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## **The Southland queen. Vol. I, No. 8 December 1895**

Beeville, Texas: The Jennie Atchley Company, December 1895

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Vol. 1, No. 8.



Dec. 1895.

THE

# SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE BEST  
INTEREST OF BEE-KEEPERS EVERYWHERE.

PUBLISHED BY THE JENNIE ATCHLEY Co.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, - - \$1.00 PER YEAR.



WEEKLY PICAYUNE BOOK PRINT,  
BEEVILLE, TEXAS.





# The Southland Queen.

Motto: FAIRNESS.

Vol. I.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, DECEMBER, 1895.

No. 8.

Non-swarming bees—when there is no honey.

We believe negligence furnishes more bees-wax than any other man in the world.

We regret to learn of sickness in the home of our brother editor, W. Z. Hutchinson. THE REVIEW may be late on account of it.

If you are so unfortunate as to lose your bees, by all means save the combs to use again, and make wax out of those that are undesirable—wax is high.

The best time to transfer bees is in early spring, about fruit-blooming time, as there is less brood and honey in the way. Transferring is usually attended with loss if transferred too late in fall, or too early in spring.

We do not think we want any non-swarming bees, and it is our opinion that when the swarming propensities are bred out the keeper of such bees had as well have no pocketbook, if he depends on his non-swarming bees.

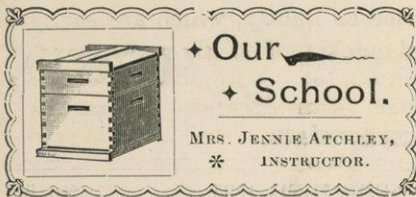
Watch out that your bees do not starve during the coming winter and spring, or your name will become, by adoption, negligence, who will have plenty of bees-wax.

While prices on honey have been on a downward tendency for the last few years, still, with our present facilities and knowledge, profits ought to be better than formerly.

We regard the present outlook as encouraging to those who are masters of the bee business, and especially for those that have good pasture and capital for the successful prosecution of their business. South Texas is the place for the pasture.

We will club Dr. Howard's fowl brood book with the "Queen" for \$1.10. The price of the book is 25 cents, and the subscription to the "Queen" is \$1.00 per year. We think this valuable book should be in the hands of every bee-keeper. A guide, and for assistance in determining diseases among your bees. Remember, Dr. Howard's book and the "Queen" one year, \$1.10.





*Yours Truly,*

*Mrs. Jennie Atchley.*

### LESSON 5.

**M**R. ATCHLEY, will you please tell me when is the best time for transferring? Mrs. O. P. Benton, Duncan, I. T., Nov. 16 1895.

The best time to transfer bees as a rule, is about peach bloom time. You should watch your spring season, and when your fruit trees are in bloom and the bees begin to fly briskly, or when they begin to gather honey in early spring, then

is the best time to transfer. At such times, the bees usually have but little brood, and their stores are about as low as at any time, so there will be but little brood or honey in the way. When bees are transferred too early or too late, they often go to breeding up at the wrong time and out of season, and their honey is all used up before you know it, and heavy feeding or a starve out is the result. If you wait till your fruit trees are in bloom and the bees begin to get new honey, and, settled warm weather comes it is then the time to stimulate any way, and there is no bees reared out of season, nor honey lost.

—  
 For winter, should a colony be confined to the lower story, when there is plenty of bees, or should they go into the upper story when full sized supers are used?

James J. Webb, Mayking, Ky.

In your latitude, I would winter bees in single stories, as there will not likely be more bees in one colony than will occupy one 8 framed brood chamber, and I prefer them in the bottom, or what we call the brood nest. You may think at the beginning of winter that your colonies are strong, or large enough to fill two stories, but when your cold weather comes you will be most sure to find that one story will hold them, and not be full. I've seen bees occupy two stories all winter in this State, but as a rule it is best

to winter in single stories in the South. Many times, and especially in the fall, we get fooled about the size of our colonies, and as a rule when two stories are used all summer, the bees will move "up stairs," most altogether, and a few bees will scatter about through the hive from top to bottom and clear through both stories, when really, then they are only occupying the upper one.

Will you tell us why that narrow strip is nailed on to the bottoms of hives, when the sides of the hives could be made a little deeper and these strips not needed? "A Scholar."

I think the strips you refer to, are what we term our spacing strips and are used on the bottom boards to get an entrance for the bees and a bee space below the frames. The reason we use these strips instead of letting the sides of the hives extend down, is, we sometimes want to use the brood chambers for top stories, or use them interchangable, and if the sides of the hives were more than  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep they would not do for upper stories at all, as they would be too deep and the space between the upper and lower frames would be too great and the bees would build comb between and then we would have a mess. The spacing strips are really intended for hives with loose bottoms, and then they are easily changed for tops or bottoms. We use them however, with bottoms

nailed on lightly, which are easily and quickly taken off.

MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY:—As I am now a member of your class I claim the privilege of asking a few questions for my information, through the SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

(1.) An untested queen I received along in the last days of August, was safely introduced on September 1st. On the 26th of that month, I discovered what I take to be two-banded (yellow) bees. I plainly discover the two yellow bands. A. B. C. of Bee Culture speaks of two banded bees. Doolittle thinks that by letting such bees fill themselves with sweets, and stretching out, a third yellow band can be seen. Now, are my bees two-banded, or what?

(2) Can an Italian queen be safely given to a swarm of blacks just at the instant of hiving,—first destroying the black queen? If so, how? In case no Italian queen is at hand, will a comb of Italian brood—with larva at the right age—do as well, the old black queen being killed as the swarm runs in? I once gave a comb of larva (blacks) to a second swarm on the 2nd day after hiving them, because their virgin queen got killed, and they raised them a queen.

(3) I stacked away, in a high, dry room, my section honey in supers just as they left the hives, putting super on super, a sheet of newspaper between. No insects nor mice to bother the honey, will the honey keep well?

(4) In what month must I commence to feed—if at all—to stimulate brood rearing in early spring?

(5) In grafting cells—"fooling the bees"—how do you hold the frame that has the cell on it into which you put the larva? Turn the frame bottom up, or how?



(6.) What is the difference—if any—between a follower and a division board?

(7.) In dividing bees—8 frame hives—which part would you take to an out apiary?

(8.) Will the queen cells left in the mother hive after a second swarm issues hatch out as good queens as the cells left after a first swarm issues?

(9.) When pollen is coming in freely in early spring, is it an indication that the colony is making a living, and that we must cease feeding them, or shall we continue to feed until honey is coming in?

(10.) What is the best or a safe way to introduce a virgin queen to nucleus, or to a full colony? Respectfully,

R. A. WHITFIELD.

Westville, Miss., Nov. 14th.

(1.) If your bees from the untested queen are uniformly marked two banded bees with two bands plainly seen, the third band is likely to be there and they are pure Italian bees. If, as you say, two bands are seen, you are likely not counting the waist bands, or the first bands just between the joint, I might say, of the fore and hind parts of the bees. From your description I will call them three banded bees.

(2.) Queens can be given to colonies at such times, but it is not best to do so for several reasons; the main one I will give you. When a swarm issues, and is being hived in a new location and you take their queen away, the bees (black bees especially) or most of them will return to the parent hive

before they become reconciled to their new queen. The bees will likely ball the Italian queen if you turned her loose at such times, the same as if you turned her into the hive before the swarm issued.

There are two ways that you can introduce the Italian queen successfully, at or about swarming time. One is, put your Italian in the hive—in a cage so the bees can not get to her—two or three days before the swarm issues, and when the swarm is in the air, or better, as you hive them, take away the black queen and turn loose the Italian and it will usually work. I've done this and it was a success.

Also you can hive the swarm, black queen and all, then put your Italian queen in the hive with them, in a cage as before, let all remain a few days till the bees get settled down to work, then take out the black and release the Italian and you are pretty sure of success. It is not good to take the queen of a swarm away from them till they are settled down to work, as they will be sure to return to their old home in a few minutes, unless you confine them. It will do to give them a frame of brood and let them raise a queen, but better let them remain as before, a few days before you do it. It is a good idea to give all new swarms a comb of brood or larva, whether you take the queen away or not. There would likely be bees enough remain with the



brood to raise a queen after you you to loose.

take away their queen, but as a (5.) Yes, turn the frame bottom up.

In the case of your second swarm (6.) The difference between a raising another, after their queen follower and a division board, is: was killed, may be all right, but The follower is used in the supers only to wedge the sections up tight, as you do not say so, I am inclined to think there were more than or to hold them in place, and made one virgin with them, as is often to follow up, or come up tight against the sections by a wedge. The follower is only about 4 inches wide, while a division board is 9, one was killed and the other remained with the colony. I have seen as many as six virgin queens with one after-swarm. If you noticed that the bees built a cell and reared a queen on the comb, then you are right.

(3) Honey put away as you describe, should keep well, and be good for a long time, so I will say yes.

(4) Do not begin stimulative feeding until settled warm weather comes, as you may get too much brood, and it come a cold snap and the brood chill, which is a great loss. I would learn when my first honey flow comes, and stimulate from five to six weeks before the harvest, and it usually pays. I would not stimulate and raise bees out of season, that is, it won't pay to rear bees unless you have sale for them, or, a honey harvest soon.

The last of February in your latitude would be about right to begin to stimulate. I am a little particular about this, as I have experienced some heavy loss by stimulating too early, and I don't want

(7.) In dividing bees, I would not turn 'round for choice, which I would take to an out yard, But I would leave the one that would have the young queen where my best drones were.

(8.) As a rule, all the cells in natural swarming are good and the cells that hatch after the second swarm issues are, in nine cases out of ten, just as good as the first. They were only started a little later than the first, but exactly alike.

(9.) No, pollen coming in is not a sign the bees are making a living—better feed till honey comes. It may be a sign to start your queens to laying, as pollen usually starts brood rearing, and it may indicate more feed.

(10.) There is no safe way to introduce a virgin queen, that I have found. If your bees have

been queenless some days it is pretty safe to turn a very young virgin queen loose with them, but if she is more than six hours old, they will likely go for her. This is one of the hardest things about the bee business, to define. I believe some times virgin queens can and do introduce themselves to any queenless colonies they choose; I mean enter the wrong hive, etc., and at other times when we want to put one in, they won't have her at all. I do not like to cage a virgin in a hive at all, as it seems to discourage them (in a way) as a rule, so they never get over it.

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## THE BEST HIVE MADE,

—  
**A NEW IDEA BY A NEW  
 Bee-Keeper.**

—  
 We take pleasure in announcing to our readers that J. O. Grimsley, foreman on The Southland Queen, is preparing a book on, or rather an encyclopedia of Bee-Hives. In his announcement he says:

“When I became interested in bees, the first thing I thought of, was a hive, and would have given any thing almost, for a description etc. of the various hives; but I had to weed my way out, and now I intend to send out lights to those following in my paths, by putting into the hands of the bee-keepers, a complete description of all bee-hives that come to my notice, together with the name and address

of the parties who make each hive.”

We think that each manufacturer of hives should aid Mr. Grimsley in this work, by sending in such matter as would suit the book he is compiling. It will be impartial, the whole object being to give full information on the subject of Bee-hives and fixtures. Let those who will, address him at Beeville, Texas, as he desires to get in correspondence with all hive manufacturers—patent or otherwise.

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We are of the opinion that non-useful “bee-fixins” ought to be struck from the list, as the beginners of today, as a rule, can afford to purchase only such articles as are absolutely necessary. For the really necessary tools needed for southern bee-keepers, see our school this issue.

—  
 How are we to vindicate ourselves and obtain salvation from the starvation prices (to beekeepers) of the yet old-time box-hive bee-keepers and farmers? We know of no other way only to put missionaries in the field in the way of up-to-date literature, and teach them better.

—  
 Dr. Allen, of Kentucky, and J. D. Davis were in favor of the ten-framed Langstroth in preference to all others sixteen years ago, and for the South, we are in favor of the same hive today.



## Our School.

### LESSON 5.

[CONTINUED FROM SIXTH PAGE]

MRS. ATCHLEY:—Will you please answer me a few questions in the "Queen" as I am a scholar?

My hives are full of honey, as I have taken none from the brood chambers at all. As a pupil, I am proud of my bees, as this is my first year with them, and I come for advice. I have been told to take the two outside frames from the hives and spread the others to give the bees room to cluster for winter. Is it right or not? Please give me the needed advice for leaving bees out on their summer stands, in this latitude; middle, west Texas.

GEO. B. RAPLEY.

Water Valley, Texas, Nov. 27, 1895.

FRIEND RAPLEY:—I would not take out any frames from the brood chambers or any where else, and spread the frames, as this would most likely give you awkward combs, as the bees will extend some of the combs and especially those where the cells are not capped, and then you would be sick, and disgusted with them. The party that imparted that advice to you, likely did not know very much about practical bee-keeping, as this will not do. If your bees have too much honey, you might take out one or two frames from the brood chambers, and put in a division board or dummy, but by all means keep the frames spaced about the same. A little variation

would not make so much difference, but to take out two frames and spread the others to fill it up would be bad indeed. All in the world you need for your bees to winter well in your latitude, is plenty of honey and a moderately sized colony of bees and a good, dry hive. I mean hives that the covers do not leak. I think about 25 pounds of honey will be sufficient to winter your bees.

MRS. ATCHLEY:—Will you please answer one question for me?

I received an order from New Mexico for 50 pounds of section honey; would it do to ship that far without protecting the case?

J. D. SMITH.

Decatur, Miss., Nov. 6, 1895.

I hardly know how to answer your question, but I believe, since I have had time to think about it a little, that it is best to ship it without protecting the cases, so the Express messengers can see the honey, and they will likely handle it with more care than with it boxed up out of sight.

MRS. ATCHLEY:—Will you please tell me what I shall need in the way of tools etc. for starting an apiary?

A PUPIL.

From memory, I will point out such tools as are a necessity in starting an apiary. First, I will say a smoker; and if you are a beginner, a veil; and a honey knife; and if you are going to have many colonies, I will add an extractor;



(this comes under the head of implements, but I suppose that is what you mean, every thing needed to run the business) a common screw driver is a handy tool; an extra hive for every colony you have, if you want an increase; and better have the hives any way, as the bees sometimes swarm whether you want them to or not; one pound of foundation for each colony; if you are going to raise comb honey, you will need 50 one pound sections and two supers for each hive. Now, as some people use but few tools and get along with but few supplies etc., I hardly know how to proceed further, but will add that for a start, get the smoker and veil, and add the others as you need them. I have concluded to keep a standing page for such information in *The Queen* and will refer you to it. See back of this issue.

I will add, with this lesson in closing, that it is very necessary to look close after your bees and see if all have plenty of stores for winter, and at the approach of Spring, when a warm day comes, you can raise the covers and if you see plenty of sealed honey near the top bars, you may know they are all right as far as food is concerned. You can do this without pulling the frames out or disturbing the brood nest. These things must be seen to if you wish to keep from loosing bees.



**Queen Rearing Department.**

CONDUCTED BY  
WILLIE ATCHLEY,  
— AND —  
C. B. BANKSTON.

### How To Cage Queens.

**I**N caging queens, do not try to push them through holes too small, as you can easily injure them that way. I have killed some queens in trying to put them through holes and cracks too small. Laying queens are very easily injured, and especially when they are in full laying order. In catching queens, it is always best to take them by the wings, as then you do not press the body, or in any way hurt them. You need not be alarmed if a queen doubles all up and acts like she is going to die when you take her by the wings, as they only get their legs tangled in trying to catch hold of something while you have them by the wings, and they will soon be all right when you turn them loose. Some say that queens take a cramp and cut up generally when you take them by the wings, but I find it is no cramp at all, only leg tangle. To beginners, I will say that it is always the safest to pick queens up by the wings. When



queens are to be shipped, or sent through the mails, I think it is best to keep them a while, say 12 to 20 hours, in the cage before mailing, to give the queen a chance to free her self of eggs, then they are in better shape to withstand the rough usage at the hands of the postal clerks. I believe "Uncle Sam" ought to put a stop in some way, to the rough handling of mail bags. I have seen the mails thrown at least thirty feet, onto a hard pavement; and I think they could be handled with care, just as easy as to make a foot ball out of the bags.

As we now have on our sub. list several new queen breeders and beginners, I will give you a receipt

#### FOR MAKING CANDY,

or food for shipping and introducing queens. Get the finest of confectioners' or pulverized sugar, roll it good, to mash all lumps, then add extracted honey sufficient to make a stiff dough, say about the consistency of biscuit dough, and knead it well. I work mine for a half hour or more, and try to be sure and get all the sugar wet or dissolved, and when this is done, the candy will get what we call a little tough, and for warm weather, the food or candy should stand up and not flatten down much when rolled into a ball. I have not as yet learned the exact proportions. I think about three parts sugar to one of honey, in weight, will be about right, but I am not sure

about it. When we are shipping queens in early spring or late in the fall when the weather is cool, the food can and ought to be made much thinner than in summer. Making this candy is about like all other departments in bee culture; no set or fixed rule will work best for all seasons of the year, and the judgment of the operator must be exercised to obtain the best success in this, as well as in queen rearing. In making food just for introducing queens, there is no use in being so particular, as most any kind of food will do if not soft enough to daub up the queen and bees. The recipients of queens that are sent through the mails, should have a little of this food made, ready to replenish the cages, if they are going to introduce by the candy plan, as sometimes the queens have been long enough in transit, that the bees have almost consumed the food, and in putting the cages right into the hives, great risk is taken in losing the queen, as the food is nearly out, the bees will liberate the queen too soon. Better fill up the food holes first, and then you are pretty safe.

WILLIE ATCHLEY.

FRIEND WILLIE:—I have noticed with great interest, the lessons and correspondence in regard to rearing queens, and I want to tell you how I managed to rear queens for



my own use, on a small scale, and I reared good ones too.

I selected me a good cell building colony and made it queenless, and at the same time, I put into my breeder's hive a frame of empty comb, leaving it there till the eggs which my breeder deposited in it had hatched, (by that time my cell builders were ready to go right to work in earnest) I then took it from the breeder's hive and cut the comb all along the center, (or just below, rather) where the larva were very young, and placed it in my cell building hive. You see the bees went right to repairing the torn, or cut comb, and they being queenless, also constructed a fine lot of cells all along the lower edge of this comb. About eight days after I made this colony queenless, I went through and destroyed all cells except those on the comb from my breeder. There will sometimes be a few little stubby cells built on your breeder's comb after the larva is too old. These of course must be pinched off. Save no cells even from your breeder unless they are of good length and started right.

I think this the best plan for those wanting just a few cells for their own use, and if the larva is put into your cell building colony at the right time, I am confident you will raise as good queens as any body, especially if you have a good breeder.

J. O. GRIMSLEY.

[I think you struck the key note of queen rearing right at the start, and I think it will not be long till you will play the whole piece of queen rearing well.—WILLIE A.]

### SOME MORE EXPERIENCE.

The November number came full of interest and instructions. We, all the time learn something from the Queen. It seems that Mr. Skaggs has advanced a few ideas for the bees themselves to consider.

We went out about two weeks ago and transferred some of the all-firedest bees I ever saw. They were very large, gray bees. I went into them, and the first bee I met, stung me, and the more I smoked, the harder they stung. There were ten, all told, and I failed to conquer any of them. They fought to the last. On the following morning I was quite sick and swollen. But imagine my surprise when I got back to Temple—7 miles. There was one at the Post Office waiting for me.\*

Now for some valuable experience and information about these same bees. As we said in our last, we were taught the first lessons, practically, by Bro. Atchley and Willie, and they—of course thoughtlessly—told us that only one queen usually belonged to each

\* Although Bro. Hanns failed to say what it was that awaited him at the Post Office, we will suppose that it was a queen.



colony. So when I transferred these bees for Mr. Jenkins, I told him there was one queen. Mr. Jenkins has a very intelligent bee-raiser neighbor, named Baugh. He is a most excellent gentleman, and well posted. Am sorry to say, however, he was not at all favorably impressed with our hives, "Root dove tail," 8 frames, and persuaded Mr. Jenkins that his bees would do no good in them, and would all die. But alas for friend Jenkins! He did not give him this information till I had transferred all from boxes into these, and had gone home. A few days after they were transferred, Mr. Baugh came over to Mr. Jenkins' and confirmed his advice by telling him that he had found his bees all over the timber bottoms, dead. The ground was black with his dead bees. Mr. Jenkins, of course, was very much distressed to know this, although he could see bees going in and out of the hives all the time, he thought they were a remnant. To strengthen Mr. Baugh's opinion and impression upon Mr. Jenkins as a talented bee-raiser, and to reduce our standing as an ignoramous, Mr. Baugh asked Mr. Jenkins: "How many queens does Hanna say there is in a hive full of bees?" "Only one," says Mr. Jenkins. "Well I told you Hanna didn't know his business. I've saw as many as 5 queens come out of one hive and fly about and go back. I know what I'm talking about." We went back at the proper time and went through all the hives, cleaned out the trash and arranged them O. K. Mr. Jenkins sat close by and examined all closely, he nor I got a single sting, and the colonies and queens were all in a thrifty and nice condition. I said "queens." I take that back. All the queens but one, had left each hive, but oh! how she was sowing her seed.

On another occasion we were looking at some box hives belonging to a widow lady. She asked us what a queen looked like—if she wasn't a little like a wasp. I told her yes, but not in shape—more in color. "Well I thought so" she said, "I saw six or seven queens come out of that hive there, a few days ago."

Now, I only give the above to show you that you Bee Co. bee-people don't know it all by a big majority.

The Holyland queen mentioned in our last "experience, which was to be sent us by our friend, Willie Atchley, has arrived in fine order and well equipped—she is a dandy. Please allow us, through The Southland Queen, to thank Willie most heartily for this valuable gift. The hives used by us from the factory of The Jennie Atchley Co., at Beeville, are taking like hot cakes every where. We are busy



all the time we can work, transferring from the boxes and also the Golden Hive into these. The Golden hive men sell a farm right, also the hive rights for \$7. We tell the people if they can afford to make the dove-tail hive as cheap as Atchley can sell them, to "go after it."

S. D. HANNA & SON.

Temple, Texas, Nov. 27, 1895.

## Bits Of News.

### A Bee-keepers' Exchange In California.

There is to be started soon, at Elsinore, California, a Bee-keepers' Exchange, says Lafayette Yates & wife, of that place. Now this is another step in the right direction. We trust that the enterprise may receive the greatest of encouragement from bee-keepers, and that it may prove a success as well as a help to honey producers.

### Another Young Apiarist.

Born, Nov. 27th, '95, to Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Shires, Upper Lake, California, a girl. Hurrah for California; she ought to receive apicultural instructions early, as she will likely make a good bee-keeper, being born, as it were, right at the "honey pond and fritter tree."

### Ernest's Health Improving.

In a social letter received from Bro. Ernest Root, Editor of Gleanings, under date Dec. 3, he states that his health is better than for years. We are all glad to hear this. Ernest, as we know him, is one of the boys that never knew when he learned to manage bees, or to edit a bee-journal, as he has grown up with both, and that is the kind of a person that is best able to give advice. May Ernest live many years, to be 'earnest,' and able to grace the pages of that best (and we will say mother) of Bee Journals, Gleanings, with his pen.

### Did Not Get A Pound Of Honey And feeds 1000 pounds Of sugar.

DEAR MRS. ATCHLEY:—

I have been under the Doctor's care for some time, with LaGrippe. I presume you do not have La Grippe down South.

My bees did not gather a pound of surplus honey this year. I will have to feed 1000 pounds of feed to bring them through.

C. E. WOODWARD.

Ford, Ohio, Oct. 5, '95.

Don't forget to attend the meeting of The Southwest Texas Bee-Keepers Association at Wharton, Dec. 26 and 27.





## Advertising Column.



### ATTENTION, PLEASE!

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

#### Bee-Hive Factory

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

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

**W. R. GRAHAM & SON,**  
GREENVILLE, HUNT Co., TEXAS.

[Mention the Queen when you write.]

### Gold Standard Italian

And

#### FREE SILVER GRAY CARNIOLAN

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

**C. B. BANKSTON,** Chresman,  
Burlinson Co., Tex.

## JUST LISTEN!

A new steam bee-hive factory. All kinds of bee-keepers supplies at low prices. Send for my catalogue that tells about queen-raising. I have untested Italian queens, \$1 each; \$5 for 6, or \$9 per dozen. Also Carniolans, same price. Tested 3-banded queens, \$1.50 each; 5 bands, \$2.50; and tested Carniolans, \$2. Full colonies of Italian or Carniolan, \$5 with untested queens. I make it my highest aim in a business life to please my customers and do a fair, square business. Safe arrival guaranteed on all queens and bees sent out. Queens can go by mail post-paid at above prices. Bees by express, you pay the express charges. Remember, we have been before the public for 15 years. Send us your orders. We have good shipping facilities, two railroads. Address

**The JENNIE ATCHLEY Co.,**  
Beeville, Texas.

### THE Commercial Hotel,

W. F. DESHON, PROPRIETOR

Beeville, Texas.

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**3000** U. S. STAMPS, from the 1 ct. to 15 ct. Columbian, and 1 ct. to 30 ct. varieties to exchange for foreign stamps. Write first Address, Ed. WARNER, Beeville, Texas.



## THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY, - - EDITOR.

— ASSISTED BY —

WILLIE ATCHLEY, CHARLIE ATCHLEY, AND  
MISS AMANDA ATCHLEY.

E. J. ATCHLEY, - BUSINESS MANAGER.

### Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, - - \$1.00  
Sample copy free.

### Advertising Rates.

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

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

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

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

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, DEC., 1895.

Go to Wharton, December 26  
and 27.

Look out for improvements with  
January number. We mean to be  
progressive, and with untiring en-  
ergy, push the "Queen" to the  
front.

We have received the catalogue  
of W. R. Graham & Son, of Green-  
ville, Texas. See their advertise-  
ment in this issue. These are  
good men and good bee-keepers,  
that we have known for a long  
time, and they will treat you right.

Friends, if your letters are not  
answered promptly, from the 20th  
of this month to January 1st,  
please bear with us as well as you  
can. The program is, to go to

Wharton to the bee-meeting, in  
our bee-wagon, a distance of 100  
miles, and this is why we call your  
attention as above.

We have received some fine  
photos of the apiaries and persons  
of our bee friends from different  
parts of the country, and wish we  
were situated to show them to our  
readers, as they are very interest-  
ing indeed. We are just in receipt  
of a fine photo of the apiary of  
Capt. James H. Wing, Syracuse,  
Kansas, and it is a fine picture.

Several of our readers have re-  
quested that we show them the  
face of Mrs. Atchley, in the  
"Queen," and for their benefit we  
do so. We expect to soon be able  
to give you the faces of our whole  
family, one by one, that you may  
become more and better acquaint-  
ed with us. Also, during '96, we  
mean to show you the faces of  
some of the "old land-marks" of  
apiculture,

Bro. John Y. Detwiler of New  
Smyrna, Fla., has presented us  
with a "medley" taken in 1886,  
showing the faces of 121 of the old  
landmark bee-keepers of America.  
This is a rare treat, Bro. D., and  
we will keep the same among our  
valuable relics. It is a pleasure  
to look into the faces of 121 bright  
and practical bee-keepers of Amer-  
ica, and think of what these heroes  
have done for us.



### THOSE LESSONS.

That series of lessons now running in the Southland Queen, mentioned p. 865, is good, and is copied from back numbers of The American Bee-Journal.—Dr. C. C. Miller, Stray Straws, "Gleanings," Dec. 1st, 1895.

[This is a surprise. We turn to the Atchley's for a reply to this charge.—E. R. Root.]

Doctor, you are a little off the track, if you mean that series of lessons now running in the "Queen," as our school, as they never appeared in any paper before. The "Lessons In Profitable Bee-keeping," that appeared in our September and October numbers did appear in The American Bee-Journal, and we so stated these facts before they appeared, (see p. 4, Sept. "Queen,") but these lessons were not copied from the A. B. J. into the "Queen," they are an imprint of 24 pages of a book on Southern Bee-keeping, which we had electrotyped for our own use. While these lessons appeared in the A. B. J. with our permission, they were then, and are now, our own property, and our own original work, and no one has a right to use them except ourselves. We gave them in the September and October issues, to assist us in getting out those two numbers as near on time as possible, and because they answered up several questions at that time.

Doctor, there seems to be a streak of envy about that "straw,"

whether you meant it or not, and if you had only mentioned that the lessons referred to were our own, original work, we would have had no "crow to pick with you." Dr., please be careful how your straws go astray, especially when the wind is blowing.

## Among Our Correspondents.

### OUR MISSISSIPPI LETTER.

DEAR SOUTHLAND QUEEN:—

The more I read and re-read the little pamphlet, the more rejoiced I am that we have a Bee Journal adapted to the wants of Southern bee keepers—particularly the younger class.

I admire the "Queen" because the articles we read, are no mere theory, but emanations of practical knowledge and experience. This is just what we novices want for our guide, and to show us the way the successful ones have trod, that we, too, may walk therein.

I had been told by a bee-keeper, that there is an infatuation seizing one who works with bees in the proper manner. I have truly found it so. Watching and tending our bees, constitutes one of the home pleasures of our (wife's and mine) lives. I tell people there is more in bees than was ever dream-



ed of in any ordinary farmer's philosophy, yet they can't see it. When I sit me down by my pets and watch their maneuvers—their hard and never ceasing life toil,—I feel gratified that I had provided them with comfortable homes in which to dwell and perform their varied labors. It strikes me as cruel, that any human being should own the industrious little fellows and give them for homes, only the crude and knotted log hollow, or the distorted old cracked-open box, to be ever and anon annoyed by worms and other discomforts arising from slashing out their pure sweets at robbing time, and be daubing their persons with the dripping liquid.

As I shall soon be free from official life, I anticipate great pleasure next spring and summer, manipulating my hives. I shall then give my bees my exclusive personal attention, whether for profit, or for pleasure only.

As I am only a novice, I hail with pleasure and comfort, the coming of The Southland Queen, to teach me what, how, and when to do my work. No better bee paper can weight the hands of any young bee keeper than the Queen. Would that every one could see it and carefully read it, and act according to its teachings. Then success is sure.

R. A. WHITFIELD.

Westville, Miss., Nov. 14, '95.

[BRO. WHITFIELD:—You make us feel happy in relating the pleasures and enjoyments you are having with your bees, and we can see no way open for you but success.—ED.]

### E. R. JONES' EXPERIENCE.

Through the courtesy of the management of the Queen, I have been asked to contribute an article to its columns, and as I have always had considerable fever for comb honey, I will talk about that.

Six years ago I produced my first comb honey, and I will never forget how dark the first was that the bees put up, and then they put up some nice white honey, then we got a rain about the last of July, and the bees went to storing more honey and I had to give them more supers; and wasn't it pretty? The most beautiful, golden color you ever saw. It was so pretty that I took the first section that was all sealed, to the house for a treat, and don't forget, it was a treat. I could not wait to go to the table to get a taste of it, but licked the knife (which had got daubed in cutting it out) and my! Gemyme-e-e!! was I proud? But when I recovered from my surprise I plainly recognized it.

This bit of experience (which cost me about \$35.00 in ruined and damaged honey) practically taught me the necessity of knowing at all times where the bees were getting their honey, also where they were



likely to get the next, so I could have the boxes on, or take them off as the case required.

It takes more care and attention to raise gilt edge comb honey than it does to raise extracted, but I get my pay in knowing that I can sell mine, when extracted honey can't find a buyer.

When I offered my first comb honey for sale, I asked 10 cts. per pound for it, and they sneered at me and said; "I can get nice extracted honey with no comb in it for 7 cts. a pound." I admitted that they could; but told them that it was so much nicer and so pretty that it was really worth more, and when they looked at the beautiful white comb, they could not resist buying one "just to show my wife." I sold at 10 cents for two years, and then I asked 12½ cents for it. They grumbled the same as before, but I sold my honey, and now I am fully persuaded that nice comb honey will bring 15 cents, if properly marketed, just as readily as it will 10 cts.

Watch your honey flow, put up nice honey in nice sections. ask a nice price for it and let them kick; it is natural with some people, they can't help it. Do not oppose them by discussing the question. Command their respect by your gentlemanly and business like conduct, and their patronage by the attractive appearance of your honey.

There is certainly nothing nicer to top out a meal with than some nice white comb honey, and I do not see why so many of our Southern bee keepers pay so little attention to raising it.

How many can name the flower that yielded my "beautiful golden" honey?

E. R. JONES.

Milano, Texas.

### ARKANSAW TRAVELER To The Front.

I bought 18 stands of bees last fall and got a man to come with his extractor to extract for me, but when he got to the bees, the honey had candied or sugared so we had to take comb and all out. I did not know what to do with them, as I never owned such a thing, nor ever saw but few, so I hauled them home and set them down. This spring I came out with 12, and lost one this summer. I don't know whether they are doing well or not. I got 365 lbs. last fall, have taken about 225 lbs. this year, and have one swarm out of the 11 stands. I have gathered bees from the woods and filled up my empty hives. I have 20 colonies in "patent" boxes—I don't know what they are. Some have 9 frames and some have 10 frames, which are 9x19 in. I have some old fashioned stands that make plenty of honey. I have one that I tried to go into



some time ago, but they whipped me out. I think when I get my bee veil from you, I will get me a ducking coat, and call on them for two years rent. I think they must have 150 lbs. of honey, and the bravest lads I ever saw. I think as soon as I read a little more "bee business" I can handle them.

ARKANSAW TRAVELER.

[FRIEND ARKANSAW TRAVELER:—Have you covered your house yet? We think you are making a fine start, and by the time school is out we think you will be at the top. Let us know how you get along from time to time, and any help we can give consistently, we will gladly do so. As it is often the missed shots that often hit, and help us, by all means give us both together.—Ed.]

#### A. H. Webster's Report.

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY Co:—

I have been waiting to see what the honey flow this fall would amount to, before making my report. For the last six weeks the bees have been doing a good business on Broom-weed. Had it not been for that, I would have had several colonies that could not have come through the winter. Now I think probably all will go through without being fed. They have been confined to the hive for the last week on account of wet, cold weather, but today, Nov. 10, they are flying and trying to do some robbing.

I got no surplus this year—dry

spring and wet summer spoiled the honey crop up here. We have lots of Live-oak here, but I have not seen any bees after the balls. Buffalow clover failed to put in appearance here this last spring for the first time. I see in Mrs. A's lessons, she mentions it as a honey plant. I never have seen a bee on it, although I may have overlooked it. I have sowed some Sweet clover for my bees. Will report results. Sowed a trial package last spring, and it grew to perfection but never bloomed. I attributed that to being sowed in May. Could not sow sooner, as there was too little moisture in the ground—it should be sown in the fall.

A. H. WEBSTER

Walnut Springs, Texas.

[FRIEND WEBSTER:—We are glad to note your bees will get enough honey for winter. Buffalow clover did yield considerable honey when we lived at Lampasas, Texas, but none of it here. We think now that some plants will give honey in certain localities, and none in others. By all means let us know how your Sweet clover turns out.—Ed.]

#### Just Listen At This Won't You?

MRS ATCHLEY:—

My Southland Queen came to hand O. K. I am highly pleased with her, and I think it bids fair to be the best Journal printed, connected with apiculture.

W. H. DOWNS.

Corsicana, Texas.



## FROM CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

## How To Introduce Queens.

MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY,  
Beeville, Texas, U. S. A.

Dear Madam:—

All the books make much difficulty about introducing quees. The following method I find to be simple, safe and expeditious. yiz: I take a dredger of flour, which has been scented with a few drops of Grimshawe's Apifuge (perhaps pepper-mint would do equally well), raise the quilt, dredge well, without even lifting the frames, then dredge the queen and let her majesty march into her new domain, and all's well. I use this scented flour for uniting two stocks, but thought one day I would try it in introducing queens, and I must say with most pleasing results. I also use it for driving off robbers, and with some degree of success. If it is not a sure cure, it at least shows us to what hive the bepowdered scoundrels belong.

In the Am. Bee Journal of June 28, 1894, in an article on queen rearing, you say that you take out the larvæ while sitting alongside the hive. Would you please say what temperature the atmosphere should be, to work thus in the open air without risk of killing the larvæ? Because, Doolittle in his work on Queen rearing, lays so much stress on the necessity for

the thermometer being up to 85°. Is this really necessary? If so, then I should imagine there are very few days when you, even in "The Sunny South," could safely carry on your manipulations in the open air. In removing ripe queen cells, too, to how low a temperature may they be safely exposed for a short time?

I often wish I could manage to get some of your grand Italian Queens over, though I doubt if, with the most careful packing, they would stand so long a journey. I don't suppose you would care about risking one or two as an experiment. I will willingly pay for them and send an order for lots more, if they or 50 per cent only, come safe. It is, say 6 days from you to London, and about 16 days from London to here. Is the experiment worth trying?

I see the "A. B. J." has recently been giving its subscribers the portraits of several leading lady apiculturists, but I have never seen that of yourself, though I have often wished to see it. I fear I should be taking altogether too great a liberty to ask you to spare me one of your photos. I like to become acquainted with the features and the expression of any one whose writings I value and admire.

I am, Dear Madam,

Yours Truly, "S. D."

Snipfontein, Riversdale, C. G.  
H., Oct. 21, 1895.



[FRIEND "S. D."—The atmosphere ought to be about 80° when we are transferring the larva. Our work is so rapidly done that we have successfully manipulated our grafting plan with the temperature at 65°. Only a few moments, and it is all done. I will say 5 minutes is as long as we expose the larva for grafting 20 cells. Mr. Doolittle's plan is slower than ours, as it is quite tedious to take out and replace the little larva. Any day from April first, to Nov. first is all right for this work here, unless it is raining.

Ripe queen cells may be exposed a short while, say an hour or so, in a temperature as low as 65°. There is more danger of the weather being too hot here in summer, than too cool, for such work. A ripe queen cell (or any other) exposed to the Sun's rays a few minutes, will be ruined. In either grafting or removing ripe cells, you will be safe to expose the larva or cells a short while in a temperature from 65 to 80°.

Thank you for your plan of introducing queens. We will try it next season, if we have occasion, and report.

We have inserted the photo of our Editor, that you and others may become better acquainted with her.

Next season we will try our hand at sending you a queen.

Success to you in your far away land.  
—WILLIE ATCHLEY, ASSOCIATE ED ]

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## STANDING INFORMATION.

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### What Is Needed To Start In Bee-Keeping.

Two colonies of bees, in movable comb hives; (better start with a standard size) one smoker; one bee-veil; two extra hives for increase, should there be any; two

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

We are often asked these questions by so many, and they are so near the same, we have concluded to keep this standing for the information of beginners. We could mention many other useful articles that would be handy to beginners, as well as others, but the above are really necessary, and you will soon learn to add many other things as you go along. We say two colonies for a start, as with only one, you have no way to compare, and see which is doing best, but of course one colony will make a start.

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## REPORT OF THE — PROCEEDINGS OF — THE CENTRAL TEXAS — BEE-KEEPERS — ASSOCIATION.

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The Central Texas Bee-keepers Association met at Milano, Texas, on Nov. 16th. The members being late in arriving, the convention was not called till 1 o'clock.

After enjoying a fine dinner at Bro. E. R. Jones,' all marched to the Odd Fellows hall, where the convention was held. Called to order by President, E. R. Jones, C. B. Bankston was elected Secretary pro tem. The following un-



finished business was brought up, viz: the election of a Vice President. Judge A. W. Terrell was duly elected Vice President, after which the By-Laws and constitution laid down in Newman's convention hand book, was adopted. Judge Terrell then made us a grand speech on bee-keeping, and I regret very much that we were unable to take his remarks in full, and before beginning on the program, I wish to say to those present at the convention, that this report is not as accurate as it should be, and I ask you to kindly bear with me in my short comings.

The following are extracts from

JUDGE TERRELL'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW BEE-KEEPERS:—In 1881, I passed by a neighbor's house, and saw his bees in movable frame hives, and they looked so very neat, I began to feel the symptoms of what is generally called "bee-fever." After making some inquiry, I found that this man had paid as high as \$2.00 for an Italian queen, and as much for the bees. I told him that I hardly thought that the breeder of those bees could ever gull me into any thing like that. My fever continued to rise, however, and in a short time I had purchased eight colonies of bees and transferred them into movable frame hives, and imagined myself flying. The cold winter came on and found my bees in a weak condition, and long before the

spring flowers began to send forth their sweet perfumes, my bees were all, what I considered dead. My bee fever began to take a downward movement. In the meantime Mr. Fox, who was a bee-keeper, came around, and just like a bee-keeper, went straight to my bee hives, and began to examine them, and to my surprise, found two little weak colonies still living. With his assistance, I pulled through with two nuclei. I bought some Italian queens and wound up the next season with 16 colonies all in good condition.

[CONTINUED IN NEXT NUMBER.]

In making our improvements in next issue, we may not be able to get out on time. If we are a few days late, don't be surprised. We want to put on a new dress for '96.

## Bee-Keepers' Conventions.

### Texas State Bee-Keepers Association.

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

W. H. WHITE, Secy., Deport, Texas.

### Southwest Texas Bee-Keepers Association,

Meets at Wharton, Texas, Dec. 26 and 27, 1895.

J. O. GRIMSLEY, Secy., Beeville, Texas.

### Central Texas Bee-Keepers Association.

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

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

Convention report begins in this issue. Will give time and place of next meeting later.

**WANTED, TO EXCHANGE UNITED STATES and Foreign postage stamps for the same.**  
CHAS. ATCKLEY, Beeville, Bee Co., Texas.





## KIND WORDS For The Queen.

Thanks for "The Southland Queen." You are getting up a good paper. Kind Regards.

G. M. Doolittle.

Borodino, N. Y.

Please send me your paper. I am taking the \_\_\_\_\_, but there is so much in it that is of no use to me. I want something for the South.

Milo Andrews.

Pinellas, Fla.

May "The Southland Queen" spread like a green bay tree.

L. B. Whittle.

Batesburg, S. C.

"The Southland Queen" has been perused with interest and pleasure, as well as profit. June and July numbers were worth more to me than the price you ask for a year's subscription.

J. W. Brazelton.

Bear Creek, La.

I will be ever ready to assist you with your successful Journal. I consider it very able in deed, and just what we need here in the North.

C. E. Woodward.

Ford, Ohio.

"The Southland Queen," I con-

sider, comes to the practical point in bee culture better than any other bee Journal I have read, and I shall take pleasure in recommending it to any of my friends I may see. Later on I will try to give you a short article on bee culture, for this part of the country.

Isaac M. Swetnam.

Monterey, Cal.

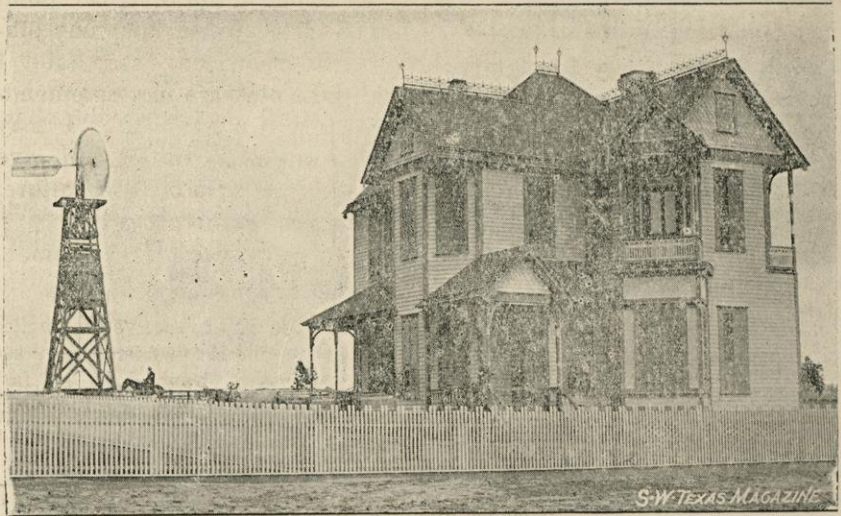
[We will be glad to receive that article, Friend S., and if our friends keep assisting us as they have done so far, the "Queen" will reach one thousand paid up subscriptions before she is a yearling, and won't that be nice?—ED.]

### FRIENDS:—

We would be glad indeed that we had space for all your kind words, but we have only 24 pages, and our printer says stop. We wish to thank you, one and all, for your kind words and kind assistance, as such encouragement is enough to make any one feel proud. Before we forget, we wish to thank you one and all for your support thus far, and hope for a continuance of same. We wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, with plenty of honey for '96. There may be a day when we cannot help each other, so lend us your assistance for '96, and we will lend you ours.


Good by for 1895, hoping that this time in '96 we'll find all alive and doing well.

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY CO.



A RESIDENCE IN BEEVILLE.

## THE SUNNY SOUTHLAND.


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

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

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

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

BEE County is filling up with

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

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

For further particulars, write to  
T. J. Skaggs Real Estate Co.

Beeville, Texas.



## 75 COLONIES of BEES,

IN TWO STORY HIVES, all in good order; a good working strain of Italians crossed with blacks, about 700 straight extracting combs, 50 empty hives, good wire cloth house to work in, Stanley Reversible Extractor, 2 uncapping cans, and tools necessary for carrying on the business. This Apiary is in a good locality and there is a home demand for 1500 pounds of honey. Will take \$350.00 for the complete outfit. Object, removal.

Address, H. Gravenor, Cypress Mill, Texas.

## RECOMMENDS ITSELF.

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

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

## Dove-Tail Hives,

### BINGHAM SMOKERS,

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

E. R. Jones, MILANO, TEXAS.

## 200 COLONIES.

I have 200 colonies of bees in my charge, all in 8 framed hives, all upright, at \$4 each or \$3.50 per colony for the whole lot. Who wants them? Jennie Atchley, Beeville, Texas.

## Promptly Mailed.

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

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

## HONEY...

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

## Notice!

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

C. M. Rivers & Sons.

## Italian Queens for Sale.

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

## Do You

Want to Buy Honey?

If so write at once to W. D. Bunting, Uvalde, Texas. He has a fine crop of both comb and extracted honey.

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



ONE GIVES RELIEF.