



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

The Southland queen. [Vol. III, No. 8] December 1897

Beeville, Texas: The Jennie Atchley Company, December 1897

<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.

Christmas Number.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ONE AND ALL.

CONTENTS.

A Coinciding Coincidence,	by W. H. Pridgen,	170
Many Interesting Questions,	“ L. L. Skaggs,	171
Warning to the Public		172
Some Curious Freaks of Bees,	“ L. B. Smith,	173
Three Questions,	“ C. B. Bankston,	174
Remarks on Judge Terral's Speech,	“ L. Stachelhausen,	177
A Compendium of Knowledge for Beginners,	“ J. A. Golden,	178
A Good Report,	“ G. F. Davidson,	180
Bad Luck,	“ Geo. Mott,	180
Autobiography,	“ O. P. Hyde,	181
Three Questions, continued.	“ Bankston,	182
How to Get Rid of Ants,	“ “Bee Crank,”	182
How to Hive Swarms,	“ “	183
Central Texas Bee-Keepers Association,	“	183
Snow Fourteen Inches,	“ W. C. Nutt,	184
A Good Honey Flow,	“ O. P. Hyde,	185
A Proposed Visit,	“ F. J. R. Davenport,	187
Two Seasons Contrasted,	“ W. H. Laws.	188
Our School,		189
Information Column,		190
Editorials,		191
Holyland and Cyprian Bees		195

NOTE THESE PRICES!

Untested Queens

THESE are queens that have been mated and are laying but their progeny has not begun to hatch. In all probability they are just as good as tested queens, as they are raised from our fine breeders, and every precaution is used to insure pure mating. Untested queens from either three band Italian, five band Italian, Carniolan, Holyland or Cyprian stock, during June, July, August or September, 75 cents each, 4.22 for six or 8.00 a dozen. At all other times of the year 1.00 each; 5.00 for six or 9.00 per dozen.

Tested Queens.

These are queens raised from the same stock—either imported or select home bred—and under the same conditions as the untested, but have been kept till their bees hatch and till we can see that they are prolific. Tested three band queens 1.50 each, 8.00 for six or 12.00 per dozen. Tested five band, Cyprian, Carniolan and Holyland queens 2.00 each, 10.50 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen or 20.00 per dozen.

Select Queens.

We will select you a queen, either tested or untested, for 50 cts., extra. These are queens of extraordinary size and prolificness, are the choicest of their class.

Breeders.

These are queens we have kept

long enough to test in every particular, and when you order a breeder you may expect something fine indeed, as we take great pains with our queens. Fine breeders of either race 5.00 each.

Straight Five Band Breeders.

These are queens that produce all five band workers. As we do not get one out of fifty that is "straight five band" we cannot sell them for less than 10.00 each.

Bees By the Pound.

We will sell bees by the pound at the usual price of 1.00: ten or more pounds 90 cents per pound. These will be shipped on a frame of honey. One frame nuclei, same price. A nucleus contains a frame of brood and not so many bees as a pound—a pound of bees has no frame with them.

Full Colonies.

Full colonies of either race 5.00 each with queen.

Full colonies with nice, select untested queens 6.00 each. In lots of five colonies 50 cents per colony less, ten or more colonies 1.00 a colony less.

Safe Arrival Guaranteed.

We guarantee the safe arrival of all the queens we send out, except those mailed during the coldest months, or those mailed to foreign countries. But under no circumstances do we guarantee safe introduction. We also guarantee safe arrival of bees at your express office. If queen arrives dead return with cage unopened and we will replace her at once. We can mail queens any day in the year.

Among Our Correspondents

A COINCIDING COINCIDENCE.

BY W. H. PRIDGEN.

Written for THE QUEEN.

MR. Gathright's article in October QUEEN calls to mind my first experience in Italianizing, and observations since, along that line, all of which coincide with what he says, and go to prove that the first cross of a pure Italian queen to a black drone does not always show in the markings or her progeny; and that the black blood almost invariably crops out in the next generation, if the young queens reared from such a mother, mate Italian drones. When the progeny of a queen is not uniformly marked, about the same per cent of her royal daughters are usually darker and are more liable to produce dark bees.

A first class breeding queen, as to the markings of her progeny, must produce uniformly marked drones as well as workers.

The question is often asked whether the mating of a queen effects her drone progeny. With differences of opinion prevailing, I wonder how many have turned to the bible for light on the subject. Turn to Matthew 19:5 and 6.

A horse, whose dam was formerly the mother of mules, somewhat resembles a mule, and especially

in the hair being a different color about the nose, and is more liable to be "mulish," and if this be true, is it not more reasonable to suppose that the mating effects the drones?

I do not think it was so very remarkable that Mr. Gathright found his neighbors' bees, that had been breeding to suit themselves for 15 years, of a gentle disposition; for I am of the opinion that the introduction of new brood adds viciousness also, although both strains may be gentle before the cross. I guess the queens in that yard come up to Dr. Gallup's standard, which I infer from his series of articles in the "American Bee Journal," is only reached by rearing them in strong colonies with everything favorable and no doubt preferable by natural swarms. By the way, the November 18, issue of the "A. B. J." can be called the queen issue, as the word queen appears in six of the headlines, which articles I always read first. In the issue referred to Dr. Gallup speaks of 16 frame queens and cracker box queens, intimating that a queen raised in a 16-framed hive will keep 16 frames filled with brood, while one raised in a small cracker box would be worth nothing in a larger box or hive.

In the same issue Dr. J. P. H

Brown recommends a four L framed hive and a half gallon of young bees for queen rearing, while Dr. Gallup, no doubt, would prefer a half bushel of all ages. And if the 'South African Deacon,' as Mr. Edward Bevins calls him, will fill a ten framed hive with combs of brood, place it over a prosperous colony with an excluder between, and 11 days later remove all cells in the upper story and shake all the bees from the bottom body into it, placing the latter with queen elsewhere he will have bees in the right condition to accept, start or build cells, and the brood or prepared cups should be given as soon as the bees show the queenless sign.

I prefer combs of all sealed brood to empty ones, in a cell building colony, but when the bees have been long enough queenless to seal the brood place the hive on the stand of a populous colony, shake the bees from said colony into it, and place the brood and queen on the stand from which the cell builders are taken, and the operation can be repeated indefinitely by adding brood as soon as the cells are sealed each time, and waiting until the last brood given is sealed before doing so, whether it is placed over a colony with an excluder between or not.

To attain the best results, according to my experience, a colony

prepared for cell building must contain an abundance of bees of all ages, with at least half of them just deprived of their queen and unsealed brood, and also hatching brood, with some of it drone, preferred.

Such a colony usually accepts cells better in a few hours than a day later, and every one can bring about this condition in the way that suits him best, whether it be by first placing the brood over a colony with excluder between, simply making a colony queenless, or otherwise.

MANY INTERESTING QUESTIONS.

BY L. L. SKAGGS.

Special to THE QUEEN

MY report for the season is about sixty-five pounds to the colony, spring count; mostly extracted honey. This has been a poor season for comb honey.

* * *

Who will give the public a good division board? I have never gotten one from a factory that was worth picking up in the road, so I have to make them myself. I do not want any furniture for a bee hive that does not give a bee space all around. I want the bee space throughout the hive. I tack two strips $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick on one side of my hives for the frames to butt against—little strips of sections are

just right. I drive one inch nails in the end of the bottom bar—leave three-sixteenths out—and that will give the bee space at the end and prevent killing bees when handling the frames. An old bee-keeper remarked to me:

Skaggs, I kill 100 bees to where you kill one.

If you kill bees they will be sure to fight, and I do not blame them. I never have any use for veil or gloves, and would not use them if I had a wagon load. I have no use for fighting bees. I get as much honey from those gentle bees as from those great fighters and honey gathers that you read about and never saw.

If you want the best hive cover, get the old style flat cover and run four saw kerfs though it from one end to the other, about half way through the wood—about equal distances apart—put the kerfed side down. This cover will never warp nor curl up at the sides.

A correspondent in "Gleanings" wants to know if the old fashioned top bars would make good bottom bars. I will say yes. I have got lots of them in use. Just turn the comb guide up, and the bees will fasten to it better than to a flat bar. I would like to know why our dealers do not offer us a triangular bottom bar. They are much stouter than a flat bar of the same weight and the bees will fasten to

them much better than a flat bar. After you wire a frame, if the wires are tight, look down the bottom bar and you will see that the flat bar is bent and the bow is always down. I want my bottom bars to be straight; then they are not glued to the lower set of frames. If you want your frames to go in and out of your hives easily, just sharpen the ends of the top bar, cut from the sides and top, not from the bottom, the point will cut through the wax, that is, on the rabbit. Try it and see how easy it is to slide the frames, you will be surprised. I do not need any crow bar to move my frames. No honey dripping from the frames and no smashing of bees. Give me $\frac{1}{4}$ in., spacing everywhere and then I can manipulate it almost as easily after it is full of honey as before. The idea that the frames must be wide apart to allow the queen to pass up, is all bosh. I have some bees on shares that are on one inch top bars, and I can show any body that there is less passage room in those hives than in my hives; that is, filled with $1\frac{1}{8}$ top bars. Where the trouble is, the bees fill up those wide spaces with brace combs.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Any person caught hauling wood or timber from the Crouch pasture or cutting bee trees in the same will be prosecuted for theft to the full extent of the law, and you are further notified that no hunting is allowed in the said pastures.

STAFFORD LAND & CATTLE CO.

By D. C. PRYOR, FOREMAN.

SOME CURIOUS FREAKS OF BEES.

BY L. B SMITH.

Written for THE QUEEN.

ONCE had two small colonies in the same hive, with a division board between them. The entrances to the hive were both in the same end and very close together. One colony contained a laying queen the other a virgin. I was watching them one afternoon, and saw the virgin queen come out for the purpose of taking her wedding flight. After making a few turns about the entrance to her hive, she took wing and flew away. She soon returned and lit near the entrance that contained the laying queen, and was attacked by one of the workers from that side of the hive, which she promptly stung to death; she was attacked by others until she had stung three to death, almost by the time you could snap your finger; then marched in her own side of the hive.

On another occasion I was watching a nucleus that contained a virgin queen. She came out to take her wedding flight. I watched her until she made three trips. She was gone each time about five minutes, till the third trip, when she was gone 15 minutes. When she came in she showed signs of having been successful. Of course I expected to find her laying in a few days. Some four or five days later

I opened the hive to see how this queen was getting along, but could find nothing of her, and there was no brood, so I concluded my queen was lost. I was thinking of giving them a queen cell, when I saw her light at the entrance to the hive, showing signs of having mated the second time. In a few days I witnessed the same sight again, making the third time this queen was mated; then she turned out to be a drone layer.

At another time I had a nucleus that I wanted to give some cells, having a number that I had no use for. I gave this nucleus two cells, one about ready to hatch, the other just sealed. The first named cell hatched the day it was given them and in a few days she was mated and laying. When she had been laying about three days I was passing by this nucleus, and saw my fine young queen lying in front of her hive dead. I at once opened the hive to see what the cause was, and found that the other cell had hatched, and this young Miss had murdered her sister. Why the first queen had not torn this cell down, I cannot say.

On another occasion I had two colonies sitting very close together, one had a black virgin queen, the other had a fine tested Italian queen I had paid two dollars for; this queen was extraordinarily prolific

and I was very proud of her. But on looking at her hive one day, I saw my fine tested queen in front of it dead. I at once opened the hive to investigate the cause, and found this young black queen in it. She had left her hive perhaps for the purpose of mating, and entered my Italian colony and killed my tested queen. Why these bees should accept this black Miss, under the circumstances, is more than I can tell.

This year (1897) I had a fine Italian queen that began to show signs of failing in the early part of the summer, and thinking this would be a good chance to get some choice drones for late summer raised queens, I gave this colony a liberal supply of drone comb. The queen at once took possession of it; but strange to say this brood was all capped over as worker brood, and workers hatched from these drone cells, and I could not get them to raise a single drone, although I kept them from raising a young queen for some time, by keeping all the cells cut out as fast as they were capped.

She was superseded later on by a young queen, but not a drone was to be seen in her hive this summer, and we had one good honey flow during the time. Whether this queen could not or would not lay drone eggs is perhaps something I shall never know. I have often seen queens that would lay all

drone eggs, or about all, when they commenced failing; but I never saw one that would lay all worker eggs when she commenced failing, until this one.

THREE QUESTIONS.

ANSWERED BY THREE OF THE LEADING
QUEEN BREEDERS OF THE WORLD.

BY C. B. BANKSTON.

Written for THE QUEEN.

A LIST of questions answered by the three leading queen breeders of the world:

1. Did you ever see a queen raised from larvæ three days old?

JENNIE ATCHLEY: No; have seen living insects, no queens.

DOOLITTLE: Yes, and from larvæ 4½ days old.

2. How long do bees feed 3 day old larvæ before the cell is sealed?

JENNIE ATCHLEY: From one to two days.

DOOLITTLE: Not far from 3 days.

ALLEY: About three days.

3. How long before the queen hatches when three day old larvæ is used, after cell is sealed?

DOOLITTLE: Same as usually taken with any other, or about seven days.

ALLEY: Eight days.

JENNIE ATCHLEY: Ten to eleven days.

4. Does mating of the queen effect her drone progeny?

DOOLITTLE: Slightly, but not enough to make any practical difference, when breeding for honey gathering qualities.

J. A. Yes.

A. Am not certain that it does.

5. Does impregnation enlarge the thorax of the queen?

D. No, not that I can see. A virgin that can go through queen excluders, can do the same when laying.

J. A. No.

A. Do not think queens fully develop till fertilized.

6. Do you believe that it is possible for a queen to twist loose from the drone when coupled in the air?

D. Do not know. Have never saw it done. Have seen scores of them with the sex organ attached to them.

A. No, they pull apart; do not twist.

The testimony as given above is conflicting on some points, which leaves me in a somewhat delicate predicament. I trust, however, that I will be permitted to give my experience, without running the risk of disputing the word of any of my friends who have been generous enough to answer my questions for me.

The very fact that our most learned leaders differ on, to me, some of the simplest points connected with this branch of apiculture, leave

some doubts in my mind as to the so-called advanced stage of our existence as an industry.

For several years I used a register for every thing. I used small queenless hives to care for the eggs till hatched, placing clean empty comb in the breeder's hive each day, as the comb containing eggs were removed. As a rule, these eggs would hatch about the fourth day, and on that day they would be transferred to cell building colonies, and on the fourth day from the time they were given to the cell builders, they would almost invariably be sealed and moved to register hives.

In these we had marked in each department Monday, Tuesday, etc. so that there could be no mistake as to the time the cells were sealed. If a batch of cells were sealed on Tuesday, on the following Monday they would be separated and introduced to nuclei. On Tuesday, making eight days from the time they were sealed, the young queens would begin to emerge from the cells.

I have raised several thousand queens by this method, and not in one instance have I had the queen to hatch on the seventh day after the cells were sealed. Many times on account of bad weather I have used one day old larvæ, and these were longer about hatching than cells from just hatched larva.

But I will now proceed with the subjects under discussion, and to see the absurdity of this twisting tail, in order to investigate the matter.

I took a small pair of scissors and clipped those two little crooked knives found in a virgin queen's mouth. I served several in this way; they made their second and third flights, and then did not return to the hive any more. I was satisfied with this answer to my question.

Next, will laying queens fight?

When I began bee-keeping I caged 12 queens in one box; all were killed but one and I was satisfied, but have had it demonstrated a hundred times since.

Next I took a nice new brood comb, placed it in the breeder's hive and she filled it with eggs that day. These were carefully watched till hatched, and the third day thereafter removed to strong broodless and queenless colonies. The result was no queen. I was not satisfied. I then tried Doolittle's plan, but no queen. Tried Alley's plan: all larvæ sealed the fourth day; no cells started. I was not satisfied, so I clipped cells wherein larvæ had been fed, two days, and removed said larvæ and introduced three day larva: accepted. Next day sealed. Second day half destroyed by the bees. Ten or 12 days later I cut into the cells and

found all the larva dead, dry and hard. I was satisfied and am yet, unless there is some method by which they are raised, of which I know nothing.

Next, is the drone progeny effected by the mating of the queen?

A beautiful five band queen which produced at least half jet black bees, laid in several cards of drone comb and in 24 days the brood began to hatch. I watched the hatching part carefully. Part yellow, part a little yellow and part black, is what I saw coming out of the combs. I was satisfied. Rev. John Pharr borrowed a comb of drone brood of a mismated queen, and carried it three miles on horseback, and he watched the drones hatching on his journey home. Some of them were black and some yellow.

I have also seen black queens mated to five band drones produce some yellow drones. In a hundred instances I have had this fact demonstrated to me. By a careful study of the bee books I find that parthenogenesis in the queen cause some people to get the idea in their heads that drones are not effected by the mating of their mother. You can find out about the fifth question by raising some virgins which can barely pass through queen excluders. When laying

SOME REMARKS ON JUDGE TERRAL'S SPEECH.

BY L. STACHELHAUSEN.

Written for the QUEEN

IN the SOUTHLAND QUEEN of October, 1897, we find an extract of his speech "On Ancient and Modern Apiculture." The Judge will excuse me if I correct a few inexactnesses.

Dzierzon was a learned apiarist of Italy and wrote in 1845. He discovered parthenogenesis in queens,

so says Judge Terral. Dzierzon is still alive in Silesia, Germany. He was born in Germany, and I believe he never was in Italy. Many years he was pastor in Carlsmarkt and started an apiary of his own in 1835. In 1837 he invented his bar hive. It is true comb bars were known long before Dzierzon. Surely he did not know them and he re-invented the movable comb-bar; at the same time improved the hive by making one side movable. Now, it was easier to cut the combs from the hive and to remove the bar with the comb. This hive and Dzierzon's method of bee-keeping caused a new impetus to apiculture in Germany. Dzierzon never invented a frame hive, as Chessier asserted.

Langstroth, before inventing the movable frame, used these bars, but I do not know when or where he received the knowledge of

them. Langstroth is the inventor of the movable frame with bee space all around. His hive was patented October 5, 1852. At the same time, and independent of Langstroth, Baron Berlepsch in Germany invented a similar frame and the construction of the two different hives of these two prominent bee-keepers prove, that both marked out their ideas without knowing of the invention of the other. While the Langstroth hive is known and used all over the world, the Berlepsch is still preferred in Germany, Austria and Italy. Von Baldenstin imported in 1843 an Italian colony to Switzerland, and reported it to the German "Bienenzeitung" but not before Dzierzon received an Italian colony in 1833 did this race receive the attention of the bee-keepers. Dzierzon commenced at once to raise queens to Italianize his apiary, and sold some queens to other bee-keepers.

Ad Grimm imported the first Italian queen to America in 1864 from Germany if I am correct. By the way: it is a big mistake to believe that every queen imported from Italy must be pure. The district where the yellow bee predominated before the queen trade commenced, is comparatively small. In the northern part, as well as in the south, of Italy are native black bees. Virgil, the old poet, distin-

guished between the yellow and black bees and preferred the yellow. By careful breeding the color of the Italian bee was improved in America, as well as in Germany.

By careful queen breeders the same methods must be used in Italy but, the worst of all is, that in Italy some bee-keepers tried to improve the color by importing Cyprian bees, and so the best qualification of the Italian bee, their gentleness, is lost.

It is another mistake if Judge Terral says that Francis Huber edited a bee journal. He was a naturalist and kept the bees as material for his scientific researches. He said that he never realized any material benefit from them. The descriptions of his researches are found in letters, which Francis Huber wrote to Charles Bonnet, a French naturalist. In 1796 his work "New Observations on Bees" was printed and is translated in nearly every language.

Among Swammerdam, Huber and Dzierzon, the latter as discoverer of the parthenogenesis, Judge Terral mentions Chessier. There are a great many scientists who discovered something important about bees, and which Judge Terral could not mention in his short speech, but Chessier does not belong to them. His book is valuable and the engravings are especially excellent, but it is not without

mistakes and everything in it was invented before Chessier, and his book is in no way improved if he says this or that was his own discovery.

REMARK:—Probably Encyclopaedia Britannica was willing to mention this fact, but by mistake named Dzierzon for Baron Berlesch, this is excusable because all movable comb hives are called Dzierzon hives in Germany.

JUDGE TERRAL'S SPEECH.

A COMPENDIUM OF KNOWLEDGE FOR BEGINNERS.

Written for the QUEEN.

I WANT to say to the readers of THE QUEEN that Judge Terral's address at the Central Texas Bee-Keepers' Association at Cameron, published in the October issue of THE QUEEN, page 136, 1897, is of much worth to anyone interested in bees; in fact, it is an encyclopaedia to those who have not even the history of which the Judge has outlined on the honey bee in the mentioned address, and it would be a wise conclusion if all, and especially all young bee-keepers, to preserve the Judge's researches as given in his address, for reference, as it is not every bee-keeper can boast of having a history of the little honey bee, even in this the 19th century.

On page 147 of the School Department, Mrs. L. M. Phillips tel

her teacher about her sick bees, and her teacher replies to her pupil, that there is no effectual remedy yet discovered, that they know of, for the cure of bee paralysis. As this writer has, in the past, had considerable experience with bee paralysis, Mrs. Phillips can cure her bees, if she will follow our suggestions strictly. Yes, I know some of our learned apiarists have said there is nothing in the remedy we here recommend, so far as curing bee paralysis is concerned. There are others just as learned perhaps, who herald forth the glad tidings that by the application of salt water my bees were cured of bee paralysis. It is the same in this disease of foul brood and every disease that the little honey bee is subject to, there are the same diversity of opinions, still foul brood has been cured, likewise the so-called bee paralysis.

The fact is, that in many instances persons do not take the proper methods, or follow strictly the instructions given by those who have had success in effecting permanent cures, but go to work and apply remedies to their own liking and make a failure, and then cry out, "there's nothing in it!"

If Mrs. Phillips has a case of paralysis, in the spring (of course it is too late now) if she will secure a lenix gum atomizer (can be had of The A. I. Root Co., and

costs about 35 cents) and manipulate her bees as stated in my article in "American Bee Journal," page 308, 1897. I will guarantee a permanent cure of bee paralysis for every colony treated. The Lenix atomizer is the only sprayer I ever saw that was suitable for this work and every bee-keeper should have one.

E. R. Jones in his comments on page 144 of the October issue of THE QUEEN, 1897, after stating that he credited J. A. Golden, so and so. Then in the following paragraph, that the golden hive humbug had been exposed so and so. Now, Friends, please do not confound the latter as being a humbug of J. A. Golden, Reinersville, Ohio; Brother Jones means that other fellow.

In an article published in the May issue of THE QUEEN, page 12, 1897, I promised to report the result of placing two adjusting boards one on either side of the brood nest, in my method of manipulating for comb honey, thus creating a bee space for the bees to pass directly to the supers, thus avoiding a crowding of the bees between the brood frames, and answering the same purpose as the extra passageway made by putting cleats and boards on the out side of hive body. Supers are arranged the same, wedging the adjusting board tight against the sections, thus al-

lowing a bee space up each side of the super and reducing the cost to a fraction. In preparing a hive for our method of manipulation. Having used both this season, I find the result the same: and as our success with the hiving back method has been so very satisfactory that we cannot think of manipulating for comb honey by an other method so long as we can get our bees to swarm. Having re-queened our entire apiary with new queens—a cross of Italian and Carniolan—during this season, we expect to be there in 1898, and don't you forget it!

J. A. GOLDEN.

A GOOD REPORT.

BY G. F. DAVIDSON.

Written for THE QUEEN.

I WILL give a little report of my successful work with my bees this year. I started in the spring with 277 colonies of bees, sold 120 colonies, increased to 187. I made 6,000 pounds of extracted honey and 2,000 pounds of as nice comb or section honey as you ever saw. I sold all my section honey at 9c and the extracted I sold at 5 and 6c. I sold all I made and could sell more. I bought \$130 worth of supplies from you, \$60 worth from other dealers, and sold over 100 queens and every one gave satisfaction. Bro. Atchley, I am going to work harder next year than ever before in my 11 years of bee-keeping.

BAD LUCK.

BY GEO. MOTT.

Written for THE QUEEN.

ABOUT the middle of June I got a swarm of bees from a bee tree. In the second week of July I got two more and in the first week in August another, and put them all into frame hives. The first three did well in the way of increase and I got two Holyland queens and kept increasing by division until I had eleven, and thought all were Holyland queens.

The season at Campbellton was very dry and I fed constantly from the first, using about \$4.00 worth of sugar. I transferred some for a neighbor and by September 1, had four combs to the nucleus; then I left them and came to San Diego. On October 20, the bees were brought to me, and only eight living. I fed them three cents worth of sugar each and then left here to attend court 200 miles away and was absent about two weeks. When I returned I found five living. A black queen that I found at last feeding was among the missing. I do not regret her loss. I fed again and put in division boards, leaving the bees on four frames, at the last of November.

I do not know how bees will do here. I have been considerably around in the country and have seen but one swarm, blacks, caught the first of April. They have a two feet gum half full, but all the comb I could see was empty. I advised feeding.

We take pleasure in showing our readers the faces of the Hyde family who are successful honey producers. Mr. Hyde has the following to say of himself and family. He also has another article in this number.

O. P. HYDE

I WAS born in Dawson county, Georgia, March 4, 1853, and lived in the same house till I was 28 years old. Just before I was 27 I decided that I had lived an old miserable bachelor long enough, and on the 25th day of December, 1879 I married one Miss Emily Evans, to whom I had been paying my respects for four years. I then worked at the carpenter trade a few years, never dreaming of the bee business. In 1884 we moved to Texas; and since that time we have lived in five counties.

In 1890 we moved to Lampasas, and in 1891 we traded a coverlet and an old book for two colonies of bees: that was the beginning of our bee career. Wife's fever ran very high that year, but my fever did not run so high till next year; then it reached 103 and would not have cooled any yet but we have had some bad honey years.

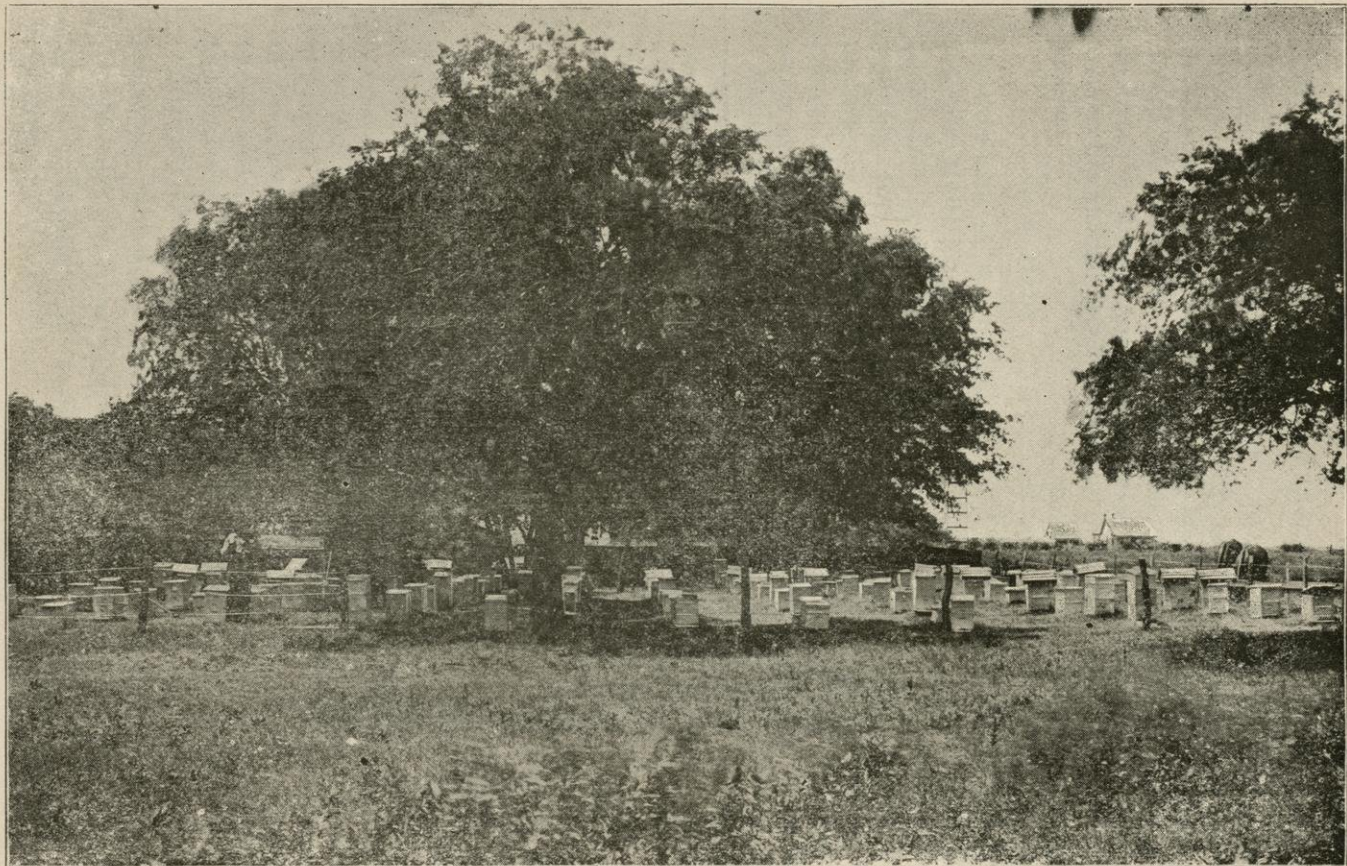
In 1892 I decided to go into the bee-supply business and since that time have bought hives and supplies from the Messrs. A. I. Root company.

Being discouraged with the drouthy country last winter, we moved to Hutto, Texas, our present home and the bees have done so well here this year that my fever is now to a dangerous point—107. We now have 215 colonies in dovetailed hives.

We have been blessed with five children, three boys and two girls, but one boy and one girl died when infants. We thought perhaps you would like to see our faces, so we herewith present you with our portraits. I am now 44 years old and wife is 38 years old. Our son Homer Hilery is standing at our back and who is now 16 years old and is as well posted on apiculture as anyone of his age and his fever is as high as mine. Our daughter, Lener Viola, stands at our left and who is now 12 years old she does not like the bees. Our baby, Emmitt Talmage, is standing between us and who is now 6 years old. He is a papa's boy and goes with me into the workshop and into the honey house, but when I go into the apiary and look around he is not there. My son Homer, wife and myself are members of the Missionary Baptist church.



O. P. HYDE AND FAMILY.



APIARY OF F. J. R. DAVENPORT.

THREE QUESTIONS.

(Continued from page 176.)

place an excluder across the entrance and drop the queen in front and she will pass through, which should be sufficient proof on the question.

My last experiment on three day old larva was concluded with Judge E. V. Terral as witness. The Judge marked the comb containing he just-hatched eggs; the third day the watched me transfer them to cell cups which contained jelly enough to float the larva, and placed in a strong broodless and queenless colony, made queenless the evening previous.

On the following day they were all sealed, which was the fourth day from the time the eggs hatched. On the fifth day they were nearly all destroyed by the bees, and the larva in the remaining cells were all dead. Everything was in good condition for queen raising. I told the Judge how the thing would pan out before we tried the experiment.

Next we tried some two day larva. One of these would have hatched on the tenth day after it was sealed, but we cut into it and destroyed it. I have the Judge's signature for the correctness of the above statement.

In conclusion I wish to say that I have made these statements very

brief, as I do not care to write on the subjects. There were many things I had a mind to call the attention of the public too, but that I have reason to omit now. In writing as I have upon these subjects, my intention was to bring them before the public for final solution. I have omitted to say that in trying to raise queens from three day old larva on combs, that it often happens that though the eggs may all be laid the same day, many of them may be several days longer about hatching, and in such cases I destroy all but those that hatched at the proper time. This accounts for many inexperienced bee-keepers claiming that their bees steal eggs from which to rear a queen. It is not my purpose to expose anyone's ignorance, for I care not for honors. I would much prefer giving the facts about bees by private correspondence, to be furnished to the public by some one who stands on the top round of the ladder of apicultural fame.

HOW TO GET RID OF ANTS.

BY BEE CRANK.

Written for THE QUEEN.

ONE of your correspondents asks how to get rid of ants. To keep them out of my queen nurseries I used common chalk. Just make a heavy mark so the ants cannot get around it, and then they will not

cross it. This may not work with your northern ants but it works well with ours.

ABOUT DECIDED IT DOES NOT PAY.

I have often wondered whether it pays to plant anything for bee pasture and have about decided in the negative. There is quite a lot of alsike clover near here but it only yields enough to stimulate brood rearing.

Last year I called on a man who had 15 colonies and he told me his bees were just booming on his alsike. As soon as I went into the apiary I saw that they were booming sure enough. The first hive I opened was "chuck full" of—what do you suppose? Bug juice or honey dew.

I know another man who sows several acres of buck-wheat every year and always gets a crop of heartsease honey which he fondly imagines is buckwheat.

I am almost certain that it will not pay to sow anything for honey in this section.

HOW TO HIVE SWARMS.

My little apiary is located in a patch of timber and when swarming time came on the problem was to hive them when they did swarm. I finally concluded to clip the queen which would prevent them from leaving and usually from settling at all. When they swarmed I would remove the old hive and put another in its place: pick up

the queen and cage her and put her in the new hive. When the bees missed her they would return to the hive and so they had no chance to leave.

White clover is nearly ruined here by the severe drouth, and I fear next year will be a failure.

Mercer county, Ills.

We show our readers opposite page 185 the bee-keepers in convention at Cameron, July 21 and 22, 1897. These are not all of the convention, but what there was present when the photographer called for the convention to rise to its feet and be shot. This convention was indeed a happy occasion for those present, as was clearly shown by their smiles and enjoyed pleasures. There was not a single discord during the whole meeting only when Bankston would try and make the crowd believe that honeydew was caused by big "yaller" bugs. The hospitality shown the bee-keepers by Judge Terral and family was simply immense. Great big baskets of luscious grapes sitting along the galleries, and nice sweet grape wine in abundance was served in great plenty and the kind smiles by Mrs. Judge Terral and her accomplished daughter, Miss Lee, made everybody around the place feel happy. Then there was master Sam to take care of all the boys, which he did in a royal manner. Over in one of the queen

rearing yards across the street from Judge Terral's residence, was located about 300 nuclei colonies, and the office and sleeping rooms for the hands, was all neatly and comfortably arranged. This was where Master Sam Terral entertained the boys who slept on cots arranged to suit themselves, if they slept at all, as it appeared to the writer that they slept but little, as their fun baskets were so full that they had to explode to get ease, as their racket could be heard 400 miles more or less, and passersby that moonlight night likely thought bee-keepers were a jolly or crazy set. The next night was taken up by a grand entertainment which was richly appreciated by all. We had two negro minstrels and some old time songs and the BEST of music, as Miss Lee had the piano brought out on the veranda and the whole Central Texas Bee-keepers Association sat back in the moonlight shade of the beautiful post oak grove, that encircles the residence of Judge Terral; and some of the big fat ones such as the writer, Hanna, Jones, Uncle John Carnes and many others came very near splitting their sides with laughter. The excitement was so great that the writer became excited, and knowing that his better eleven-tenths was not there to frown down on him. he cut up and acted the fool in a man-

ner that he himself was surprised at, and all in all the whole affair was a real treat to those present, and such a grand treat was never missed before by all the bee-keepers who were not there, is the opinion of the writer, but his own excitement may have added greatly to his description of the occasion, and he has reason to believe that he was not the only one that was excited, or stimulated by the occasion,

Long live the Terrals and the Central Texas Bee-keepers association, is the wish of THE QUEEN.

SNOW FOURTEEN INCHES.

BY W. C. NUTT.

Written for THE QUEEN.

WE have been having quite a snow since December set in and I think that we have about 14 inches on the level. This will be good for the white clover which is very abundant, so I think our prospects are fair for a honey harvest next summer. I have 124 colonies in the cellar and I think Roy has 26. I don't know exactly how much I got but I think about 5,500 pounds of comb and extracted. Roy got 7 or 800 pounds of comb. Should prospects look favorable in the Spring, we want to buy enough to commence the season with 250 or 300 colonies

Eldora, Iowa.

A GOOD HONEY FLOW.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN AND
THE ATCHLEYS.

BY O. P. HYDE.

Written for THE QUEEN.

The honey flow for 1897 is over, and we will give you our report. In the spring we commenced with 180 colonies, and have increased to 215. We have taken 7,315 pounds of honey, in one pounds sections: and 11,685 pounds of extracted. Making our total honey crop amount to 19,000 pounds.

We have also sold one car load of bee supplies.

We owe our success this year to four things:

First: We had a good honey flow all the year, as did all of Central Texas.

Second: We gave the bees our undivided attention from the beginning of breeding time about February 1, and all through the year till the end of the honey flow, which is necessary to securing a good honey crop. (Will tell you how we manage our bees and arrange our supers in a future article)

THIRD: All our bees are Italians, as we believe them to be the best bee in existence.

FOURTH: We use the best hive, the dovetailed, that was brought out several years ago by A. I. Root, which was one of the most

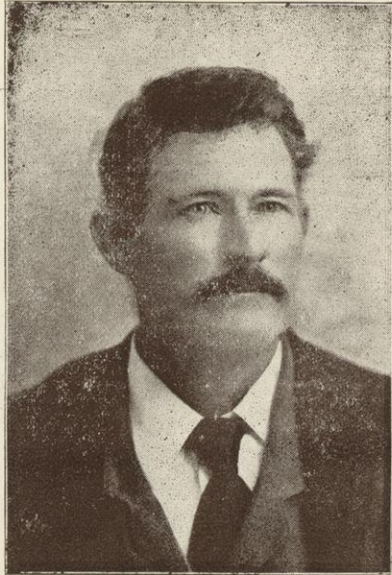
wonderful inventions of the age. He then generously gave it to the world without patenting it, which shows what a great philanthropist he is. Its strength, durability and cheapness made it at once adaptable to the bee-keeping fraternity. It gave such satisfaction that it at once began to spread, and now it is used all over the United States. Yes, all over America, and it is also used in almost every country of the world, and everywhere it has nothing but praise for its inventor. It is now manufactured not only by the Messrs. A. I. Root Co., but by their generosity a dozen or more firms are now manufacturing it, among whom are The Leahy Mfg. Co., The Falconer Mfg. Co., Messrs. Page and Lion and the The Jennie Atchley Co., and others. In fact the Roots have done more and have brought out more inventions and improvements for the bee-keeping industry, than any other man or company living, for which we should be glad to be willing to give them praise for their great work for bee-keepers.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

The bee-keepers of the South have long felt the need of an instructor and standard bearer to assist us in our chosen pursuit as apiarians. We have recently been supplied with a most needed help in the form of The Southland Queen published monthly at Bee-



CENTRAL TEXAS BEE-KEEPERS ASSEMBLED IN
CONVENTION*



F. J. R. DAVENPORT.

ville, Texas, by the Atchleys. We sincerely regret that it does not come semi-monthly instead of monthly. It is the most welcome visitor at our home, and it is read and re-read by everyone of us.

In September number of THE QUEEN an apiarist is quoted with saying that he would not say it was the best journal published. We must differ with him, for we have been close students every since she made her appearance.

We must say it is the best journal published for Southern bee-keepers. It is always brim full of spicy articles and instruction that every Southern bee-keeper needs.

It has one department that no other journal has i. e., the School for Beginners, taught by Mrs. Jennie Atchley, which is invaluable to beginners.

We bee-keepers of the South should give The Queen our undivided support, for it will be just what we make it; the more support we give it the better it will be.

THE ATCHLEYS.

And last but not least comes the head of it all. I have known them ever since 1888, and I have found and known them to be strictly honest and upright in every respect. At that time I lived a near neighbor to them at Farmersville, Tex., and had considerable dealings with them and always found them straight at all times.

Bro. Atchley was ever ready to assist us in health and sickness. During the winter of 1889 my wife was sick and at the point of death. In fact there was no one who saw her thought she would get well so it became necessary for me to move, and Bro. Atchley furnished his own outfit consisting of a team, two horses and a surry. He moved her six miles without any cost to me. My wife says she will never forget his kindness and willingness to assist us. How careful he was to see that the bed was fixed right in the surry, that she was handled carefully; and how careful he was in driving. How kind sister Atchley was in getting everything ready. We shall ever have a high regard for the Atchley family and wish them abundant success as editors.

MANUFACTURERS. — BEE-KEEPERS.

Feeling that they deserve the support of the South, and feeling that we cannot assist them too much, I will say that I believe that the Atchleys are the biggest bee-keepers in the South, if not in the United States, and have also earned the reputation of being the largest queen breeders in all the world, their yearly sales running up in the thousands. If I am not mistaken Willie is credited with being the most experienced queen breeder in all the world, a reputation he has fairly earned.

I must also say that I owe my bee-keeping career to Bro Atchley, as I never thought of going into the bee-keeping business and never saw a movable frame hive till I saw hives he made with his own hands, taking the L., frame. I thought I could be a bee-keeper. I went to work and made some hives from his and began to buy bees in old logs, boxes, barrels; etc., and transferred them into the hives I made, and used these hives for two years. I then began to buy the dovetailed hives from the A. I. Root company. I bought my first Italian queens from the Atchleys, and then began to rear queens and Italianize.

A VISIT.

BY F. J. R. DAVENPORT.

I have often thought of favoring your publication with a letter, but it seems that an opportunity has never presented itself until now. The honey flow has been very good with me this year. but not as good as it would have been had it rained more. We have had a continual drouth in this section, with the exception of a few showers, since June, and the honey crop has, of course, suffered from the blighted vegetation caused thereby. However, I have taken 4,580 pounds of honey from 176 colonies. My

bees are still gathering some honey and storing in the brood chamber to which I have cut down for winter. If it had been seasonable I would have more than double the amount of honey for this year. I am favored with a big scope of country for my bee industry as there are only a few other colonies for several miles around. There are several whose financial interest has been awakened by my success in the honey business and I presume there will be several apiaries in this locality ere long.

I acquired some valuable knowledge about queen rearing while at the Atchley apiary near Beeville the 21 and 22 of September, for which I wish to express my sincere appreciation. I also wish to express thanks to the Atchley family for courtesies tendered me while with them. I do not think I ever enjoyed a visit more than the one to Beeville. I have often anticipated going there and so I availed myself of the opportunity of taking advantage of one of the prospecting excursions and went down. I took as good a view of the country along the line as the opportunity afforded from the car window, and towns along, and I can say that I did not go "hog-wild" about the South as some of my friends seem to be doing. If I should depend wholly upon my

bees for a living I could live there satisfied I suppose, but when it comes to farming and etc., I can't go back on old Ellis county which is also abundantly productive of fine money. I attended the bee convention at Blossom August 27, and gained much valuable information. W. H. White and lady, with whom I staid while there, have my sincere thanks for there kindnesses toward me: they seem to know too how to make a fellow feel "glad that he is living." Mr. W. has a 'royal' department in his apiary, and has been quite successful raising queens. Grandpa Graham, the noted north Texas beeman, was at Blossom with his usual budget of information, with which he is always very liberal and which is always very highly appreciated. For the last few years I have attended the bee conventions of the different portions of the state have visited several apiaries and and yet I feel that I have one more trip to make before the highest pinnacle of my ambition is reached in regard to the bee industry and that is the home of R. B. Leahy of Higginsville, Mo.' and I anticipate visiting him sometime in the near future.

[Come again, Friend D., as our latchstring hangs clear out on the outside to bee-keepers. We wish you a prosperous year for 1898, as well as through life. Ed.]

1896 AND 1897 CONTRASTED.

BY W. H. LAWS.

I have been thinking I would write to you for same time. I wrote you once in the winter but mislaid the letter, therefore I did not mail it. The season of 1896 was not a profitable one in this part of Arkansas, and in fact it was one of the most disasterous for bees I have ever known in my bee keeping experience of 15 years. There was absolutely no rain from the 25th day of May to September 5, and a steady hot wind blowing from the South every day; crops were a failure, cotton making in most cases less than 100 pounds of seed cotton to the acre; no corn except in the bottoms, and then only $\frac{1}{3}$ of a crop.

But to return to the bees. I started with 128 colonies of bees in the spring of 1896 in three yards and was anxious to build up to my old number. I spread them and gave them room, and fed, but all to no purpose, for as fast as the feed was cosumed more would have to be given or they would suffer. I reared a great many queens under the most adverse circumstances, and had it not been that I was compelled to use them for queen rearing, they would have fared some better; but all summer

[Continued on 195.]

OUR SCHOOL.

Conducted By
MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY.

Will you please answer the following questions in the QUEEN?

I have my bees in 8 frame hives with shallow extracting supers on.

Could I winter them with the super on, or would it be better to put oil-cloth between the brood nest and the super?

The reason I ask is because I found a great many dead bees on the ground in front of the hives.

Could it be too cold for them if they had so much room?

In answering these questions you will greatly oblige one of your many scholars. LOUIS SCHOLL, Hunter, Texas.

Friend Scholl: You can winter your bees with extracting supers on just as well as not. Should we have a severe winter, it would be best to use a cloth over brood frames. I do not think that your supers being on is the cause of dead bees, as they will die sometimes in any hive at any time of year. At the close of the season there are nearly always some bees that are nearly dead with old age, and they

gradually die off and accumulate around the entrance. In your county (Comal) it may be best to place a cloth on all the hives under the supers.

The President of the South Texas Bee-keepers Association calls for the meeting of the above association to be held at the Home of the Atchleys' 2½ miles north of Beeville, Wednesday, February 15, 1898. Do not forget the day and date and bring all the bee-keepers with you and have a good time.

In lesson 13, given in your catalog describing the different races of bees, I find the word 'stingy' after Cyprian and Holyland bees. Will you please explain this as I cannot understand it. Benj. F. Sweeten, Glassboro, N. J.

The word ought to be so arranged as to give the meaning that these bees are worse to sting, as a rule, than Italians: not 'stingy' but 'stingey.'

ONE HUNDRED colonies of bees for sale.

—OO—

I have about 100 colonies of bees for sale. Those wishing to buy will do well to correspond with me. T. G. Morgan, Boyce, Rapides Parish, La.

Is it absolutely necessary to have both drones and queens from the best honey gathering strains, or will one parent be sufficient which has the desired gathering qualities? HONEY RAISER.

This is a question that I do not feel able to answer as intelligently as I would like to do. I will only give my own opinion in the matter and leave it for you to test. I think I would prefer that both parents were made up of the very best honey gathering qualities, as the good qualities given out by one parent may be overthrown, in a measure at least, by the bad qualities of the other. Good traits, such as honey gathering and prolificness, cannot be too highly praised, in my estimation, as it seems to have an influence on the offspring, or at least proves that the possibility of getting bees that will do good work exists in the family and will exist in the young if both parents possessed it. So I am of the opinion that it is necessary to breed from good stock from both sides, if the best results are to be obtained.

How much honey does it take to winter a medium colony of bees in this latitude, Louisiana. Will two frames of honey L. size keep them. H. HEMPEL, Lucy, La., Nov. 30 '97.

Much depends upon the length of the winter. Some winters the

two frames or about 10 pounds of honey will keep them alright, and sometimes it may take twice that amount. If you have a moderately warm winter and an early spring, two frames will likely put them through O. K. I would advise looking at them as soon as brooding begins in February or March and if weather is not favorable for honey gathering I would give more.

Information Column.

For the information and assisting our readers and patrons in finding markets for their honey, wax and other products from their apiaries, we will insert, free of charge, in this department, the names of honey dealers that we know to be reliable; also those who have honey to sell. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the failures of advertisers, but use care and caution to admit none that are not reliable. Send in your names before the 10th of the month to insure insertion that same month. Also those wishing help in their apiaries, together with those wishing positions may enter this column without charge.

DEALERS.

N B Coates, Alvord.
Garlington & Underwood, Dallas.
Texas Seed & Produce Co., 519
Center street. Galveston.

Honey for sale.

G F Davidson, Fairview.
F L Aten, Pflugerville.
Dr Wm Speer, Cotulla.
W C Gathright, Dona, N. M.
L L Skaggs, Click.
J H Manlove, Kenedy.
O P Hyde & Son, Hutto.

THE Southland QUEEN

Published Monthly

E. J. Atchley, Editor and Business Mgr.
— Assisted by —

Willie, Charlie and Amanda Atchley.
Mrs. Jennie Atchley, Ed. and Manager
of School for Beginners.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, - - -	1.00
Three months, trial trip, - -	.25
Three back numbers, all different, .10	
Postage extra, (24 cents) on all foreign subscriptions except Canada and Mexico.	

Advertising Rates.

One inch, one time, - - -	\$ 1.00
“ “ “ year, - - -	10.00

An X opposite your address signifies that your subscription has expired, and when date is also given it indicates that you are indebted to us from that date to this issue. If you desire your paper discontinued drop us a note to that effect, or we will continue to send the paper.

General Instructions.

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

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

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

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, DECEMBER, '97

We have to omit our regular News Note page for the other matter, but will take it up again in January. We thank those who

have kindly given us their ads for our Christmas Number.

We are unable to get in all the good matter we have, in our Xmas Number, but will try and get in the January number.

Beeville is now an international money order office. Money orders can be drawn on Beeville from any part of the world.

The weather is simply fine at this writing, December 7. We have lately had some rains which will greatly help our honey plants.

F. M. Shick has just moved from Tours, near Waco, Texas, to Portland, a few miles south of Beeville. He seems well pleased with his new location.

The cut of the Central Texas Bee-keepers association which appears in this issue is a very dim cut on account of a light photo, but we think most of those shown can tell which from 'tother.

This State needs a law to protect its bee-keepers from "foul brood." Let all Texas Bee-keepers Associations pull for a law for our protection. We can easily get such a law by asking for it, and a stitch in time may save twice nine in this regard.

When a subscription is received, we do not, as a rule, send a receipt for the money, but the paper instead; so when you receive the

paper it is evidence that your money was received and properly credited on our subscription books.

There are some things mentioned by O. P. Hyde in this issue about us, that are rather too commendatory, but we could not well cut them out without spoiling the article, but we trust that our friends will allow it to pass this time.

How do you like our Christmas number with her coat of many colors? We are sending out a large number of sample copies of this month's issue, and for fear that some who may subscribe after receiving this number should expect 32 pages each issue, we will state that our regular number of pages are 24, but often we run over.

On page 174 in answer to Mr. Bankston's third question we will say that it was there meant by Mrs. Atchley that it would be on the tenth or eleventh day from the time the larva was three days old that the queen would hatch. But after it is sealed it will hatch in about $7\frac{1}{2}$ days in hot weather in this latitude, if not kept back by the bees. This copy was set up and run off after night and the proofs were read according to copy and not by the editor, or this error would have been corrected.

We call our readers' attention to same errors we made in Mr. Stachelhausen's article in November issue. They are as follows:

Page 159, 2 col., line 30,	epipharynx for
	epiphargus.
“ “ “ “ 32,	chitine for
	wax.
“ 160 “ “ 11,	wax by for
	wax thereby.
“ “ “ “ 16	fact that bees
	for fact, the bees.
“ 161 “ “ 16	honey boxes
	for honey bases.
“ “ “ “ 20	combs for comb
“ 162 “ “ 23	thicker as at
	for thicker at.

Please remember that our mailing day is on the 15th of the month instead of the first. Sometimes we are a few days behind and have to mail as late as the 20th, but we mean to get the QUEEN into the hands of our United States readers before the month closes and it is no use to drop us a card until the first of the following month; then if your paper has not arrived let us know and we will gladly mail you another.

Mr. E. R. Jones of Milano writes under date of December 6, and says that he and his family are all sick with dengue fever, and himself barely able to sit up, his wife is in bed and he says it is only dengue fever.

We note from the American Bee Journal, December 2, that a full report of the Buffalo convention of the United States Bee-keepers Union will not appear. What a pity! and how unfortunate it is for all of us who could not attend. That part which has appeared is good.

At the beginning of the partial report of the New Union on the first page of the December 2, A. B. J., are the pleasant faces of Messrs. R. F. Holterman, W. Z. Hutchinsor and Hon. R. L. Taylor. We think Dr. Mason should have been there too.

We note that Gleanings and the Review are surprizing as to whom Beedom Boiled Down is, as he appears in A. B. J. We would not like to be implicated with having made a disclosure of this kind, but

really Beedom Boiled down sounds as the voice of Jacob (Doctor) but are the hands of Esau.

NON-SWARMERS NO SUCCESS,
Bro. and Sister Hyde Have the
Following to Say About the
New Queen.

Non-swarmers do not prove a success. There was a queen made her appearance at our house on November 24 1897, in the form of an eight pound girl, and we are proud of her and don't you forget it. The ladies who were present said it was the prettiest baby they ever saw, and that it is just like its papa.

Willie will start for his out west apiary next week, to put the same in tip-top shape for winter and spring. His Pearsall apiary will be eleven miles from the railroad.

THE YOUTH'S ADVOCATE, an illustrated semi-monthly Journal, printed on a very high grade of paper. Established 1890. Published by Youth's Advocate Pub. Co., Nashville, Tenn. Sample Copies sent free. See prem. offer.



YOUNG PEOPLE. Subscribe for a paper that is elevating in character, moral in tone and especially interesting and profitable to young people, but read with interest and profit by people of all ages. Nondenominational. It should go into every household. **Subscription price \$1. per year.** But in order to introduce it, we will, on receipt of 15 cts in stamps, send it to new subscribers 3 months present at once. **Free:** A Bicycle, Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a scholarship in Draughon's Bus. College, Nashville, Tenn., or Texarkana, Texas, or a scholarship in most any reputable Bus. College or Literary School in the U. S. can be secured by doing a little work for us at home. Large cash commissions paid agents. Address **YOUTH'S ADVOCATE PUB. CO., Nashville, Tenn.** [Mention this paper.]



INFORMATION!



Give us your address in exchange for
Our New 1888 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.

Price List OF Italian and Carniolan Queens

Untested.....\$.50	} 3 and 5 Banded
Tested..... 1.00	
Select Tested. 2.00	

Shipments

Made to all parts of the world. We guarantee delivery. All orders will receive prompt attention. Correspondence solicited. For each dozen Queens registered 15 days before delivery we give on extra Queens.

REFERENCES: Texas Bee-Keeper's Association, or any bank or business house in Cameron or Milam County.

E. Y. TERRAL & CO,
Cameron, Milam county, Texas.

For Texas Cactus!

Write to Miss Leah Atchley, Beeville, Tex

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 bee-keepers' supplies. Write for catalog

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

After April
1st. 1898

Queens from the
Lone Star Apiary
and from imported mothers at

Untested \$1.00	}
Tested 1.50	

Nuclei \$1.00 per frame. Two frames with queen \$2.00

G. F.

Davdson & Son, SAFE DELIVERY
Fairview, Tex GUARANTEED.

it was a struggle for the strongest colonies, undisturbed, to maintain themselves and their strength. After June 10, there were no flowers to be seen. clover fields burned brown, vegetation parched, and cotton, our main honey plant, opened in July and yielded honey very sparingly for about ten days, and that was all the honey flow we had during the season of 1896.

I fed some 600 pounds of sugar syrup in the fall to my home yard, and came out last spring with 50 colonies, most of them weak, but with as fine queens as I ever had in my yard. The season of 1897 is in perfect contrast with that of 1896.

The former year has been all a bee-keeper could wish as to honey flow, for very early the bees began to show signs of prosperity, swarming later in April and May, and it seemed that if the thing continued we should return to those good old days when bees with me were no object, and I had honey by the ton.

I saw in THE QUEEN for May that the honey flow had just got around to you, and noted what you said about the value of empty combs. I believe it was Father Langstroth who said, "Drawn combs are equal to money in the bank." It has been my custom to hold full combs of honey in reserve for any dearth of bee pasturage which may occur. Is it not nice to see the appreciation a weak swarm will manifest when a full comb of honey is given them, when there is a struggle to keep the wolf from the door of there almost starving babies?

Sometime when it comes handy I hope you will give your opinion of the Holyland and Cyprian races of bees and tell their difference. My Cyprians in an outyard are beating themselves, and oh, those long wormy Cyprian queens! I did not know that one queen could produce so many eggs.

Friend Laws: We are proud to note that you have had good sea-

Send Your Name

Southern Poultry and
Stockman's Guide.

For a sample copy of the

It is only 25 cents for a whole year. Advertising rates low and circulation large. See our Missing Letter contest in November number, it beats the record,
Guide Pub. Co., Meridian, Miss.

son to kind of sorto' balance off build out and join all together, that 1896 with. As to the difference and by this method of comb build- between Cyprian and Holyland ing about twice as many bees can bees we will say, that some have work at building the same comb, been giving us down the country and they will build about two for saying that they were one and frames of comb while the Italians the same thing. We have said that are building one. Then their queens will fill the combs with difference in color ONLY. The eggs much quicker than the Itali- Cyprians when first imported are ans, and all in all the Cyprians somewhat yellower than the Holy- and Holylands will gather more lands, but two years in America honey per colony than the Italians makes the offspring very near the with us. We can tell a comb start- same in that regard. Where we ed by Cyprians and Holylands in the maintain their likeness is in their the dark by feeling of the starters, work, actions and deportment gen- Then these bees all sting alike, erally. They build comb alike, that is they are long rangers. But queens prolific alike, bees and with proper care they are easily queens shaped alike, cap their hon- manipulated and oh, what heavy ey alike and are alike, and we supers they have!

The residence and effects of Roy Nutt, Eldora, Iowa, were consumed by fire on Nov. 30. A total loss. The bees were saved, being some distance from the house. This is one of Iowa's progressive bee men, and we regret his loss, and trust that 1898 will be a good season with him that he may be able to repair his loss.

NEW BEE BOOK.

Dr. J. P. H. Brown has just completed a book and has made it particularly interesting to beginners of the South. This work is not the chap of the Lock Hospital—come to me and get cured style—but is a practical, scientific treatise on the subject mentioned. 12 mo. well gotten up and now ready to mail, 50 cents per copy. Write at once and procure a copy, Dr. J. P. Brown, Augusta, Ga.



See Our Great Combination Offer!

The SOUTHLAND QUEEN	one year,	\$1.00
The Mayflower --the great floral paper	"	.50
Womankind --the great home magazine	"	.50
Farm News --the great farm monthly	"	.50
Ten rare lily bulbs	"	1.00
The Farm News Poultry Book	"	.25
The Womankind Cook Book	"	.25
Total value		<hr/> \$4.00

**Our
Price for
ALL
\$1.50**

We are more than confident that our readers will be pleased with this combination; it is undoubtedly the most liberal subscription offer ever made.

The **Mayflower** published at Floral Park, N. Y., is the leading horticultural magazine for the amateur flower grower. Each number contains a handsome colored plate and the contents make it a delight to the home.

WOMANKIND, regular subscription price 50 cts. A handsome 20 page magazine containing stories, poems, sketches, bits of travel and such general literary matter as appeals most strongly to the average reader who wants pure and wholesome literature of the entertaining kind. Its practical departments devoted to kitchen, the flower garden, care of children, dressmaking, home decoration etc., are greatly valued by every woman who has ever read them. Extensive improvements have been made in **Womankind** during the past year.

FARM NEWS regular subscription price, 50c. **Farm News** now reaches more than 83,000 miles. It holds this large and loyal following of subscribers because they regard it as one of the chief essentials of their success in farming. It keeps in touch with the most progressive agriculture of the day; it is scientific in spirit and at the same time is never obscure in its meaning. Its the kind of a paper the farmer values in his every day work because in it he finds what other successful farmers are doing and how they do it.

OUR LILY BULBS. Our lily premium includes these valuable bulbs all large sound and vigorous, sure to grow and bloom abundantly. 1 black calla, 1 queen, 1 japanese double sacred, 1 golden sacred, 1 celestial, 1 princess, 1 guernsey, 1 bermuda buttercup oxilis, 2 selected. These will please you.

Our Premium Books--**Womankind Cook Book**--This cook book covers the entire range of the culinary art. The recipes in it were selected from the favorite recipes of the readers of **Woman**, so that in this book you have the best things from several hundred practical house keepers. More than 10,000 copies have been sold in the past year.

Farm News Poultry book, written to meet the needs of the farm poultry yard. It tells all about different breeds, their characteristics and what may be expected of them; about feeding and hatching, about diseases and their cures, and is in short, a complete guide for making hens pay. Price of Cook book 25c. **Farm News** 55c.

Think of it! Four papers one year
Ten rare lily bulbs
Two valuable books

For so little money

Can we have your order to-day?

**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.

The Bee-keeper's Review.

for Dec 1896, contains a double page illustration of four out-apiries located near Flint, and managed by one man for comb honey, with almost no help. A porrait of the owner, and description of his methods are also given. There is also a fine picture of bees secreting wax and building comb made from a photograph taken by the editor. Mr. Taylor has a long article on hives. There is the review of foreign journals by F. L. Thompson; Hasty's three page review of the American journals; the usual extracts and editorial comments, ect.

The Review is \$1. 00 a year, or 1. 25 for the Review and the book, "Advanced Bee Culture;" \$1. 75 for Review and a fine tested queen—the queen to be sent early in 1898. New subscribers get the December issue free.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Mich.

For Sale —CHOICE— **J. C. Crisp,**
ITALIAN BEES

Full colonies, \$5; Nuclei, \$1 per frame
QUEENS IN THEIR SASON.

Also a Full Stock of the

B. TAYLOR HANDY Bee-keepers' Supplies

Send for Catalogue to

F. A. CROWELL, Granger, Minn.

Attorney At Law.

Abstracts, Loans, Real Estate.

Notary In Office.

Office over First National Bank.
BEEVILLE, TEXAS.

PRICES OF

Bingham Perfect Bee Smokers and

Patented 1878, 1882 and 1892

Honey Knives



Smoke engin { largest smok- } 4-inch stove { er made }	Per Doz.	each
Doctor, 3½ inch stove	\$13 00-Mail,	\$1 50
Conqueror, 3 "	9 00 "	1 10
Large, 2½ "	6 50 "	1 00
Plain, 2 "	5 00 "	90
Little Wonder, 2 "	4 75 "	70
Honey Knife,	4 50 "	60
	6 00 "	80

Direct-Draft Perfect
BINGHAM
Bee Smoker



PATENTED 1878, 1882 and 1892.

All Bingham smokers are stamped on the metal
Patented { 1878 Knives, B&H
* * * * *
1892 * * * * *

The four larger sizes have extra wide shields and double coiled steel wire handles. These SHIELDS and HANDLES are an AMAZING COMFORT—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: I have used the Conqueror 15 years. I was always pleased with its workings, but thinking I would need a new one this summer, I write for a circular. I do not think the 4-inch Smoke Engine too large. Yours, etc. W. H. EAGERTY, Cuba, Kansas. January 27, 1897.



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 LAVAÇA,
Sebastian Co., Ark.



Don't Buy

Dovetailed Hives or Bee-Keepers' Supplies of any kind

Until You Get Our Prices

Send us list of what you will need this season and get our lowest estimate on same. Prices of Queens for May delivery—Untested Queens, 75c each; select tested, \$1.50 each.


DEANES & MINER, • Ronda, N.C.

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.

A KLONDIKE OF THOUGHT! Gleanings at reduced rates

New subscribers sending us one dollar, or old subscribers who send us

**\$1 before their
 subscription
 expires,**

will receive a copy of the A B C of Carp culture, 70 pages, price 40 cents, postpaid, the pages the size of these; or will send in place of the carp book, one copy of

 Winter Care of Horses and Cattle,     

by T B Terry, a book of the same size pages as the carp-book, 44 p.; price 40 cents; postpaid; or in place of either one of the two we will send

MAPLE SUGAR AND THE SUGAR-BUSH

a book of the same size pages, costing also 40 cents, postpaid. Remember in order to get one of these valuable books all you have to do is to send \$1 for Gleanings, and 5 cents for postage, and we will give you one of them free. Remember, an old subscriber, to be entitled to this offer, must pay up all back subscription, if any, and send in \$1 for a year in advance, with 5 cents postage.

The A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio.

1898.

Begin early by placing your orders now.

Free to Bee-keepers.

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

tures, etc., as well as

How to manage bees

And produce honey

We get

THE A. I. ROOT Company's GOODS.

by the 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.

IF YOU wish to make a Paying Investment, send for my catalog and try my

QUEENS

J. D. GIVENS, LISBON, Dallas Co., Texas.

Holyland

QUEENS AND BEES.

Willie Atchley, . . . Beeville, Tex.

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 c per year.

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

Dr. C. S. Phillips, prop.

Box 453, Waco, Texas.

NO CHEAP QUEENS TO SELL BUT THE BEST Golden or 5 and 3-band Italians

From Imported Mothers.

Untested, 75c; Tested, \$1.

Orders filled the same day received LEGH BEAUCHAMP, San Antonio, Tex.

PLEASE MENTION SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

PRICES ON PRINTING.

We are well fixed for job printing for bee-keepers. 500 letter 2.00; 500 best white $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $6\frac{1}{2}$ envelopes 2.00, cheaper grade 1.50. Queen cards, both sides printed, 500 for 1.50. Circulars, leaflets, folders, pamphlets and catalogues, printed in fine style and correspondingly low. Send in your copy for what you require and see how soon we can do your work. These prices are postpaid. Remember goods go as cheaply by mail from one place as another.

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY CO.,
BEEVILLE, BEE Co. TEX.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

Is a magazine that is devoted to the interests of apiculturists. The Bee keeper orders his supplies from its advertising columns. Are you represented in them?

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

Goes into apiarists' homes and is read through. Bee-keepers use it as a medium through which to exchange their ideas. Are you a subscriber?

\$1.00 annually.

Advertising rates made known on application.