zero to 22 below; since November 11th sleighing has been good. Winter weather set in earlier and has been more severe, so far than usual. My honey crop all sold at 12 cents per pound.

When I read of your bees bringing in pollen in March and November, it makes me sick to think that the ice king rules us here so completely.

E. A. MORGAN.

Chippawa Falls, Wis.

A Kind Criticism.

Friend W. C. Gathwright, of Dona Ana, N. M., has given us quite an interesting article on the management of his bees, during the last season, (and there is nothing that gives us greater pleasure than to hear that the toiling apiarist has met with success, as the result of his labor;) and I am exceedingly glad to learn that he has succeeded in discovering a method of manipulating that proves effectual every time; (for he says in manipulating fifty colonies, not one case re-swarmed; while the majority manipulated by the Golden method, re-swarmed; even to the fourth day after returning the queen which was not satisfactory. (I should think not.)

Now, as friend Gathwright, (I love and revere that word friend, it always reminds me that the blessed Savior used it when addressing his pupil,) has called in question my method, and gives his reasons why he found it objectionable in his practice, I am glad he has did so. He says the first objection he found, was that five days was too soon to cut the cells out; six was better. Why did you not try seven days, friend G., or the morning of the eighth. Bees are very wise and bull-headed also, and there never has been, isn't now, and never will be, a time when a queen and bees have the swarm fever, that they can be compelled to occupy a hive when it has a queen cell or one in construction, against their dear sweet wills, without stopping them in. (Now, in giving my method to the fraternity, I was very explicit in calling attention to the destroying of

all queen cells before returning the queen. Shake all bees off and carefully examine and destroy every cell when the queen is to be returned.

Having quite a number of letters before me as I write, from bee keepers who have tried our method the past season, I notice some laughable experiences, but in every solitary case, not one exception, when, on examination they found a cell over-looked, cutting it out and returning the swarm, all was well. Let me give you just one out of the several who did not follow the instructions given in our method, and see what the result was. Mr. H., of Addison, Pa., July 13, 1897, writes:

I now have six colonies in my apiary, manipulated by your method, and can say that I am more than pleased with your system. (Then he goes on to give his experience, and says) the first three that swarmed was a surprise; re-swarmed second day after liberating the queen. I examined and found that I had missed a queen cell; cut it out and returned the swarm. Second and third I likewise examined, while the bees clustered cutting out cells, bees returned and everything was alright. Having learned a lesson, I be-thought myself and shook the bees from the frames of the other colonies, cut out all cells as you directed, and no swarms re-issued, but success followed. Three hives, your style, have full half story supers full of honey, now, and if I continue in the bee business, I

will work my entire sixty-eight colonies by your method.

This being a gist of several, it shows conclusively that bee keepers especially, try to climb up some other way than the one marked out by those who have previously traveled the road. Friend G., says in his concluding paragraph on his method: "Better shake bees off the frame." Now, is it not a fact that friend G., is careful to have every dangerous spot marked? Nevertheless some one will not heed his timely warning, and cry out, "no good!" Friend G. has given several points in his article that we would like to take up and discuss, relative to our method, in which he mentions, "It started me in the right direction; which is not objectionable to bees; when bees swarm and act as if disgusted; and where Golden's plan fails to satisfy." But this article is already too long; hoping some time to give my views on those points as stated, I will conclude by saying that if friend G. provided his hives with side entrances, separate from brood nest, also side entrances to the supers, that bees could pass from the parent hive, down and out; cut out or destroy every queen cell when returning the queen, giving plenty of room, not less than two supers to the swarm

when hiving, he has manipulated you sent me another queen in my method; and if otherwise, he place of the one that died on the has not observed important features way here, which I introduced to Suffice it to say, I will try a col- another colony of black bees, with ony next season by friend Gath- success, and her progeny are beau- wright's method along with my ties. I may want some more this own, although I never expect to coming season. find any method that can possible Please send me your new 1898 give better results than our present catalogue and oblige one does.

J. A. GOLDEN.

Ashland, Oregon.

W. A. CORDELL.

A Letter.

The queens I sent to you for last August, I had bad luck with. If you remember, I sent for two. One died in transit and the other I introduced to a colony that I had given some larvae and eggs. Some sixteen or eighteen days before the queen arrived, during the time I was waiting for the coming queen, they made two queens. I did not know that they had made the queens until the arrival of the queen from you. Then I went to introduce the new queen, I looked over the bees and found one virgin queen, supposing that was all, I then introduced the new queen. On the eighth day after, I looked to see if she had been received and I could not find her, but, instead of finding the introduced queen, I found another little black virgin queen; and the other gone. So the two fine queens were lost, but

We give this letter to our readers, not as a testimonial, but to show how careful one should be, before a new queen is introduced. This has been the case with hundreds of people that we have sent queens to, in the last twenty years. And some declare that we sent them a little black, no account queen, all because there was a queen in the hive already.—Ed.

A Report.

The honey crop was very poor here last year and did not pay very well. It was too dry in the fall for the bees to do much, so we got but little. Honey is only worth from ten to twelve cents for grade No. 1, so you see it does not pay very well. I have done but little with my Bee Escape, so far, times are so hard that no one wants to pay out a cent more than necessary. I send you \$1 for the Southland Queen.

JAMES JARDINE.

Ashland, Neb., Jan. 7, 1898.

THE Southland QUEEN.

Published Monthly

E. J. Atchley, Editor and Business Mgr.
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Mrs. Jennie Atchley, Ed. and Manager
of School for Beginners.

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BEEVILLE, TEX., FEBRUARY, 1898.

this year; and for them to do so, they must be up and doing, and faithfully do their part, the bees will do the rest.

WE have just received a fine lot of snow white sections, from the Leahy Manufacturing Co., and they are fine indeed. These people do not belong to any combine and their sections are second to none.

THE time is near at hand when bee keepers of this section will be busy as bees, if they keep up and don't allow the bees to suffer for room. We think that we are going to have a good season, but, we yet need more rain to make it assured.

ONE of the commission houses of Texas has been doing badly with our bee keepers, or at least complaint has come in to that effect, and we have written the house about the matter; but, up to this writing, we have received no reply, although it has been plenty long enough to have gotten an answer from any part of the United States. Should this firm fail to answer our letters, we will be forced to make their names known for the protection of others.

WE want to know that all bee keepers get a good crop of honey THE American Bee-Journal don't look natural with her new title

page. By the way, we noticed that the editor of that paper takes issue against bee keepers selling their own honey in Chicago, in a late editorial. We think Mr. York takes a wrong view of the matter. When it comes to pass that a bee keeper cannot be allowed to raise and sell his honey as he pleases, then he is in a nice fix. If it had been a few farmer bee keepers that did not depend on their honey for bread and butter, that run in and sold at just whatever was offered, and injured the market, it would be quite different. But, Mr. York tells us that it was bee keepers who have honey by the tons; and that they sold it at ruinous prices. He says the prices received for the honey was 9 to 11 cents, and asks what will the honest commission men do for a living? Well, we would suggest that they buy that honey at 9 to 11 cents and pay the producers cash for it, and then make their living selling the honey at living prices. It is a pity that Mr. York did not advertise those people, so we could have found out who such people were, as they need a premium for being brave, and business men enough to sell their own honey. We would be awful glad to give them three loud cheers. We would like to know whether or not those commission men made those bee keepers an offer of 9 to 11 cents for their honey. This all very much favors a combine, and such has almost ruined the country already. We glory in the punk of the bee keeper who sells his own honey.

SOME writers have been sending us long articles, asking us to return them if we could not pay so and so for them. Of course we returned them, as the Queen, within herself is not able to pay big prices for matter, as she is young, and just beginning to learn to crawl; and in fact, we do not think that we prefer to pay for matter; as we see so much of that kind of matter that is hardly worth the paper it is written on. All paid articles are not so, but some are. We have a good corps of writers, and all of them have the welfare of bee keepers at heart, and are willing to contribute what they can for the benefit of their fellow bee keepers. It is a little like this, we always did feel a little bad to see fifteen hundred dollars worth of dishes on the table and fifteen cents worth of something to eat. We, in like manner, don't like to see or read a high priced article and only find five cents worth of information in it. There are exceptions of course, as some paid articles in our bee papers are worth twice what the

writers get for them; but, we mean as a rule. The Queen does not pay for articles in cash, at present, nor will she do so, until all the good instructive free writers play out.

At this writing, February 8, we are very busy, trying to get caught up, ready for our bee meeting which meets here at our place Tuesday, February 15.

WE are going to try as best we can, to make the Queen better and better all the time, and we are looking to this end. Just as soon as we can see our way clear, we will bring in some grand improvements.

SOME of our customers and friends are asking our opinion about the large entrance to hives, and the no-beeway sections. As to the large entrances, we think they will be all right in warm weather, but, they should be made so that they can be contracted in winter. We have often tried the wide entrances, and find them all right, and they are no new thing. Why, we have often hived swarms on combs and hung them out in the open air, where they had all out doors for an entrance, and they done all right. We also used to make plain no beeway sections

many years ago, made them by hand, and they were all right. But we discarded them on account of the much cheaper and neater factory made sections, with passage ways. One great objection we had to the no-way section was, their being so easily injured in shipping, etc. We think that we should all look out for a plan whereby we may get more and better honey, and not bother with so many proposed new, old inventions.

BRO. GRAHAM, of Greenville, says he has now purchased a brand new foundation machine, and with his new sheeting process, he expects to turn out as good foundations as any one.

At this writing, February 15th, Mrs. A., is able to sit up in a chair by the fire, and the first thing we knew, she had a needle and was sewing papers. We tell her that she must absolutely keep quiet and make no effort toward work, but her nature is to work when she can move.

WE have received the catalogue of the A. I. Root Co., and it is well gotten up, full of information and should be in the hands of all bee keepers.

Southland Queen, \$1 per year.

From Jamaica.

Allow us to congratulate the Atchley's on the splendid Christmas number, (1897,) of the Southland Queen, with its 21 articles, 36 pages and 4 fine illustrations. Friends, you are "gittin' thar," in true Texan go-ahead fashion. We must not forget Brother Hutchinson, but tender him our best wishes for future prosperity; i. e., a very large list of paid-in-advance subscribers. His December, 1897, issue of the Bee Keeper's Review, is deserving of all the credit that can possibly be given him.

As for "Gleanings," we cannot see that there is much room for improvements. We will say, we always read "straws" first, and enjoy very much the sass E. E. R. gives the Dr. E. E. R., as an editor, is certainly hard to beat. Long live Gleanings and A. I. R. Co.

"Progressive," made great strides during 1897, and during 1898 we are promised a treat. Doolittle is going to make Aiken do much more talking and we are aiking to read the results. If Doolittle can draw out our friend of the roof-tops, it will certainly be much to the benefit of matters apicultural.

The A. B. J., we could "tend bees" without, it is true, but we wont. Brother York has certainly

got a fine lot of apicultural Dons on his staff. The A. B. J. is a regular visitor, every Saturday—in fact it is as regular as is Saturday.

Not having seen the "Busy Bee" we have no remarks to make, further than that we have ordered it for 1898. The Australian Bee paper is also a welcome visitor to our office, as well as The Bee Keeper's Record, of London.

Before we forget it, we would ask The Pacific Bee Journal, The Canadian Bee Journal and The American Bee Keeper, to be sent us for 1898, cash will be sent to all on receipt of January, 1898 number.

Can any one tell us what Willie Atchley has been doing, of late? He used to give us the ups and downs, ins and outs of queen rearing, in the columns of the Queen. As brother Hasty would put it—spect Willie will spring some big improvement in the art of queen rearing on us pretty soon.

It has been many years since "Scientific Queen Rearing" and "Thirty Years among the Bees," were printed, friends; have you nothing new? Brothers Gallup and Pridgen gave us some valuable hints on queen rearing, in 1897, but is there not a more simple way of rearing poor queens than any that have yet been made public?

Wont brother Doolittle or Alley give us an 1898 edition of their books?

We are going to import from the most noted queen raisers in the States, young late queens of the coming season, run them for extracted honey from December, 1898 to March, 1899. Then advertise them in your bee papers, with the number of pounds of honey obtained from each. We are going to ask the queen dealers to number their cages; and we propose to send the queens back to the States in April or May, in their original cages. Friends, how do you think this will work? For instance, a Doolittle queen, ten months old, produced 345 pounds of extracted honey; or an Alley queen, eleven months old, No. 24, produced 340 pounds extracted honey, from December, 1898 to March, 1899; Pridgen, five banded, produced 342 pounds of honey; (yellow to the tip, is just ten months old and numbered 29;) or, Atchley queen, No. 74, ten months old, produced 400 pounds of honey, from December, 1898 to March 15, 1899; etc., etc., etc. Of course any queen dealer who objects to this mode of advertising their queens, we will not do it. But one thing is certain, we propose to advertise the correct weights of honey given by each colony.

JAMAICA BEE SUPPLY CO.

Mandeville, Jamaica, W. I.

A Dewdrop.

I am going to handle five hundred colonies of bees this season, with comparatively no help, in my self hiver. My home apiary will have two hundred colonies and my wife can handle them alone, when I am away to an out apiary, in my self hiver. I will allow my bees to swarm natural in the home apiary, in order to use my queen cells at my out apiaries. I am now feeding, to stimulate breeding, for early swarms. I can have all queens reared I wish, in empty chambers before swarming time. If I am correct, I read a piece in the Southland Queen of April, '96, which said "my bees swarm, swarm, swarm; and how can I prevent it?" Right then I wanted to write you an article, but had not yet procured my patent. I can prevent swarming now with very little trouble. My hive I think is the grandest thing ever invented in apiculture. I wouldn't have another single hive.

You will find enclosed, \$1, for the Southland Queen, she is a welcome visitor.

A. DUNCAN & SON.

Homerville, Ga., Jan. 30, 1898.

Send for our 1898 catalogue and lessons in profitable bee keeping.



February 1, 1898.

I find from reading A. B. C. of Bee Culture, that my hives are of an odd size. I made them last year, before I read anything about bees. They are $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 10 inches wide and 10 inches deep, inside measure. I use six frames; my frames are 8 by 16, inside. My hives will take in an L frame with a 7-8 inch space at the bottom. I want your advice as to what kind of a hive I should use, as I want to make a right start. Give the dimensions inside for the hive and super, if they are to be different, for all lumber is not the same thickness. How much space between the top of the frames and the cover board? When the cover board is removed and the super put on, how much space between the bottom of the super frames in the main hive?

Can I extract honey from the full size frames without wires, or not?

Also give the dimensions of the frames and how many in the hive.

J. J. TRUITT.

Rockwall, Texas.

FRIEND TRUITT:—I would suggest that, while you are just making a start, that you use some of the regular standard hives. You can make your hive $12 \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ inside

measure and ten inches deep, and it will take a regular Langstroth frame and leave a small bee space above and below the frame, if you have the robbets cut just $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep for the ends of the top bars to rest on. If you use one-half upper stories, or supers, they should be the same size, but only $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep. If full-sized supers are used they are $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, or simply a double hive, except the upper one has no spacing strips on it. If flat covers are used, there ought to be fully one-fourth of an inch between the top bars of the frames and cover boards. There ought to be the same space, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, between the two sets of frames. If more space is allowed, the bees will build comb in it, which makes it bad for fast manipulation of the hives.

Yes, you can extract honey from the large frames, by being careful.

We seldom wire our combs and break but few with the extractor.

The frames are: Top bars, 19 inches long; bottom bars, $17\frac{1}{2}$ and end bars, owing to how they are put on, but they should make the frame $9\frac{1}{8}$ inches deep. Eight frames to the hive, spaced $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches from center to center of top bars.

Subscribe for the Queen.

January 25, 1898.

DEAR TEACHER:—As I am a reader of the Queen and am well pleased with it, I would be glad to have you answer the following four questions in the next issue of the Queen:

Can I get some seed, or a root, or a slip of the honey plant called Horse-mint? It does not grow around here.

Will you describe the Carniolan bees?

Which are the best bees for honey in your country; the Holyland or Carniolan?

Will you send samples of bees to anyone that wishes them?

WM. E. O. MAYBEE,
Damascus, Oregon.

1st. We will send you Horse-mint seed next fall, say August or September, for 5c per packet, for postage.

2d. The Carniolans are a dark race, are what are termed by some a steel grey color. They act very much like Italians, but differ in color.

3d. The Holylands are far ahead in this locality for honey gathering.

4th. We will mail samples of bees for 5c in stamps, to pay for cage and postage.

January 30, 1898.

I have only six hives, and as I am a beginner, I want to ask you if I can use an extractor this year, or do you extract from the brood chamber. My bees filled the sections last summer which I used. The frames in the brood chamber were full of honey and brood in September

which I left for them to winter on. Every warm evening the bees fly out in such numbers it suggests swarming.

MRS. S. M. CHANDLER.

Magnolia, Ark.

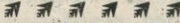
DEAR MRS. CHANDLER:—I suppose you mean whether or not it will pay you to get an extractor for your six hives. If you should have a good honey season, I think it will pay you to get a cheap extractor, a \$7.50 machine will answer for fifty hives.

Yes, you can extract from the brood chamber if the hives get too full. It is not best to do so however, when bees are working in sections, as this will retard the finishing up of the sections somewhat. Some seasons the bees crowd the brood chamber too full of honey late in the fall, when it is too cool to store in sections, then it will be well to empty the outside combs in the brood chambers. We always take honey when there is a surplus, no matter what part of the hive it is in, unless as stated, the bees are working in sections.

The Central Texas Bee Keepers Association will hold its next meeting at the apiary of F. S. Ater, near Round Rock, Texas.

The Texas State Bee Keepers Association meets with W. R. Graham in Greenville, April 6, 7.

Texas Fancier!

A monthly journal published at Waco, Texas, by Dr. C. S. Phillips.  Devoted to the interests of

Poultry, Pet Stock and Horticulture. It is a good advertising medium. Write for prices. Subscription 50 cents per year.

We also breed exhibition poultry.
 { Brahmas, B. P. rock
 { B. Leghorns, Cornish, Indian game,
 { Pit game, Pekin ducks, Buff Pekin
 { Banitams.
 { Write for prices.
 { Box 423.

DR. C. S. PHILLIPS, Prop.
 Box 423, Waco, Texas.

Recommends Itself.

Our Foundation needs no recommendation among those who have used it, and as it is given up to be superior to all makes, we only ask a trial order, which will give you a chance to become a customer. Honey, bees-wax, veils, "Langstroth on the Honey Bee," and general beekeepers' supplies. Write for catalog

Chas. Dadant & Son.....Hamilton, Ill.

Notice.

Steady, reliable young man would like to obtain a place with a practical bee keeper, where he could learn all the details of the business. Remuneration no object. Address, Mr. Wennstrom, 379 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1898.

Begin early by placing your orders now.

Free to Bee-keepers.

Our 36 page catalog. It tells you about bees, hives, bee fixtures, etc., as well as

How to manage bees And produce honey

We get

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

IF YOU ARE



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

One, 2 and 3 frame nuclei a speciality

John Nebel & Son HIGH HILL, Mo.

Are You Coming To California, or thinking of it?

Then read the monthly (second year) PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL, the only bee paper west of the Rocky Mountains. 50 cents a year. Los Angeles Cal.

SAMPLE COPY FREE.

A RARE BARGAIN!

I have 40 colonies of
ITALIAN & HYBRID BEES

all up in good shape, and will take \$85.00 for the lot. f. o. b. cars here. They have from 25 to 35 pounds of honey per colony, in regular L hives, or hives taking the L frame, and all rigged for extracted honey. Now, can I have a buyer?

W. S. DOUGLAS,
Lexington, Lee Co., Texas.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN..

The corn that possesses the ability to produce a full crop when planted as late as the middle of July. Will mature a crop when planted on oat stubble after harvest.

It is a great drouth resister. **Price:** Pint 20c. Qt. 35c. Pk. \$1. Bu. \$8.75
in stamps or silver and get 1
Send 10c. packet of the wonderful new
Forage Plant, **AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH**
and our handsome New Illustrated 64 page
catalogue. Better send your order at once.

TEXAS SEED & FLORAL CO.
DALLAS, TEXAS.

ALBINO

QUEENS FOR SALE.

\$1.00 Each

WILLIE ATCHLEY,
Beeville, Bee county, Texas.

Don't Sacrifice

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



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TENSION INDICATOR,

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

Send for our elegant H. T. catalog.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
CLEVELAND, O.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Ala.

-ESTABLISHED-
1884

Steam Bee-Hive Factory,

Italian Bees, Full line of bee-keepers supplies,

Send for sixty page catalog. Free.

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.

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.

Promptly Mailed

Untested queens of the golden or the leather colored at 75 cents each; 3 for \$2. Tested, \$1. each, 6 for \$5. My custom grows every year, and my queens give satisfaction. I send queens to the leading bee-keepers by 50 and 100 lots. Safe arrival on all queens. Try my beauties.

W. H. LAWS . . . **LAVACA,**
Sebastian Co., Ark



THOROUGHbred Seed Corn

Ours is from specially selected stock grown with a view to producing **The Best Seed only.** It is strong, vigorous and full of vitality and is sure to grow.

Champion Yellow Dent,
a rapid strong grower, good drouth resister and a large yielder.

Hickory King Corn,
a medium white dent, small cob and a good yielder. Best on earth for meal.

Cuban Giant Ensilage,
The great ensilage and forage corn. Grows more tons of feed to the acre than any fodder plant known. We send a packet of the wonderful new forage plant, **AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH** and our new 64 page catalogue for only **10 CENTS** in stamps or silver. Write for it to-day.

Texas Seed & Floral Co.,
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Largest and Best Equipped Factory
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FARM BEE-KEEPING.

The only bee-paper in the United States edited exclusively in the interest of the farmer bee-keeper and the beginner is **THE BUSY BEE**, published by **EMERSON T. ABBOTT**, St Joseph, Mo. Write for **FREE SAMPLE COPY NOW.**

LONE STAR APIARY.

After April 1, '98, we will be glad to furnish readers of the Queen our fine strain of

ITALIAN * QUEENS,

From Imported Mothers; at the following prices:

Untested - - - - - \$1.00
Tested - - - - - \$1.50

Nuclei, \$1.00 per frame.

Two frame Nuclei with untested Queen, \$2.00.

Safe arrival guaranteed.

G. F. DAVIDSON & SON.

Fairview, Wilson Co., Texas.

When answering these advertisements please mention

—THE—
SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

Central Texas Bee Keeper's Meeting.

The Central Texas Bee Keepers' Association held their meeting at Cameron, on February 2d and 3d, 1898, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, F. L. Aten, Round Rock; vice president, O. P. Hyde, Hutto; secretary, E. R. Jones, Milano.

The next meeting will be held at the home of F. L. Aten, near Round Rock.

A full report of the meeting of Association will be contained in next months' Queen.

South Texas Bee Keepers' Association

The third annual meeting of the South Texas Bee Keepers' Association met at the factory of the Jennie Atchley Co., two miles north of Beeville, February 15.

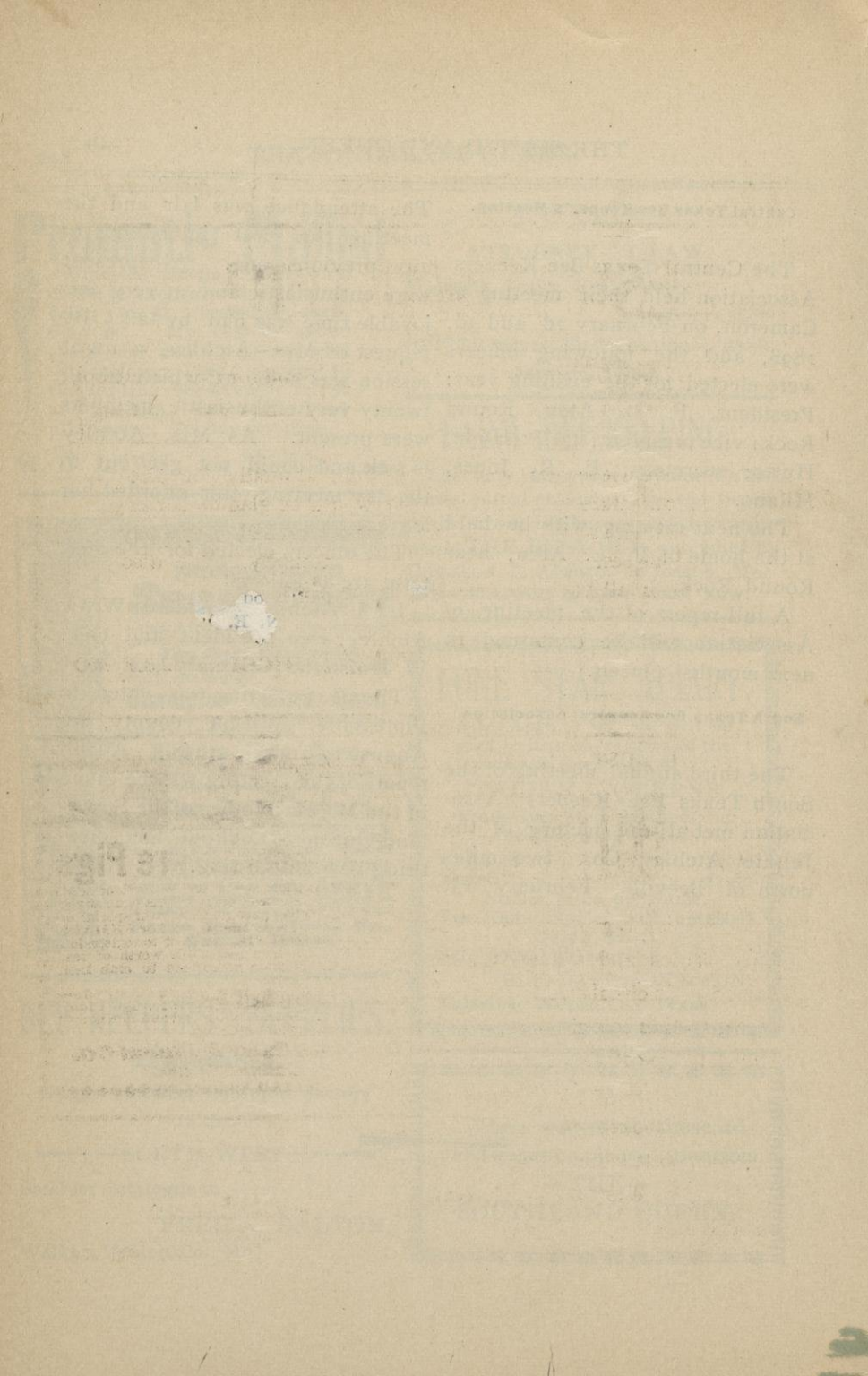
The attendance was fair and the meeting the most interesting of any previous one. All present were enthusiastic and a very enjoyable time was had by all. By request of Mrs. Atchley, a night session was held, at which about twenty very enthusiastic members were present. As Mrs. Atchley is sick and could not get out to the day meeting, this afforded her a great pleasure.

The officers elected for the next term are as follows:

E. J. Atchley, president; Willie Atchley, vice president and Geo. W. Hufstetler, secretary.

The next meeting was voted to Floresville, Wilson county, for August 17 and 18, 1898. A full report of the meeting will be given in the March number of the Southland Queen. Lookout for something very interesting.





BEESWAX WANTED!

Sample copy of
The Progressive
Bee-keeper
 Free for the asking.

Send for our Catalog.
 It costs you nothing

As we use several tons of beeswax annually for the manufacture of foundation, we would be glad to correspond with any one having beeswax to sell. We pay the highest price in cash, and pay promptly. We also deal in all kinds of bee-keepers supplies.

Leahy M'f'g Company, HIGGINSVILLE, MO

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.

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

(24c is one shilling.)

FREE

.....Berkshire Pigs

To every purchaser of \$25.00 worth of seeds and plants selected from our catalogue at regular catalogue prices (exclusive of special offers) we will send one MALE or FEMALE BERKSHIRE PIG, subject to registration. If you can not use \$25.00 worth of seed yourself, get your neighbors to club their orders with yours.

Australian Salt Bush the wonderful new Forage Plant. We send 1 packet of this seed and our new 64 page catalogue for 10 cents.

Texas Seed & Floral Co.
 Dallas, Texas.

SOUTHLAND

QUEEN.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ORDER.

Don't wait until your bees are

Hanging on a Limb,

to order your hives and supplies,
but order them now, and be
ready for them when

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 all right to, and a few, (one or two) pieces of each kind allow 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.