



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

The Southland queen. Vol. 4, No. 1 May 1898

Beeville, Texas: The Jennie Atchley Company, May 1898

<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.

of Comy
5 Comy
6 Comy no 7

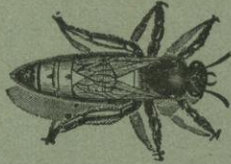
Vol 4 no 1 50 and here

4

015
a 21

VOL. 4, NO. 1.

MAY 1898.



— THE —

SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE

Best ❁ Interests ❁ of ❁ Bee-Keepers ❁ Everywhere.



— PUBLISHED BY —

— THE JENNIE ATCHLEY COMPANY. —

BEVILLE, BEE-COUNTY, TEXAS.

THE QUEEN BOOK AND JOB OFFICE,
PRINTERS.

Bees-wax 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'fg Company, HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

Golden or 5-and Queens

Reared by The Best Methods Known.

| UNTESTED | NE | SIX | DOZEN. |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| June, July, August and September | .75 | \$4.25 | \$8.00 |
| All other months | \$1.00 | \$5.00 | \$9.00 |
| TESTED QUEENS | \$1.50 | \$8.00 | \$15.00 |

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

E. R. Jones, MILANO, TEXAS.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

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

Vol. 4.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, MAY, 1898.

No. 1.

FROM OUR CO-WORKERS

BEE TALK.

Now that the season of 1898 is here let us be up and doing, for prospects are fine, and to get a good crop of honey we must move.

That 18-foot to the pound foundation Editor Root talks about is the coming foundation. Mr. Root is on the right thing now, for what we want is thinner foundation to use in sections. In an editorial in the Review Mr. Hutchinson has this to say: "The use of comb foundation has not increased the edible qualities of comb honey. Although it has increased the amount and more even combs, it has robbed honey of some of its delicacies." Now if we can use thinner foundation, I feel sure the quality of comb honey will be increased.

Those articles in Progressive Beekeeper, by Aiken, with a round-up by Doolittle, are certainly worth reading. It is interesting to see Doolittle round Aiken up.

Seems as if Dr. Miller and E. R.

Root are waging war on each other about the T super vs. the section holding super. Let me whisper in their ears that neither has yet gained the victory; so keep it up till a decision is rendered.

Where is Johnnie Orval these days? Haven't heard from him for so long I have almost forgotten him. Wake up, old man, and let us hear the news.

Say, Mr. Editor, I disagree with your answer to a query in the April QUEEN. You advise a man to have the front of his hives two inches lower than the back. Was not that a misprint, and did you not mean to say about one inch or less?

Well, well! That March QUEEN set me to thinking, when mention was made about the perforated separators. I am going to have Mr. Atchley make me a few with sixteen slots to each separator, slots to be in four divisions, four in each division; slots to be scant $3-16 \times 3\frac{3}{8}$. I expect to try them with sections upon all four sides. This would give still freer communication from sections in each row and from row to row. I believe it equal to the

plain section and fence separator, and is less expensive.

It now looks as if this would be a banner bee year all over the United States except California. Sorry for you, brethren. Come to think of it, I believe Texas is ahead of California in producing large crops almost every year.

Hoping that when the May QUEEN comes it will read semi-monthly instead of monthly, I will stop writing by saying I will come each issue if this escapes the waste basket.

H. H. HYDE.

HUTTO, TEXAS. April 18, 1898.

[NOTE.—We have been considering the twice-a-month QUEEN, and as it will come right in our busiest time, we will have to leave it off for awhile yet. We shall try to have her come semi-monthly in the near future.

Yes, we think the Roots are in the right, as usual, when they put out thin foundation.—ED.]

THE PLAIN SECTION AND FENCE SEPARATOR.

From practical experience I do not know anything about the plain section, except that I have 500 I got last year, just in time to not be able to give them a trial; but this year I am going to put them to the test. I see no advantage gained by the use of the plain sections and fence separators that can not be

realized in using the open-top-and-bottom sections and slatted separator, provided that the openings in the sections extend clear across to the sides of the sections, and they are supported on plain slats or section holders, the same width that the sections are at the openings. The freer the access to the surplus super, the more readily the bees take to it, and the freer the communication from one section to another and from one row to another the more rapidly and evenly the work in the super is carried on. A super of standard sections presents a series of oblong holes to the bees and says: "Come up through these holes." A super of plain sections (or sections open clear across) presents an opening the full length of the super, or one unbroken opening seventeen inches long, while in a super of standard sections there is only twelve inches of opening, and that divided into four three inch openings, an advantage of nearly half as much more entrance to the super of plain (or open-clear-across) sections as there is to a super of standard sections. To get the full advantage offered by the plain section the separator must be so constructed as to allow the bees to pass freely from one row of sections through between the sides of the sections into the adjoin-

ing row. Mr. L. A. Aspinwall, of Jackson, Michigan, in December Review, describes a separator that he is using that provides this. It is impossible to get this free communication from one row to another with the fence (or cleated) separator. Again: it is proposed to build the fences (cleated separators) with cleats 1-6 of an inch thick. Now, let us look in a super of finished sections, and see if there is more than 1-6 of an inch between the capped honey and the separator. I find in measuring the space between the cappings and the separator that it varies from 5-32 to nearly 3-16 of an inch. Now, when a plain section, standing against a cleat 1-6 (not quite 17-100) of an inch thick, is filled and capped within 5-32 (not quite 16-100) of an inch of the separators the cappings will stand out beyond the section and, of course, cannot be handled and cased for shipping without breaking the cappings. But here I am arguing on the plain (or no bee-way) section, and the South Texas Bee-keepers' Convention has "done" said it "was no improvement over the old section." Well, I reckon I must be "outen" order with them. But, say, Mr. SOUTHLAND QUEEN, you tell that egotistic S. T. B. K. convention that I thought the plain section

hadn't got its trial yet, and if any of those self-appointed judges have any pleadings to offer, pro or con, the plain section that we will consider it in order.

SCRAPING FOUNDATION.

I can't help feeling sorry for L. Stackelhausen, (page 279). Editor Root and L. L. Skaggs have knocked him off the tree and now he goes around behind them and climbs a sapling. That bees do thin the septum of foundation by using "their jaws for scraping and moulding," is proven conclusively to me. I will submit my observations: I have seen bees working on foundation that kept up a motion of their heads just like they were scraping the foundation, moving their jaws backward, then forward and backward again. I have seen them working in half built comb and going through the same motions, standing on the edge of the cells, with their heads dipped in the cell. I could see numbers of bees engaged in this same exercise, and the foundation was converted into comb. And now about scraping a hole in it. I have a number of partly drawn combs, in the middle of which the cells are drawn on both sides of the foundation. Toward the end of the frame from this the cells are drawn on only one side, and next to this the

foundation is untouched. I think I can furnish a piece of evidence less than four inches square that will prove, first, that the septum is thinned; second, that there is no reasonable way for it to be thinned except by "scraping," and third that it is not necessary for two bees to work directly opposite each other to prevent scraping a hole in the foundation. Will say further, where the foundation has the cells drawn on only one side the bottom of the cell is round, while the side of the foundation opposite these cells has an appearance somewhat like capped drone brood.

BEE PARALYSIS.

This is a disease that I have had but little experience with—never had but two cases of it. I treated both of them. One showed no signs of the disease after two days, and the other showed no signs after six days. For the benefit of Mr. L. L. Skaggs and others who may have diseased bees, I will give my treatment. I think Mr. Skaggs is mistaken about Mr. Golden ever saying that salt and water would cure paralysis. However, Mr. Golden is competent to defend himself. Dissolve two tablespoonfuls of salt in one pint of warm water; add to this one pint of extracted honey and stir well; put into this one-half ounce of sulpho-

calcine; shake or stir again. Take an atomizer and the above mixture and proceed to the colony to be treated; take with you an empty brood chamber; take off the lid and take out the frames and adhering bees and put them in the empty body; now spray the old hive, bottom board and bees thoroughly; then take the frames, one at a time, bees and all, and spray them and return them to the old hive. I repeat, spray them THOROUGHLY! and close the hive. Don't be alarmed if the bees come out and crawl all over the hive, but by the time you have done the job you can make allowance for that. Sulpho-calcine can be obtained of almost any druggist. E. R. JONES.

MILANO, TEXAS, April 14, 1898.

THE OTHER SIDE.

As it has been said by some one that bee-keepers never write anything for bee papers, only when they have something to say on the bright side, I will fall a little out of line this time. The late freeze we have just had will be the death of many colonies of bees in this part of the State. Bees had never wintered better in the eighteen years I have been a practical bee-keeper than they had the past winter. They were strong in numbers and

rich in stores, and were just in the act of swarming when the blizzard of March 27th struck us. I have never seen such destruction of both drone and worker brood as has followed. I am sure a good portion of it was chilled brood, and I am very sure that the bees have destroyed both drone and worker brood that was not chilled, on account of being discouraged. Colonies which had from 18 to 20 pounds of honey ten days ago are now at the point of starvation, and will have to be fed, should we have a few days of cool, chilly weather so they cannot work. If we could only have a good shower and a few days warm weather bees would soon be making their own living. I predict a heavy loss among the Solomans (the box hive bee-keepers), as a great many of them have been robbing their bees ever since the first of February. They claim that the bees carry out all the old honey they have in their hives in the spring, if they are not robbed, and that it is wasted. Of course, all practical bee-keepers know better than this, but we have so many of the other class that never read a book or paper (and they can always tell you all about bees), that it becomes disgusting to me at times. I sometimes think that such bee-keepers commit a

real sin by keeping bees and treating them in that way.

What the late cold weather will do in the way of affecting our summer honey crop is yet to be told. It has entirely destroyed our spring crop, but the mesquite, horsemint and other summer bloom may give us plenty of honey later on, and my advice to all beginners is to hold on to your bees, and feed if necessary, and they will pay you back later on with compound interest.

I think, from what I can learn, the cold has been general throughout the State, and I also think it will give bee-keeping a backset, as a great many bees will be lost, and that will have a tendency to discourage a good many.

L. B. SMITH.

LOMETA, Lampasas Co., Apr. 3, 1898.

[We think it best to give both sides of any pursuit occasionally.—ED.]

BEE TENT.

Well, I believe I promised to describe a cheap, but I consider as good a bee tent as I know of; so I will inform the readers of THE QUEEN how my tent is made. I get two wagon bows and set them up with ends down, let them cross in the middle and nail them fast; then make them high enough by nailing a piece of thin board just

the width and thickness of the bows, letting it extend eighteen inches longer than the bows. I then nail a piece of iron on the bottom of each to stick into the ground as an anchor to keep the wind from blowing it over. Then cover the whole thing with cloth—any old calico will do. This is to keep splinters from catching in the mosquito bar. Then get some galvanized wire, No. 6, and make four wire hoops to go around the frame. In making wire hoops let the wire go nearly twice around so they will be very stiff. They must be of different sizes to correspond with the frame. Put the smaller hoop on near the top and tie it well to all four legs of the frame. Then next smallest about fourteen inches below the first and fasten it the same way, and the next smallest in the same manner. Now we come to the fourth hoop. It must be larger than the frame, so it will hang loose, three inches from each leg of the frame. Then tie four cords to this hoop, three feet long, equal distances apart; drop the hoop over the frame like the other ones, only it must hang by these four cords. Tie the ends of the cords somewhere above the other hoop to the legs of the frame and let it hang about one foot from the ground. The reason it must hang

loose is so you can raise it when you want to go in and out of the tent. You must cover the ends of wire with cloth to keep the tent cloth from hanging onto it, as mosquito bar will cling to everything that is rough. Now we have the tent frame complete. Next get enough mosquito bar to cover the frame, and let it be large enough to go over the frame loose, but make it the same shape as the tent, and sew an old rope to the bottom edge of the bar. This rope being heavy it will always drop to the ground and keep out robber bees. The tent cloth must not be fastened to the frame. Now we have it complete, and we are going to work with the bees in robbing time. Set the frame over a hive of bees, then throw tent cloth over frame. Be sure it reaches to the ground all around. Raise the cloth and wire hoop on one side or both, as you like, stoop down and go in, drop the hoop and cloth behind you. You can then do as you like with bees and honey, and no robbers can get in nor bees go out. When you get through turn up the cloth all around and the bees can fly off. Then take the tent to another hive or take off the cloth and put it away to prevent insects from mutilating it.

L. L. SKAGGS.

CLICK, TEXAS, Apr. 20, 1898.

BEE CAVES EXPLORED.

STATEMENTS CORRECTED IN REGARD TO
THEM, BY C. B. BANKSTON.

I have often said that the tales told about bee caves in West Texas were false. I have read in newspapers that a barrel of bees and barrels of honey could be found in one cave. The reason I doubted this lie was due to the fact that but one queen can successfully reign over one hive of bees, and during her most prolific season the life of a worker does not exceed three weeks. From 3,000 to 5,000 eggs per day is the laying capacity of our best queens. In consideration of the above well-known facts, and with a little figuring, you can satisfy yourself that such tales are told by "he who knows not of what he is talking." But as I have been censured so much for saying hard things about our leaders in apiculture, I thought best to investigate before I spoke, as I have no desire to go before the public only as, in my judgment, by so doing I can enlighten them upon the mistakes of the bee hive. So far as experience is concerned, during the past eight years, I think I have had it, and as Bro. Starr says, "as sadly as any man with whom I am acquainted."

On the 15th of January, having

secured sufficient help, I resolved to see and overhaul some of the noted bee caves of which I had heard so much. The only thing I regretted was being absent from our beloved institution—the Central Texas Bee-keepers' Association. About the time we started it began raining and the roads were horrible. We had four horses, three men and one wagon. We spent a few days in Austin, visited the many State institutions—the grand capitol, the blind, lunatic, deaf and dumb asylums and the one million dollar dam across the Colorado river. Having satisfied ourselves that Texans are capable of managing a government, we proceeded on our journey to the Blanco stop and hunted bees a few hours. Prospects did not suit us, so we prepared to travel. About the time we got ready to move further we met a man who seemed to be a kind of sociable fellow. I began at once to ply him with questions. He proved to be a tolerably well posted bee-keeper and a reader of THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN. I did not ask his name for fear he would want to know mine. I asked him many simple questions and had him teaching me about bees. He advised me to take and read the QUEEN and also Root's A. B. C. book. He asked me if I was from

the east, and I said yes. What county? I hesitated, to think up the name of some county, when Mose put in and said Burleson. Then I began to hurry off, but he insisted on knowing if I was acquainted with Bankston, I said no, as I did not want him to find out the joke.

Our next stopping point was on the Gaudaloupe river. Pitched tent and began to rustle. The big bee cave on Spring creek, which had been found by a Dutchman fourteen years ago, was the center of attraction, but a few days elapsed before the necessary preparations for robbing a bee cave were completed. We proceeded over rocks and mountains on horseback for about four miles. An occasional hut would be seen down between two gigantic rocks. What the inhabitants did for a living is for them to know. The whole earth was so rocky that even a gouber patch could not be successfully grown. At last we arrived on Spring creek and a rush for the big bee cave was made. About 12 o'clock I found it by a lot of fixtures which had been left there by some one who had attempted to rob it in the past. I "yelled" the boys up and we proceeded with the robbing. The bees entered the crevice about twenty or twenty-five

feet from the bed-rock—I might have said ground, but there is no such thing in that country. About six feet above the bees is a large flat rock projecting from the side of the mountain. On it grew a small, scrubby shinoak. My plan was to lap a rope around this bush which was to be used as a kind of ladder to ascend the bluff to where the bees entered the cave. The mountain was so steep above the bush it was necessary to climb a tree which stood some distance to the right in order to place the rope around the bush. A. W. Cotton did the climbing, and I must say that he did a thing for mere nothing that I could not be induced to do for one thousand dollars. There was a slender limb which hung out over the rock. His weight bent the limb nearly double when he swung from it to the rock. He performed this feat like a squirrel. Then a pole was drawn up by the rope and placed between the two rocks where the bees had set up their residence. Mr. Cotton sat straddle of this pole and with a long, sharp stick cut the comb loose from the roof of the cave, and with a forked stick he drew it out. A pipe was used with which to conquer the bees. Notwithstanding the scary tales that had been told about their stinging ability,

not one of us received a sting during the whole proceeding. In the cave there was an immense lot of old black, dry comb. The supply of honey was scarcely sufficient to last the bees until the spring flowers came to their relief. Such was the case with most wild bees in that country. It is said that in the spring the bees get rich, but the honey is all consumed during the long, dry, hot summer and winter months

I will write a letter about the people next. C. B. BANKSTON.

SATISFACTORY.

Friend Gathright, I am glad you wrote that reply on page 289, April QUEEN. It greatly modifies much of the wrong meaning I, perhaps, drew from the reading of your former article. Thus your reply is quite satisfactory without further controversy on the points I mentioned. Suffice it to say, there is not much difference in our manipulating methods. You claim that your plan is the correct principle, for in practice you found it very satisfactory, and did not so find my manipulation; whereas I, in some three years' practice, never found any objectionable feature with my method. Now, I have never tested your plan, and, of

course, I cannot say whether I would like it any better than my own or not. Why, bless you, friend G., I never found my method objectionable in a single instance in all my practice with bees, when returning a swarm, unless a queen cell was overlooked, and that would be the same if two or more days intervened before returning a swarm; so you see it is not the old comb they object to, but it is that royal young lady that is expected soon to become crowned queen.

I shall try one colony by your plan, and I always work just as recommended in the instructions. I never do things by the half-way rule.

Hoping you a successful year during 1898, and lots of fun hiving bees, I am, as ever,

J. A. GOLDEN.

REINERSVILLE, OHIO.

P. S.—This, the 18th of April, bees are booming fruit bloom just opening, and the prospect is quite favorable at this writing for a copious flow of the delicious nectar.

J. A. G.

WE insist on all progressive beekeepers, who can possibly do so, attending the June meeting of the Central Texas Beekeepers' Association at Palm Valley, Williamson county. See program elsewhere.

BEE PARALYSIS.

This is the first time I have attempted to write anything on my experience as a bee-keeper. The disease you describe in the Lessons which you kindly sent me as bee fever, or paralysis, I have been troubled with more than any other, but since I have found out the nature and cause of it I can overcome it easily.

I have 160 colonies of bees and have bought but very few. I make my own hives. I have had but very little literature on bee culture. Last season I gathered 500 gallons of honey.

But to revert to bee paralysis, I will state that it first made its appearance among my bees six years ago. From careful observation, I am satisfied that it comes from sour pollen, and it is worst when the comb is full of it between the brood nest and the honey. When the brood hatch they are so hungry they will eat the first food they come across. My manner of treatment is to cut the comb out that has the sour pollen in it and confine the bees in as close a place as possible. I call it sour pollen. If you will examine it you will find it tainted.

I have my own foundation mill, and have a home-made extractor.

I have made me a portable bee house to extract in. If any one would like to know my plan, write me and I will cheerfully give it.

For fear I will weary you a will close.

J. M. HAGOOD.

Enloe, Delta Co., Texas, April 20.

THE LITTLE HONEY BEE.

BY C. M. SMITH.

The little honey bee, sucking every flower she can see,

The time is only half a span, when I can fill my honey can;

Oh! the time it won't be very far, 'til I can fill my honey jar;

The little bee in early spring, makes the air with music ring.

The little bees in their cozy hives, make honey to gladden our eager eyes.

When the weather is fair and warm, they prepare themselves to swarm;

When the weather is hot and sunny, how they make the luscious honey.

How I love the little bee 'tis hard to tell because she fills her honey cell.

The little bee with her small honey sack fills her comb for me to extract.

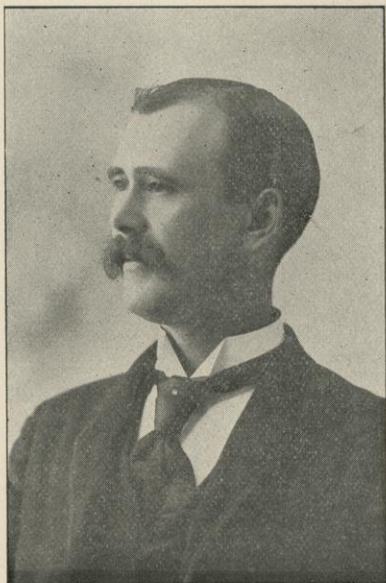
Now is the time for bees to work—they have no time to lounge and shirk.

Now they are bringing honey in, and O, how it makes the old boy grin.

The Southland Queen, 'mid toil and strain, I wish success in every vein;

The best bee paper that I've ever seen, is unqualifiedly the SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

When you read this issue of the Queen, show it to your neighbors.



W. H. PRIDGEN.

HOW HE LOOKS TO-DAY.

Lest some of our readers might think Mr. Pridgen, of Creek, N. C., was trying to push himself through our paper, we beg to state that all the photos of him that have appeared in this paper did not by any means do him justice, as they were W. H. Pridgen of ten years or more ago. When we received a late photo, taken a few months back, we sent it to our engraver, without Mr. Pridgen's knowledge, and we give it to our readers, thinking some of them, at least, may appreciate our efforts to show the Pridgen of to-day. See his ad and also his article elsewhere in this issue.

SCIENTIFIC APICULTURE.

The apiarist at the Michigan experiment station has, by careful selection and in crossing, succeeded in increasing the length of the tongues of females.

Did any one outside of apicultural ranks ever attempt such a thing or deem it necessary?

It is certainly a step in the right direction, and if it can be accomplished without increasing the size of the females themselves, beyond the most profitable and economical point, it is preferable.

We admire large ones, and work with the end in view of securing such, but it still remains a question as to whether it would be desirable to materially increase the size, if indeed it can be done, for no doubt nature has made them the right size.

The cost of production is the same per pound, whether large or small. Should one be as active as the other, and one twice the ordinary size could carry twice as much at a load, two at the same cost would gather twice as much from the same source in the same time, and therefore be able to give us a surplus, while the large ones would only be able to feed the family. If the size has to be increased to lengthen the tongue, then being

able to work on flowers too deep for them to reach the nectar under present conditions, might more than counterbalance the additional cost or material used in the production of a given number.

Some recommend the use of large cell foundation to increase the size, but the cradle does not have as much effect on the baby as the blood. Mate an Italian queen to a black drone, and then her daughters to Italian drones, and their progeny will be larger, reared in ordinary cells.

Mr. Aiken and Dr. Miller have had some colonies to store dark honey while others were storing white. The doctor reports two colonies storing white one year and all the others dark, while last year a few stored dark and the balance white in the same apiary. They must have some mode of communication that brings about such results. Surely it is not due to the preference of particular colonies for dark honey. They either have leaders when pasturage is found, or else the source of supply in one case is earlier than the other, and when the first nectar is brought in by extra long rangers, diligent search is made until its source is found, and work is continued from that point as long as supply lasts.

Robbing is usually done by one

or two colonies, and a whole army of them will be at the place of mischief in a short time, although many colonies from which bees are flying intervene. If the robbing is being done some distance from home, it does not cause the uproar in an apiary that follows when it is all in the same yard, which indicates that they have some means of judging the distance as well as the source.

THE DIFFERENCE IN DIFFERENT COLONIES.

I am of the opinion that differences in colonies would exist if all queens were exactly alike, for those do the best work that happen to be in just the right condition as to strength and brood at the commencement of the flow, which depends on the numerical strength when winter is over, more than the prolificness of the queens. If a late, cool spring is followed by sudden warm weather, vegetation is forced in advance of the bees, and the populous colonies only are prepared for it; but if the conditions are reversed, then those that build up early use up their stores and have empty cells where brood ought to be when the flow comes.

Robbers can easily be located, and with screens arranged by means of cones, to turn all in and none out, their depredations are at

once stopped, and nothing lost by so doing, as it usually occurs when there is nothing else to do.

Screens, with cones stopped, put on when all the bees are in that are being robbed, will keep the robbers out, and they can be given a flight by removing their screen. Then screen them in, and remove the screen from those being robbed, thus allowing first one and then the other to fly until the robbing is forgotten.

When I find that the bees of a certain colony are following me around, I usually screen them in, before going about the other work, acting on the principle that "an ounce of preventative is worth a pound of cure." Some of our supply manufacturers might find sale for such a screen.

The Jamaica Bee Supply Co. is to be congratulated on the selection of a manager in the person of Mr. James Doidge, judging from the articles that have recently appeared in *THE QUEEN*, supposed to have been written by him.

I really thought when I read the article in the February number that he must have hailed from New England, the conclusion being based on his unique way of advertising for good queens, and opening the way of making easy sale of the same when they have proven

their good qualities, but it leaks out in the March issue that he is an "Henglishman." The indications are that he will get there just the same, and I predict great things in the future for him.

Remember, friend J., that all colonies do not store the same when the quality of the queens and all other conditions appear to be the same, one going ahead one time, and another at another time, and try to give all a fair showing.

Which had you rather the American breeders would conform to—the conditions in the "price list from Italy," or the prices quoted therein? Am sure you can get your choice.

In learning from the other side, we do not care to know "a more simple way to rear poor queens," but the best way to rear good ones, whether it be simple or not, and hereby request "Jamaica" to arise and add his store of knowledge to what Messrs Doolittle and Alley have already given us.

W. H. PRIDGEN.

CREEK, Warren Co, N. C.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Last fall I sent for one of your queens and she arrived on time all right. So also did the other QUEEN. I like the journal very much. It contains much good bee sense and

general information. I have been in this great valley over a year. It is a fine honey country when we are not drowned out by an overflow, as we were last year. One year ago this morning, where I am now sitting writing this letter, the water was four feet deep, and it stayed with us seven weeks. I got through with about 100 weak colonies, and made, after the water subsided, over one ton of honey, sold over 300 queens, built up my apiary and now have 210 good strong colonies. I shall make 100 barrels of extracted and 50 barrels of comb honey, the bottoms for comb building and a few queens to build up with. I am working three apiaries for other parties—one of 118 colonies, one of 106, and the other has about 500. I get ten cents a gallon for extracting and my board; also a man furnished to help me.

I left home last summer after sunrise, walked six miles, extracted 141 gallons, got done at six o'clock and walked home. How is that for a man over fifty years of age?

Long may THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN live. Let her come. When my time runs out drop me a postal card and say: "Please remit," and I will renew.

I see Mrs. Atchley has been sick. I sincerely hope she has recovered and is able to continue her writing.

I have no fault to find. The journal is always filled with good reading matter, but somehow we like it a little better when we see the impress of Mrs. A's trenchant pen upon its pages.

Bees are just booming. Willow is in bloom, and there are hundreds of acres within reach of my apiary; drones and young bees are flying every sunny day and I am superlatively happy. J. H. SIPLE.

GUNNISON, MISSISSIPPI.

PROGRAMME.

Following is the programme for the Central Texas Bee-keepers' Association, to be held at Palm Valley, Williamson county, June 30, and July 1, 1898:

1. Roll call.
2. Welcome address, by F. L. Aten.
3. Response, by O. P. Hyde.
4. New business.
5. Election of officers.

AFTERNOON.

1. Apiculture in general, E. J. Atchley.
2. Comb building, Homer H. Hyde.
3. Manipulation for comb and extracted honey, Fred L. Hennington.
4. Importance of queens, C. B. Banks-ton.
5. Comb foundation, O. P. Hyde.

JULY 1—FORENOON.

1. Extracted honey, F. L. Aten.
2. Bee-keepers' union for Texas, E. R. Jones.
3. Queen rearing, Willie Atchley.
4. Bee-keepers' associations, W. H. Medley.
5. Past, present and future of apiculture, Judge E. Y. Terral.

AFTERNOON.—Question box.

STATE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Texas State Bee-keepers' Association held its twentieth annual meeting in Greenville, April 6th and 7th, at the factory of W. R. Graham & Son.

On the morning of the 6th, the bee-keepers began to gather and at 10:20 the convention was called to order by President W. R. Graham, and opened with prayer by Rev. J. N. Hunter. A committee on programme was appointed, consisting of M. M. James, L. J. Green and W. H. White.

While the committee was formulating a programme, J. N. Hunter delivered a very interesting talk on the subject of the moth worm, after which Bro. Graham announced that dinner was ready, and in his pleasant way insisted that every one feel perfectly free to partake of the hospitality provided.

A list of those present was taken, after which the convention adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m.

Convention was called to order promptly at 1 o'clock, and the election of officers for the ensuing year was held, which resulted as follows: President, W. R. Graham; Vice-president, W. B. Dean; Secretary, W. H. White; Treasurer, G. F. Turner.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

J. N. Hunter, Como; W. H. White, Blossom; L. J. Green, Kingston; J. M. Hagood, Enloe; M. M. James, Cumby; W. B. Dean, Wills Point; G. F. Turner A. M. Eley and E. L. Renman, Floyd; Geo. Chandler, J. T. Zimmerman, L. L. Kinser, W. R. Graham, M. Graham, J. N. Payne, F. M. Slaggle, S. J. Duff and C. E. Orr, Greenville; E. L. Neville, Pike; W. D. Duncan, Madras; A. B. Johnson, Kellogg; D. H. Payne, Josephine; W. H. Johnson, Alliance; D. R. Gardner, Jacobia; T. J. Creel, Royce; P. H. Jones, Farmersville; C. C. Nevil and W. G. Jefcoat, Pike; J. S. Shook, Royce; W. M. Stapleton, Dent; W. J. Bridewell and A. F. Ward, Parker; Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Bowman, Caddo Mills; A. R. Miller, Celeste; J. S. Robertson, Greenville.

Programme was then reported as follows:

Foul brood—is there any and how to cure.

Shipping comb honey.

How to increase a demand for honey.

Adulterated honey.

To prevent honey from granulating.

Honey plants.

Natural or artificial swarming— which is best?

How should we prepare our bees for winter in this climate?

Handling bees to prevent them from stinging.

Use of foundation—to what extent should it be used.

Introducing queens.

The best plant to cultivate for the production of honey.

Clipping the queen's wings.

There were none present who had had any experience with foul brood.

On the subject of shipping comb honey, a lengthy talk was given by Mr. Dean, which was very interesting. He advised the use of the 24-pound shipping crate, and to place the sections in the crate in the same position they occupied while in the hive, and to mark on the lid of the crate: "This side up—handle with care."

In discussing the subject of "how to increase the demand for honey," Mr. Dean thought it best to sell all possible in the home market, in order to secure a home trade. He said: "Put it up in the best possible shape and sell only good honey."

Mr. White said to increase the demand for honey, use all the means you can to increase the number of your customers and do your best to hold them by giving them good honey and good weights. To increase the number of customers,

I use different means. I have made some customers by giving them a section of honey. If you know a family of good livers in your neighborhood who are not users of honey, just seek a convenient chance, and wrap a nice section of honey and slip it in their hands to carry home with them, and nine times out of ten you will make a good sale there. Another good way is to propose a small trade for something you can use on your own table; for instance, some honey for a pound or two of butter or some vegetables. The main idea is to cultivate a taste for honey and the trade will come.

There is something to be done by bee-keepers along the line of adulterated honey, said W. H. White. It is of the utmost importance to keep up with the market, and see that nothing but pure honey goes into your home market. Back your own honey with a guarantee and impress all of the honey sellers about you with the importance of keeping a lookout for honey adulterators. By vigilant watching and educating the buyers, we can stamp out adulteration in the smaller towns.

On the honey plant question, M. W. James and P. H. Jones gave horsemint the preference. J. M. Hagood favored ratan, wild china

and chitam. W. R. Graham said horsemint was once called the honey plant of Texas, but to-day cotton is the greatest source for honey. W. B. Dean enumerated chitam, elm, cotton, melons and many other plants. J. S. Shook mentioned puff vine as a good honey yielder, and W. H. White, huckleberry, sumac and cotton.

Natural and artificial swarming; which is best? Natural swarming was advocated by all present.

How should we prepare our bees for winter in this climate? Plenty of bees and stores, and to keep them warm, were the main ideas of those who spoke on the subject.

SECOND DAY.

W. B. Dean advocated the use of only what smoke was necessary and be quiet and gentle with the bees. J. M. Hagood endorsed Mr. Dean's plan. A. F. Ward said some bees are much gentler than others and hardly need smoke at all.

On the subject of foundation, J. M. Hagood thought the use of full sheets prevented drone comb. W. H. White said there should be some judgment used in the use of foundation—that there was a time when only starters should be used, while at other times whole sheets were advantageous. If there be only a moderate honey flow, it is

not necessary to use more than an inch starter, as the bees can then build enough comb for their use, but if there be a heavy flow of honey full sheets are best, as it gives them a chance to build all the comb they may need, as they can build comb very rapidly from full sheets of foundation.

The Benton cage and the candy plan was thought to be the best and surest means of introducing queens.

Convention adjourned for dinner.

1 O'CLOCK P. M.

The subject of vinegar being introduced, W. H. White gave it as one of the best means of disposing of the inferior grades of honey, for when you have built up a trade on honey vinegar you will have a demand for all you can produce.

The time and place of next meeting was fixed at Greenville, first Wednesday and Thursday in April, 1899.

A motion was made and prevailed tendering the sincere thanks of the convention to the people of Greenville, and especially to Bros. Graham and Bro. Roberts, for the hospitable manner in which they were entertained while here.

The Association then adjourned to meet at the appointed time and place.

After adjournment most of the

members departed for their homes, while a few of them remained in the city till the next day.

W. R. GRAHAM, Pres.

W. H. WHITE, Secretary.

NOTE WHAT F. L. ATEN SAYS.

To The Jennie Atchley Company:

KIND FRIENDS: Will you please insert the following in the QUEEN, in regard to the Central Texas Beekeepers' Association, as the instructions in the programme are not sufficiently plain.

The association will meet at the home of Frank L. Aten, three miles east of Round Rock, Texas, on the I. & G. N. railroad. All persons coming to the convention by railroad will get off at Palm Valley switch, between Round Rock and Hutto, Williamson county. Conveyances will meet all trains.

We want everybody to come, as we are going to have a big time. Bring samples of honey with you.

Don't forget the date—June 30th and July 1st. F. L. ATEN.

Round Rock, Texas.

Encouraging reports from all sections of the State are coming in. We look for an immense honey flow this year, and an appreciable advance in prices. So may it be.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

.....PUBLISHED MONTHLY.....

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

WILLIE, CHARLIE AND AMANDA ATCHLEY.

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

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

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

BEEVILLE, TEXAS,.....MAY, 1898.

Chas. Dadant & Son, Hamilton, Ill., tell us that bees-wax has gone up three cents per pound to date,

and the price of foundation has risen accordingly.

Bees have not done well lately on account of high winds, but if we can have fair weather with more quiet soon, we expect a big honey flow.

We have received a new drone and queen trap from F. C. Yentsch, Mt. Vernon, Mo. It is a cute trick, and we will try it, and if it works as well as it looks it is a dandy.

We have received a frame and separator of the Acme hive from J. W. Tefft, South Wales, N. Y. He says that with these frames and separators no fences or plain sections are needed.

As this is the time of year when each beekeeper likes to hear from the others, we give items of news relative to the bee industry from all parts of the country, for the benefit of all our readers.

We have been too busy to pay any attention to outsiders for some time. For April we sold one car load of hives and one of bees to a California bee man. Getting this order out, and at the same time keeping up with our local orders, made us get a hump on ourselves with a Waterbury move to it.

We have at last arranged to send our Omaha exhibit in a free car. All who wish to send honey as wax, comb or extracted, to Omaha, can send it in to us and we will send it with ours. Hon. E. Whitcomb of Friend, Neb., will have it attended to, and at the close of the exposition the exhibits will be sold and each exhibitor receive his or her pro rata of the proceeds. We have not as yet got permission to have goods sent to us free of charge, but you can send a few cases by freight or express, which will not cost much. No other cost will be attached to the exhibits. Label all your packages with name, address, etc., of the producer, and also the exact weight of each package.

G. M. Doolittle says, in Gleanings, that last fall he assorted his sections as to weight, making certain cases of twenty sections each weigh 19, 20 and 21 pounds respectively. The 20 pounders brought one cent a pound more than the 21's, and the 19's $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents more. This reminds us of the story told of the Irishman. When he first came to America he bought a horse, but knew nothing about taking care of him. A neighbor came along one day and told the Irishman that if he would get a curry comb and use it right, it would be half feed for

his horse. Irish wit came in promptly and Pat replied: "Faith, an' I will; I'll get two curry combs, an' thin I won't have to fade the baste at all, at all."

TAXING BEES IN TEXAS.

EDITOR QUEEN: In the March QUEEN I find the statement that there is no law for taxing bees in Texas. Please inform me if this is correct or not, and answer in the next paper, as many besides myself are interested in the matter. Here in this part of Illinois bees are never taxed, while in Uvalde county, Texas, the assessment is high, higher than in any other State to my knowledge, and the rate of taxation is high also. If there is no warrant in law for taxing bees, why are bee-keepers compelled to pay it? Or is it a matter of county or local discrimination? Please give us some light on this subject, and oblige.

Yours fraternally,

E. T FLANAGAN.

Bellville, Illinois.

Friend Flanagan:—We cannot find on any of the statute books of the State of Texas any law whatever for taxing bees. One justice of the peace informed us that he had investigated the subject very carefully and could not find any law at all making bees taxable property. As we have a number of good lawyers on our subscription list, will some of them enlighten us on this subject and oblige us all? We shall try to answer the question definitely in next issue.—ED.

Newsy Notes from Busy People.

Bees are doing well and prospects good for a fine crop.—Smith & Downing, Pettus, Tex., Apr. 27.

My bees are breeding up nicely; some are preparing to swarm. This is the earliest I ever saw them in this county preparing to swarm. Prospects are good for a honey crop.—F. L. Aten, Round Rock, Texas, March 24.

Good Rain.

We had a nice rain last night and a soaking one last Tuesday. Bees are tumbling over each other with their heavy loads of honey.—Udo Topperwaine, Leon Springs, Texas, April 15, 1898.

First Swarm.

My first swarm came out yesterday, April 2, and bees are booming. Time and tide, also bees, wait on no one.—Dr. B. F. Johnson, Stockdale, Texas.

Everything Promising.

I am now among my bees. They have come through the winter in fine shape—70 colonies. The cherry trees will soon be in bloom, and everything points to a prosperous year.—Jacob Moore, Ionia, Mich., April 20.

Wintered Well.

Our bees wintered remarkably well. We did not lose a single colony.—James Wing, Syracuse, Kan. April 19.

Frost in North Carolina.

Frost three days ago and everything very backward. We are unable to do but little yet in the way of queen raising.—W. H. Pridgen, Creek, N. C., April 25.

Good Weather in Maryland.

I drop you a line to inform you that we have had good weather here since the first of March. I have fifteen colonies. Peach trees are coming into bloom and maple is in full bloom. Dandelions and many other buds are pushing through. Our season is about one month earlier than usual. If good weather continues, I think there will be no trouble about getting a good honey crop.—Wm. Longnecker, Chewsville, Md., Mch. 21.

We have had complaints that we filled orders irregularly—that some have ordered hives and had to wait their turn, and others, near neighbors, ordered later and got their goods first. Friends, it comes about by the last party ordering something that we have in stock, which is all ready to ship, and hives have to wait their turn. We fill orders as they come unless as mentioned above.

Business Good.

The Jennie Atchley Company:

Dear Friends:—I inclose herewith \$3.00 check to pay my advertising bill to March 31, 1898. Please receipt same and return the bill.

I am glad to report a good business so far this season, and the prospects are excellent for a good honey crop, if no late cold snap catches us. I hope you are doing well and getting plenty of orders.—J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Ala., March 25.

—————

**Big Hail Storm—Banks of Ice—
Grand Flow Expected.**

To the Southland Queen, Beeville:

We have just had a big flood, accompanied by a hailstorm, such as I have never witnessed in my life. It commenced pouring rain and hail by the bucketful at four o'clock p. m., April 18th, lasting about one and a half hours. Talk about hail! Why, it fell so thick that it was two feet deep in many places in less than an hour's time.

Hunter is located on York's creek, surrounded by hills, except to the southeast. All the water gathered at this low place, taking along the hail and trash, cotton, corn, etc., and banking it up about three feet high against the I. & G. N. railroad track, where the hail

froze into a solid mass of ice. It is a sight worth seeing, and will not melt for several days to come.

I am quite sure of a good honey crop this season. Bees are working on hoarhound, mesquite and other flowers now and have the supers partly filled.

There is much talk about deep entrances, so I will tell how I make mine. I split common roof shingles into strips $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch wide and put these on the $\frac{3}{8}$ inch strips on the bottom boards, thick end to front of hive, which leaves an entrance about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep. I have tried the $\frac{3}{8}$ inch strips on bottom strips, but do not like the $\frac{3}{4}$ inch space all under the brood frame; and then I have had bees to build ladders up to bottom bars. Bees do not hang out on hot days, yet I think it does prevent swarming to some extent, as I have had only one swarm, and that a queenless colony, I did not have time to tear down all the cells.

LOUIS SCHOLL.

Hunter, Texas, April 19, 1898.

From other sources we learn that the hail mentioned in Mr. Scholl's letter remained on the ground in places from ten to twelve days.

We shall try to keep the QUEEN up to the present standard, and still further improve it.

SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF EMERSON
J. ATCHLEY.

The subject of this sketch was born in Meigs county, East Tennessee, Sept. 3. 1853. On account of the moderate financial circumstances of his father, and as he was the oldest of a family of eleven children, his boyhood and young manhood days were spent (when not in school) on the farm, assisting in the support of the family.

At the age of 19 he was married to Miss Josephine Wright, who lived only about six months after their union. He was married the second time, to Miss Amanda J. Marshall, who is his present wife. God has given them ten children—one dead, the remaining nine living, all single and at home. There are five boys and four girls.

He migrated in 1874 to White county, Middle Tennessee, and after a stay of three years, he emigrated to Texas, locating at Lancaster, Dallas county, at which place he resided five years. He moved from there to Hamilton and Burnet counties, but in the fall of 1884, on account of the drouth in the west, he moved east to Collin and Hunt counties. September, 1893, he located at Beeville, Bee county, Texas, where he now resides, and where he thinks he has

found the best location for his life-long pursuit—the bee business.

In his younger days, when the writer was a boy, Mr. Atchley was very fond of squirrel hunting. Many and long have been the strolls we have taken over the mountains of Tennessee. I think he was the best shot I ever saw. All I had to do was to shake a bush and turn the squirrel partially to his view, and when I heard the report of Old Betsy, I listened to hear something drop, and I was seldom disappointed. If our bullets ran short, he would use his teeth as moulds, and the work went on just the same. And as we would wend our way homeward a boy (the writer) could be seen loaded down with a stick of squirrels.

His interest in bees dates from his childhood. When only a boy, he could be seen Sunday mornings lying on the grass in front of some of his bee hives, watching the workers go to and come from the field; and as the bees, on a beautiful May morning, in the time of a honey flow, would come in a rush to the entrance of the hive, rear back and prepare for flight, and pitch off the alighting board with a 'whew-ah;' and as they would come from the field heavily loaded, with a 'buzz-zip,' then a broad smile would il-



E. J. ATCHLEY.

luminate his face, which betokened great interest and entire satisfaction. He delights in bee hunting. Together we have roamed the mountains of Tennessee and the woods of Texas in search of their homes in the forest. The bee that we found watering or sucking at our bait, had just as well surrender, for nine times out of ten he was our meat.

He is one of the most energetic characters I ever knew. Nothing is too hard for him to undertake, and his business nature causes him to give his earnest attention and tireless energy to the accomplishment of even the smallest matters; and with his unhesitating persistence he usually succeeds. On account of sunstroke or other causes, he has been in ill health for years. In years past we traveled a great deal together. I carried his medicine and was known as his traveling drug store, and many have been the nights that I ran for the doctor or medicine for him. But I am glad that, by God's grace and the assistance of human agency, his health has materially improved. But now his work is mostly confined to office duties, and he generally puts in from ten to sixteen hours a day.

He made a profession of religion and united with the Missionary

Baptist church, and has lived a consistent member of that body ever since. He takes an active interest in church work, and is a good Sunday school superintendent.

I would not attempt to close this short biography without speaking of his acts of charity. He is one of the most tender-hearted, sympathetic and charitable persons I have ever known. A devoted husband, an affectionate father, and his acts of charity for the poor and needy has no bounds. When the cries of the distressed widow or hungry beggar reach his ears, his heart moves his hand to hunt for his pocketbook, or his table, or a store or eating house, as surrounding circumstances may be, and I never have known him to fail in relieving their immediate wants.

May God long spare his life, and bless him both spiritually and temporally, that in the future his willing heart and ready hand may be able to bestow even greater benedictions upon the distressed and needy, and thereby prove in his life and character yet to come, a greater honor and glory to God, and a still more potent factor in the moral and religious world, is the prayer of one who knows him.

REV. J. R. ATCHLEY.
Grand Prairie, Texas.

BY ANOTHER WRITER.

DEAR READERS OF THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN:—You have been shown many pleasant and dear old honest faces of different bee-keepers, through the pages of the QUEEN. Among them we find Willie and Amanda Atchley, and even the smiling face of the dear old queen, Mrs. Jennie Atchley, appeared in the December, 1895, number. But perhaps none of the "many" are more interesting than that of Mr. E. J. Atchley, which you see in this issue. What can I say of Mr. A.? Well, let us see. He is not so good looking as some of the family, in one sense of the word, but I will remind you of the old adage—"beauty is as beauty does." Were I a more competent writer, I would have you look at him as I do; then you would say he is as good looking as anybody would wish to be. I will give you only a short sketch of his life, but if I am ever called upon to write a life history of him you may be sure I will paint him up in "flying colors."

The subject of our sketch was born in Decatur, Meigs county, Tenn., Sept. 3, 1853, and in 1872 graduated at Pleasant Grove College and was turned loose upon the world to impart his knowledge to

others. Five years he served as teacher in Rhea county, Tenn. In the year 1873, April 11th, he was married to Miss Jennie Marshall, who, like all true wives, has journeyed with him upon the pathway of life until the present time, and truly it can be said of her, "she has been an help-meet to him." They came to Texas in 1876, and settled on a section of land in Dallas county.

Mr. Atchley has been a bee-keeper most of his life. His father gave him six colonies of bees and full charge of the apiary when he was but twelve years old. Of course that made him feel like he was as "big as pa," and by the time he got to the "goslin" age of 19 years was quite old enough to marry. In 1883 he joined the Baptist church, and has endeavored to do his duty toward his fellowmen, helping the widows and orphans, the poor and the sick.

When yellow fever was reported in Texas, and every town was quarantined, the poor tramps must have suffered; but in spite of all that friends could do to persuade him to not let them stop at his house, for fear of getting the fever, he fed every one that came to his door, his reply in defense always being: "The poor man must live as long he can, and he would soon starve to death if every one closed their doors upon him."

MRS. JOSIE WEBB.
Skidmore, Texas.



OUR SCHOOL.

MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY,
INSTRUCTOR.

MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY: Kind Friend. I want to thank you first for the books I received to-day from your company, or publishing house. Your "Lessons in Profitable Bee Keeping" are surely the plainest and simplest I have ever read. Those sixteen lessons are worth the subscription price alone of your paper. Now, just let me ask you right here to add my name to your already long list. No doubt by the time your next journal is out (as I see it is a monthly), I will send you the money. Right early, if possible, I want to order some foundation.

Now, I want to write you plainly my situation. I have always loved to have bees, but until last summer, for three or four summers, at least, my bees did very little good. When the season came on last summer it would hurt your feelings to know how many big, nice swarms came out and went away. We were just too negligent to be prepared for them. After so many summers had passed without any good results from them, I finally got a man to come and transfer four hives, for which he took four other hives. From those, and some new swarms that we saved later, we had a lot of as nice honey as ever went on the table. I looked at this work and resolved that I would not diminish my stock any lower that way, and had the five or six stands in the old hives capped for the surplus honey. I must explain a little. Years ago, when the first bees were

brought into our yard, I thought I would learn to take care of them, but a friend, who brought some here with mine, relieved me entirely from that task and as long as he was here, such an amount of good honey I have never seen. Just then I began to realize what I had to endure if I handled them. If one stung me on the finger tip, my hands for days would be so swollen I could hardly use them. I came near having erysipelas a few times from a sting on my hand. My face, neck and shoulders would break out in a few moments with a rash that did not feel good to say the least of it; so you can imagine I have had to depend on some one else to handle them. No one in the family will help me to hive even a nice swarm, except a nephew who boards with us. I appreciate my bees, and your book will help us out.

Now, will you please answer a few questions. When is the best time to transfer? I have seven stands in old, big, square hives (the Simplicity, from Root). I asked the best bee-keeper here and he said, "The first of May, and take out all that old comb." Would you advise that plan? From your correspondence, it seems to me that they are now beginning to raise their brood, and the best of that comb might help them some. Mine are good Italian bees; one stand of black bees. We are having the hives made here. They are a square box, with another box over that, and two sets of smaller frames for the surplus honey. They seem to be easy to handle. Now, would you prefer the foundation in transferring to the best of the old comb? Please write me at your earliest, as I want to be ready when the honey season sets in. Some one writes in your book that when the fruit blooms is the time

to transfer, so I write you, as I felt the first of May was late. I have a few pounds of wax, but this same beekeeper says he will make it into foundation—one half for the other. Shall let him try it, perhaps, but his "starters," as he calls them, are too thick for surplus honey.

After writing so long a letter I have not given you the size of my frames already adopted. The lower base has frames $9\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$, which is left full before the two caps are set on. Two smaller boxes, or frames that hold eight frames each, $6 \times 9\frac{1}{4}$ inches. They are so convenient to handle that I hope some day to be able to do it, regardless of stings, as you say. Will the Cowan extractor that A. I. Root advertises answer my purpose, for a small beginning? I have only 11 stands, but to look at them these bright days they seem to have wintered well. Did not lose a single stand, while my near neighbor lost every stand, due, no doubt, to the robbing being too severe for their weak supply. One more question: Can you give me any direction as to the best method of getting good wax when these nine stands are transferred? Is the Swiss extractor that Root has worth anything for the work?

Yours respectfully,

MRS. C. B. MULLINS.

Corsicana, Texas.

Dear Mrs. Mullins:—I give your letter in full, just to show how sensitive some people are to bee stings. I would add here that after you have been stung a good many times, and your system becomes charged with the sting poison, you will be affected but little

from stings. I know that the fear of stings keeps many lovers of bees out of the business, but I am sure that if such people would study the bees and become acquainted with their habits, they would soon have but little to fear from stings. The best time to transfer is when bees are gathering honey. The plan advised by your neighbor, if I understand it right, would hardly be called a transfer, but is what we used to call driving bees. It is, of course, transferring the bees from one hive to another, but to place a distinction between the two, we call taking bees, combs, brood and all, and placing the combs in frames, etc., transferring; and robbing the bees of everything and hiving them in empty hives we call driving. I would always save and transfer the nice, straight brood comb, which is capital for the bees as well as the owner. No, I would prefer that best comb to twice that amount of foundation. Yes, the Cowan or the Novice extractors advertised by Root will, either of them, do your work all right. The best and easiest way to get nice wax is by the Solar plan. We have a wax extractor called the Doolittle, which seems to be a great favorite with many for getting wax. The Swiss extractors are run by steam from a stove or other source, while the sun does the work with the Doolittle.

MRS. ATCHLEY:—I would like to know, 1st. What is the best device to prevent bees from swarming, after the prime swarm comes out (or after swarms), provided they have plenty of room given in the brood department?

2d. Will bees seal deposit and seal honey in the super if the space below be covered with a board four inches in width? I am now speaking of 10 frame hives with a division board on one side.

3rd. What causes bees to cut the cells at times down to the septum, or center of the comb?

4th. Will bees draw out the comb again after cutting the cells out, the same as giving them foundation?

5th. Will bees live on granulated honey in the comb, and would you advise feeding such for brood rearing in the spring?

6th. What is the best method to prevent honey from granulating in the comb? If heat will do it, what temperature? JACOB MOORE.

Ionia, Mich., April 10.

1st. The best plan I can think of now is to cut out all queen cells except one after the swarm has been out three or four days. Leave one nice cell and tear all the others out.

2d. I have had no experience along that line, but see no reason why a four inch board should prevent bees from storing and sealing the honey, with nothing else in the way.

3rd. Sometimes it is done by too close spacing, or where the comb

has been placed too close to another or the side of the hive. Moth worm will sometimes get into combs, and the bees will take the worms all out, even if the cells are all torn down, and this sometimes causes bees to have cells all taken off.

4th. Yes, bees will build cells back again after the walls are all gone. They will draw out the cells and all will be new except the center part.

5th. Bees cannot live long on granulated honey after the moisture is all out of it. I would feed such honey, if possible, in warm weather, and give water or some liquid honey with it.

6th. I do not know of anything that will always keep honey from granulating in the comb. Some honey will and some will not do so. I do not know the proper heat. Will some one who knows, tell us how to prevent honey from granulating in the comb?

MRS. ATCHLEY:—I wish to divide my bees this season, and would like to have you tell me the best time to do it.

C. J. RICHARDSON.

Big Springs, Texas.

In your latitude, about May 15th to 20th will be a good time to divide. See instructions in our *Les-son Book on artificial increase*. I

would wait till honey is coming in and settled warm weather comes.

MRS. ATCHLEY:—I notice in your latest catalogue that you sell bees by the pound. I wish to know if you can put two swarms together and do you put the pounds of bees in with other colonies; and if so, how? Also how is it best to put two colonies together? I am anxious to know if two can be united successfully.

F. A. ARNOLD.

Hookerville, Texas.

Friend A.—You do not necessarily have to put the pounds of bees with other colonies. Place them in a hive by themselves, give them a queen and some frames of brood and they will soon be a good colony. To unite two or more colonies, shake all the bees to be united off the combs into an empty hive together, let them remain a half hour, then give them some brood and they will be all right.

MRS. ATHLEY:—I have been reading A. B. C. and have been tiering up to get extracting combs drawn out, according to instructions given in A. B. C. book. I want your Lessons to see if I am doing right, as I do not think manipulation for northern apiarists will suit for this southern country. I would be glad to know your best method for getting extracting combs.

MRS. S. M. CHANDLER.

Magnolia, Arkansas.

The best plan, together with the

quickest, to get extracting combs, is to put full sheets of foundation in upper stories and tier up as per A. B. C., according to strength of colonies and the amount of honey coming in. If you do not wish to use foundation, have the end bars to your frames pierced and put four horizontal wires in the frames. Draw up two frames of comb from brood nest, replace with empty wired frame between the two and on the sides till upper stories are full. The bees will build their combs down over the wires and you will have wired combs.

With this issue THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN starts out on her fourth year, and while she does not wish to do any boasting at all, she wishes to say that she is much pleased with the encouragement she has received during the past three years. She has had assistance from both the pens and pocket books of her friends. We are very much encouraged, and shall, in the future as in the past, do what we can to help others. We heartily thank one and all for their liberal support.

Read the full report of the Texas State Bee-keepers' Association published elsewhere in this issue.

The Queen contains 28½ pages of solid reading matter this month.

ADDENDA.

No Honey for California in 1898.

Acton, Cal., May 1, 1898.—There will be no honey in Southern California this year. Less than four inches of rainfall for the season. Will have to feed bees to carry them through to next season.

H. J. BOREE.

We inflict upon our readers this month the face and biography of the editor. We trust that his face will not frighten our readers into abandoning the bee business, and our only apology is the persistence with which some of our readers have called for it. You now see the face of the one who reads and replies to nearly all your letters. He wishes that he could see the faces and make the personal acquaintance of every reader of this paper, as well as his many bee-keeping friends in all the land. He greets you with many good wishes for your health and happiness through life, and in the end a home in Heaven.

If you think this issue of THE QUEEN is worthy of commendation speak a word to your neighbor in its favor. It costs only \$1 a year, and we are sure that every subscriber gets more than value received.

TAR HEEL NOTES!



I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF



Golden's Yellow to the Tip,

And allow drones to fly from no other than Queens producing uniformly Yellow Workers. I have fifty or more of such in full colonies, the result being that one seldom cross-mates, and a large per cent prove to be first-class breeders. Some claim that they get the best results from imported Italian stock mated to Golden drones, a few of which I usually keep on hand, and will supply large numbers on orders placed in advance.

Those who have not secured it should write a postal for my pamphlet on Queen Rearing.

Untested at 75 cents each, now ready. Draw money orders on Warrenton, N. C.

W. H. PRIDGEN,

Creek, Warren County, N. C.

General Director National Queen Breeders' Union, organized to protect queen buyers.

FARM BEE-KEEPING.

The only bee-paper in the United States edited exclusively in the interest of the farmer bee-keeper and the beginner THE BUSY BEE, published by EMERSON T. ABBOTT, St Joseph, Mo.

Are You Coming







To California, or thinking of it?

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

SAMPLE COPY FREE.

Texas

Fancier!

A monthly journal published at Waco, Texas, by Dr. C. S. Phillips.      

Devoted to the interests of

Poultry, Pet Stock and Horticulture.

It is a good advertising medium.

Write for prices. Subscription
50 cents per year.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| He also breeds 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 423, Waco, Texas.

Send To



J. W. K. SHAW & CO.,

Loreauville, La.

For the best of Italian queens, large, light, healthy and prolific. Workers cannot be beat as honey gatherers. Orders filled by return mail. Tested queens \$1 each, untested 75c each or \$8 per dozen. Send for price list.

C. B. BANKSTON,

Wants the readers of the Queen to know that he will again

REAR QUEENS.

at Cameron, Texas, during 1898. Golden or 3-band Italians, untested 50 cents, tested 75 cents.

Promptly Mailed

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

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

THE AUSTRALIAN

Bee Bulletin.

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

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

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

J. C. CRISP,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Abstracts, Loans, Real Estate,

Notary in Office.

OFFICE—Over First National Bank.

Beeville, Texas.

BEE-KEEPING FOR BEGINNERS.

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

Bee-keepers' supplies at bottom prices.

J. P. H. BROWN,

Augusta, Ga.

J. M. Jenkins,

-ESTABLISHED-
 1884

Wetumpka, Ala.

Steam Bee-Hive Factory,
 Italian Bees, Full line of bee-keepers supplies,
 Send for sixty page catalog. Free.



INFORMATION!



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

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

W. R. Graham & Son,

Greenville, Hunt Co
 Texas. if

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, "Language-troth on the Honey Bee," and general bee-keepers' supplies. Write for catalogue.

CHAS. DADANT & SON, Hamilton, Ill.

1898.

Begin early by placing your orders now.

Free to Bee-keepers.

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

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 specialty.

John Nebel & Son HIGH HILL, Mo.

Don't Sacrifice

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



The **WHITE**

ITS PINCH TENSION

.. AND ..

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

Send for our elegant H. T. catalog.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE Co., CLEVELAND, O.

HOLYLAND BEES & QUEENS.

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

WILLIE ATCHLEY, Beeville, Bee Co, Texas.

PRICES OF **Bingham** Perfect BEE Smokers and Honey Knives

Patented 1878, 1882 and 1892

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

Direct-Draft Perfect
BINGHAM
Bee Smoker



PATENTED
1878, 1882 and 1892.

All Bingham smokers are stamped on the metal



Patented { 1878 Knives, B&H
* { 1892 * * }

The four larger sizes have extra wide shields and double coiled steel wire handles. These SHIELDS and HANDLES are an AMAZING COMFORT—always 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.

Fiteen 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, ect. W. H. EAGERTY, Cuba, Kansas. January 27, 1897.

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell Mich.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ORDER.

Don't wait until your bees are

Hanging on a Limb,

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

They do Swarm.

REMEMBER



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

we are receiving daily.

FRIENDS:—The hives to hand in good condition. I am more than pleased; the lumber is good, and the workmanship is all right to, and a few, (one or two) pieces of each kind allow for splitting. Please accept my thanks for the way you filled my order.
Yours Truly, MERRILL W. SMITH, Cuero, Texas.

The Jennie Atchley Company.,

Beeville, Texas.