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Beeville, Texas: The Jennie Atchley Company, August 1899

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—THE—

# SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

—PUBLISHED BY—

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY COMPANY,

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, : : : : AUGUST, 1899.

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# THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

Published Monthly.

Devoted to the Exchange of Thoughts on Apiculture.

\$1.00 Yearly.

Vol. V.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, AUGUST, 1899.

No. 4.

## WILL IT PAY YOU?

(By Geo. C. Ellsbery.)

In northern Texas we have secured no surplus honey, presumably on account of the drouth which we have had. But having been favored with an excellent rain in the last of June and the first of July, we now have hopes of a good honey flow from cotton. But how are the majority of the bee-keepers of Texas going to harvest the crop when it comes? Here is the trouble. A very great many, and I fear the majority, are going to place what surplus they secure upon the market in a *messy* condition, and thus injure the demand for clean, sweet honey in an attractive package. Those who produce first quality section, bulk comb, or extracted honey are compelled to compete with the dark, bitter, and messy honey offered by those men F. J. R. Davenport calls "cap and ball" bee-keepers. This competition is hard on the producers of the better article. Some say, "If the poorer article is in greater demand than the better, let us raise what we can best sell, what brings us the best returns."

But let us see. If we can sell No. 1 section honey at 12½ cts. and sometimes fancy at 15 cts. we can better afford to produce it than low grade chunk honey at 8 and sometimes 10 cts. Some may not believe this, but many others do believe it, and but for lack of space I would proceed to demonstrate it.

But, they say, admitting that, you can not find as ready sale.

That is true, and that is why I urge all to quit the old "cap and ball" way and take up the "*new hammerless repeating arms*" methods, and then, after the first slight expense is over, the whole Lone Star brotherhood of bee-keepers will be in a more profitable business.

And again they answer, saying, "There are some who will not reform, and I can not afford to do so, for I would then have to compete with them."

Yet they *can* afford to reform, and *can not* afford to put it off. The reason is this: The majority of the people, if they buy honey at all, buy what ever kind is offered them. Many of them have never tasted a first-class article of honey. But things are changing. The



people are beginning to learn, as they begin to get good honey, that all honey is not the same; that there is honey that equals "the nectar that Jupiter sips," as far above the unattractive, bitter mess they have been accustomed to as heaven above earth; and that the avoidance of a smeared honey dish to catch flies, moths and millers, and the advantage of a beautiful appearance on the table is worth more than the extra cost. The men who are producing fancy honey are slowly working up a demand for it. The old system is going to die as sure as the new one advances.

But they say, "I will fall into line when that happens.

There, brother bee keeper, is where you will be left. The new system will be so far advanced that you will have to run hard to catch up, and likely not catch up at all. Now is the best time to change. Come one, come all. Let us advance together and all be sharers in a good cause. Of this we might well be proud, but in a short time we would also be well repaid, in proof of which I give the following statement: I expended \$30.00 in bees and fixtures—12 colonies in all. Only five of them did any work in the supers, and from those five I sold \$33.00 worth of honey in 1 lb. sections, mostly at 12½ cts. and a little at 15 cts. per section. Waxahachie, Tex.

Friend E.:—We are with you on nearly every point you make. All grades, kinds and colors of honey messed up together and sold that way is a damage to the honey producers and ought to be stopped. There is one point that we desire to call your attention to, which is not just exactly in accord with our experience. You say the attractiveness of white section honey is worth a big sum. Well, in a great measure it is, but nice, clean, clear, white, tender comb honey looks well and gives solid comfort to the one that operates the knife on it, and we believe is just as good honey as that inclosed in sections. But we have NO objections to section honey, but we just CAN'T raise it and MARKET it successfully in this part of Texas and we are forced to turn to raising first-class bulk comb honey. But to those living 200 miles north of us we say produce all the nice section honey you can, it is beautiful and will be a joy forever. In conclusion, we wish to urge each and every bee-keeper to place NOTHING except good honey on the market if they can possibly avoid it. We may not be putting it too strong when we say that every pound of bitter, black, bee bread, mixed up stuff sold, injures the sale of 100 pounds of good honey.

Ed.

### No Horse-Mint.

It has been an unusually bad time to do any thing with bees—Poor pasture and high winds almost incessantly. No horse-mint this year, our main stay for honey. I made a failure in trying to transfer larva to queen cells. I could make the cells all right, but my eyes were too bad and my fingers



too clumsy to either get the little larva out of the cell or get the cell detached without crushing it out of shape or tearing it. Again, at the time I tried it the jelly seemed more like glue than jelly. I think this the only difficulty. I would be glad you could give me some more specific advice about getting the larva out. I would also thank you if you would give me the safest plan of introducing queens to not get them killed. I think I handle bees well, as I can take the frames, comb, bees and all out of the hives and put them back without angering them. Root says a good deal about bees being ill when robbing. I fed in the open several evenings from 5 to 6, P. M. I would fill large feeders with as much as a small swarm on them, pick up and move them without a sting; as a rule he is right. I fed ten pounds of the finest granulated sugar syrup in about two hours for several evenings. I became so disgusted with their greedy rapacity and meddling with my artificial swarms that it occurred to me to disgust them. I then commenced adding water to the syrup each time I filled the feeders till it became weak, sweetened water. Notwithstanding they licked it up they seemed to catch on to the trick and have bothered me very little since. L. R. STROUD,

Cleburne, Texas, June 6, 1899.

### Likes the Italians Best.

My bees have not done any good swarming this season. I went into winter quarters with 30 colonies. I lost one in mid-winter and four after peach blooms came out and before other flowers came in. I sold two and lost one old queen and the bees were so weak before I discovered it that I could not save them, so I have lost six and sold two out of the 30, which left me 22, and I have only had six swarms, which gives me 28 in all. Now, for the strange part of it. Two years ago I sent to N. M. for two queens and bought one Italian from another man and those are the only queens I have had this or last year to cast a swarm and they have each cast two. Two years ago I had 22, spring count, and at the end of the season I had 50. Most of them were hybrids and blacks. I sold off 20 of them, but kept my best bees, and I have come to the conclusion that the Italians are the best, both for increase and for honey, as they are the only bees I have got any honey from this year. Say, old boy, inasmuch as this is my first order give me as good queens as you can for the money and it may not be the last order you will get from me.

W. B. DEAN,

Will's Point, Texas, June 20, 1899.



### Needing Rain.

I will say to THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN, many thanks for the promptness of the premium queens. I guess you sent me one over, which I owe you for. Please let me know how much you want for her, that is, the last one you sent me. I have three from you. The first one you sent me is as you said she would be for beauty and business. I call the bees my boys and girls at play in a grove. Some are playing leap frog, some "skinning the cat," some playing hide and whoop, and now I think they are cleaning off a base ball ground in the weeds and grass. There has not been any honey for them to gather for some time past. There is a little now and they are after it. You said as loud a word when you said beauty and business as Capt. Oates, in time of the war, and he could be heard one-half mile.

I was at the postoffice when the queens got there. I want to know what one of your little gray queens is worth. I think I would like them. My bees went through the winter all right, but came very near starving to death this spring. I had so much to do that I could not give them the attention that I ought to have given them. I have 115 acres of crop and have had my

hands full. I am through chopping cotton and can now tend them better. I have had two swarms this year. I have two queens from Mr. Davidson and one from Mr. Doolittle or Mr. Leahy—five in all; I have lost one of them. I have a heap to do, though a man that can't turn can't spin worth a cent, so you will have to excuse me for not writing sooner.

We need rain very bad. There is no honey for the bees to get. I am feeding. The horse-mint is in bloom, but there is no honey to do any good.

C. C. BELL,

Kerens, Texas, May 31, 1899.

### Holylands Good—Bees Moving Eggs.

I got the queens all right. One of them is a little dark, but I believe she is better for business than the other. They were liberated in two days and were laying. I had two queenless colonies to put them in when I got them and they went right to laying.

I got one colony of holyland bees from you a year ago and now I have ten. I think if I am not careful they will take my apiary. They swarmed a heap, but they are good workers and fine comb builders. The queen that you sent with the colony is the best queen I ever saw, and I have got



queens from a heap of bee men. My bees are very rich, but the honey is not ripe yet. I have got some scalded brood that is bothering me. I think I will have a good harvest this year. There are very few bees in this county except what I have.

I saw in *THE QUEEN* that some one asked if a queen deposited eggs in queen cells. I will tell you what I saw: I saw where the bees had moved worker eggs into drone comb so they would not have so much to do in forming queen cells. I had better hush or I will have some one on my toes.

J. M. HAGOOD,

Enloe, Texas, July 22, 1899.

Yes, we are on your toes now, as we take the ground that bees do not move eggs at all, as in all our experience we never saw a case where bees moved and redeposited eggs.

Ed.

**The Philadelphia Convention** of the United States Bee-Keepers' Association, as has been announced before, will be held Sept. 5, 6 and 7, 1899. Dr. A. B. Mason, the Secretary, sends the following information as to railroad rates, lodging, etc., which we are pleased to give a place in these columns: Sta. B, Toledo, Ohio, June 26, 1899.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been faithfully trying to get the railroad rates to the G. A. R. encampment

at Philadelphia for the information of those bee-keepers who may wish to attend the convention of the United States Bee-Keepers' Association on the 5th, 6th and 7th of next September, and find that in the territory covered by the Central Passenger Association the rate will be one cent per mile each way, "with a minimum of \$11 (except that the fare will not apply via Pittsburg, Pennsylvania road and Washington), but via Harrisburg direct," but the \$11 rate will be waived where the current first-class one-way fare is less. In such cases the fare will be one cent per mile each way in the Central Passenger Association territory added to the authorized one-way fare for the round-trip from the nearest Trunk Line gateway (or station). Tickets for sale Sept. 1 to 4, inclusive.

The rate in the territory covered by the Trunk Line Association will be "one fare for the round trip with a minimum of \$1.00, except that the fare from New York and Baltimore will be \$3.00; from Washington \$4.00; from Newark, N. J., \$2.85; from Elizabeth, N. J., \$2.75; and proportionately from intermediate points. One fare to New York plus \$3.00 from points west of Binghamton and Syracuse via New York, going and returning same route." Tickets to be sold,



and good going, Sept. 2 to 5, inclusive.

The Central Passenger Association territory includes that part of Canada lying south of a line running from Toronto nearly west to Lake Huron; the southern peninsula of Michigan, that part of Illinois lying east of a line running from East St. Louis to Chicago, including both of these cities; all of Indiana and Ohio; that portion of Pennsylvania lying west of the Allegheny River, and that part of New York lying west of a line from Salamanca to Buffalo.

The remainder of the United States lying east of the Mississippi River, and south of the Ohio River, and those portions of Pennsylvania and New York not in the Central Passenger territory above described, and all of New England, are in the Trunk Line Association territory.

In both the territories named above, "tickets will be good returning to Sept. 12, inclusive; except that by deposit of ticket with joint agent at Philadelphia, between Sept. 5 and 9, both dates inclusive, and on payment of a fee of 50 cents, return limit may be extended to Sept. 30, inclusive."

Rates have not yet been fixed by the Southwestern Passenger Bureau, and the Western Passenger Association, but both have prom-

ised to inform me as soon as announcement is made.

By inquiring of the station agent any one can readily learn the rate of fare.

Side trips to Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Gettysburg, Antietam and other points of interest will be provided for at about one fare for the round trip, or a cent and a half per mile for circuitous routes.

In a letter just received from Mr. F. Hahman, secretary of the Philadelphia Bee-Keepers' Association, he writes in substance:

"If those expecting to attend the convention will write me we will find quarters for them; those not notifying us will have to take their chances, as we cannot engage rooms for anybody except those we are sure will come."

Let me suggest that all such as desire entertainment write Mr. Hahman *at once*, or as soon as they have decided to attend the convention, so as to be sure and *reach him* by Aug. 15 or 20, and tell him what you wish provided. Mr. Hahman's address is Harrowgate Lane, Sta. F., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Philadelphia Association proposes to find good lodging-places for all who notify Mr. Hahman, and breakfast at the lodging-places if possible; and dinner and supper can be had at some of the numer-

ous restaurants near the place of holding the convention, which will be in Franklin Institute, at 15 South 7th Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets.

A. B. MASON, *Secretary*.

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### Keeping Honey to Feed Bees.

---

I now see the results of saving out 144 extracting frames of honey to feed on this spring. I had four queenless colonies' hives full of honey too, which made 176 nice frames of honey to feed and put out swarms on, and by the way, if I had not had this honey laid aside for the business I would have went out of the bee business like a greased patching out of a gun barrel.

Mint will be no good—too dry in the winter and spring. It is spindling and not spread out. The most of the mint won't even blossom. The wild China will be in bloom in a few days and that will tide the bees over till the cheap cotton begins to bloom.

If I had the mint crop now that I had last year with the strong colonies of bees that I have now I would make 15 or 18 thousand pounds of honey, but I think that "slip betwixt cup and lip" will be this year with me. I have been in Texas since the 14th of Oct., 1875, and there is always a feast

or famine to some extent, especially in the bee business.

Say, Willie A., the next time you come up in our part of the state be sure to call on me. I know I can treat you with as much style and pomposity as any bee man. I now have 189 colonies of bees. Corn, wheat, oats, sweet clover and gardens are fine at present. Cotton is good now and there are no lice bothering it.

I wrote to grandpa Graham to come down. I am going to have him visit me if I have to go up there and 'tote' him down on my shoulder like an Indian would a pappoose.

I wish I could get THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN every week. I can hardly wait till it gets here.

Latch-string hangs on the outside to all bee-keepers.

F. J. R. DAVENPORT,  
Nash, Texas, May 20, 1899.

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### BEE-PARALYSIS.

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#### A Serious Enemy to the Bee-keepers of the South.

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(By O. O. Poppleton.)

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On p. 401 you tell of a case where bee-paralysis has seemingly started from a purchased queen. This is a very important matter—one of which the known facts are too few to admit of any explana-



tion. It will only be by those of us who have had some experience taking counsel together that any thing of value can be learned.

Several years ago I exchanged Italian queens with a neighbor, raised several young queens from mine the same year I got her, and the following season nearly every colony which had one of those young queens developed the disease. I questioned my neighbor closely, and he told me that, so far as he knew, his apiary had been entirely free from the disease up to the time he let me have the queen.

Some five or six years ago I obtained several fine queens from one of the most noted queen-breeders in the North. The colonies to which these queens were given showed no signs of the disease; but almost every one of their daughters developed the disease.

Last fall I purchased about two dozen young queens from a well-known breeder, and this spring nearly all of the colonies to which they were given have been ruined by the disease, so far as this season's work is concerned.

Three or four years ago I got two queens from each of two breeders—one in the North, one in the South. The progeny of these four queens has been all right.

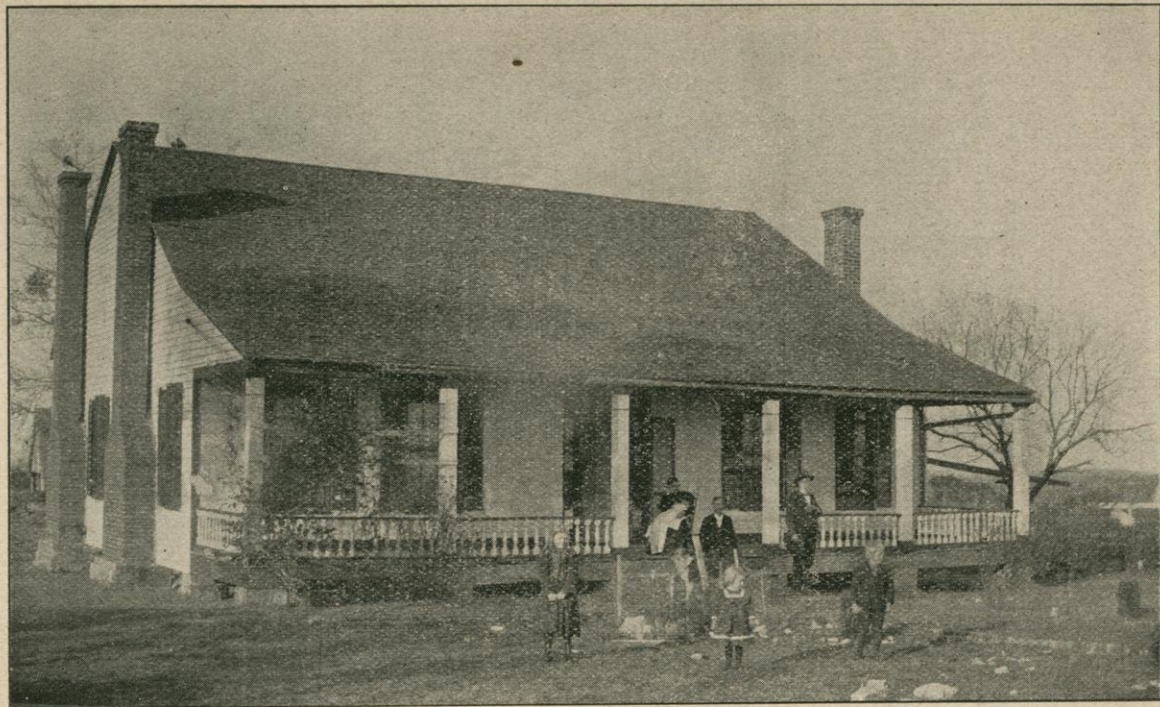
The character of the men from whom these have come is such

that I have never had the first atom of an idea that any of them knowingly sent me diseased stock. There is some reason back of and deeper than that why the daughters of purchased queens have been in my case so much more liable to this disease than were others; but I can form no idea what that reason is.

This is a very important matter, and I hope that, some time, some capable scientist will take hold of it and tell us the real cause and nature of the disease; how it is propagated and how it can be prevented. I can cure it, but at the expense of any income from the colony for the season.

Five years ago the disease caused me a very heavy loss; but the season closed with all colonies healthy. There has been very little since then until this spring, when it has again been very bad. But little of the disease can now be seen in the apiary; but it has made a very decided cut in my honey crop. Stuart, Fla., May 22.  
—*"Gleanings in Bee Culture."*

From our wide experience regarding bee-paralysis, or bee-fever, we do not think the disease is transmitted by queens brought from a distance, nor by the queen AT ALL; but we are under the impression that bee-paralysis is a local disease that may bob up any where at any time and is caused by certain severe changes of the weather and by the food not agreeing with the bees. If the disease was brought about by the queens some of them would likely have the disease also. Ed.



HOME OF FRANK L. ATEN, 2½ MILES EAST OF ROUND ROCK, TEXAS.



### Chunk Honey vs. Sections.

I received your January QUEEN to-day. I suppose my subscription has run out, and I thought you would stop the paper when time was up, but as you have now sent me the first number of this year I will stay with you another year if you will send me two queens for my dollar. I would like to have the real live queen in April. I will notify you when to send it.

I have read your little paper with interest this last year and have wondered why it is that so many of your family and of all the writers in THE QUEEN are sick so much, and in November QUEEN you said the bees in many parts of Texas were getting sick too. Now, that is too bad. That must be an unhealthy country.

One thing was a surprise to me, and that is that you urge Texas bee-keepers to let the bees build combs and then mass up the combs and honey and put it all in cans to sell as chunk honey. Now, that looks too much like the glucose mixers up here that put a piece of comb in a tumbler of glucose and sell it all for honey. Why not put nice, clean extracted honey in your cans and save the bees building combs. It certainly looks, and is, much better than your chunk hon-

ey. I have often thought what an advantage you had down south over us northern bee-keepers. In the fall we have a lot of good strong colonies and a lot of nice young queens that would do splendid work if the cold weather did not stop them; but then we have to winter them and commence all over anew in the spring and build them up. If I had them down south they could go right on and store honey all winter and all summer, and no end to the honey flow. But after reading your paper one year I see your bees don't do much better the whole year than mine do in six months; and then you have to make chunk honey besides. Say, why don't you get extracted honey and put a little piece of comb honey in each can. It would be easier on the bees, more profitable for you and better for the people that eat the honey, and they can call it chunk honey all the same.

D. Danielsen,

Clarkson, S. D., January 30, 1899.

Friend D.:—After raising and selling section honey for 15 years we find that we have been fooling our time away all these years, and now we raise bright, crisp, white, tender comb honey and pack it in cans made especially for us. We fill the cans chock-full of this beautiful and luscious honey and fill up the corners

with extracted to protect the comb from mashing up. The screw caps on the cans keep the honey clean, neat, and free from ants, flies, roaches, &c. A chunk of this rich, juicy honey is "out o' sight," while a section that is cut, bleeding and dripping all over the table, leaking every time you touch it, no difference whether on or off the table, if cut out and placed on a dish is only a dry chunk at best. The time is not far distant when the bulk of the honey will be marketed in the Atchley screw-top cans, and sections pass out, is the opinion of THE EDITOR.

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### Frank L. Aten.

The old gentleman shown in the cut of the home apiary is the father of Frank L. Aten. Mr. Aten's father is one of the pioneer bee-keepers of Texas. He began keeping bees in Langstroth's times and has been successful with them since he first began. We can therefore readily see why Frank has so many nice apiaries. Mr. Aten's father can also be seen at the right of the family in the home picture. Bee-keeping seems to be a family disease, any way. More of Mr. Aten's apiaries will be shown soon in THE QUEEN. Mr. F. L. Aten has a nice little family of six—four children, as you will see in the cut. Mrs. Aten is a very pleasant lady, and all in all this family is one of the nicest we know of, even if they are bee-keepers.

ED.

### Kind Words.

The Jennie Atchley Co.:—I will state to you that my queen arrived all right, is a good breeder and exactly what I wanted. I am well pleased with her. You said I am entitled to THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN; I will take it if I am entitled to it. I would be glad to learn all I can about the bee business. I want ten more queens next spring. You will give me a cut on that many, won't you?

J. L. COON,

Cross Trails, Coffee Co., Ala., July 15, '99.

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### A Bee Crank.

Mrs. Jennie Atchley:—I will now write a few lines, and will be short in my writing, as it is my first time to write to THE QUEEN. THE QUEEN has failed to come to me since the 15th of May, and I feel at a loss. My subscription is not out until November next. If you don't object please send me your lesson book for a friend. Well, I will state something about my bees. We have ten of the spring count and seven new swarms. Our honey yield is sorry. This is my first year in Rusk Co. I brought my bees from Milam County last fall. I will close for this time, as I am a bee crank.

J. F. SOUTH,

Mt. Enterprise, Texas, July 24, 1899.





HOME APIARY (52 HIVES) OF FRANK L. ATEN, ROUND ROCK, TEXAS.

### Fragments From an Explosion.

Isn't it just immense to enjoy a supremacy that is far beyond the comprehension of an humble bee-keeper. I know my friend Mr. C. E. Woodward enjoys the annihilation of simple thoughts expressed in simple language, as I am fully convinced that he is fully competent and eminently qualified to instruct in the highest degree of apiculture from his mode of instruction set forth in his reply to a simple idea that I expressed in the form of a question in the JUNE QUEEN. I indeed appreciate the interest you have taken in the young bee-keeper, but, my dear sir, permit me to say right here, please your honor that we southern people have at least sense enough to make some investigation before we spend our little mite on an idea that has been advanced by an inexperienced bee-keeper like myself for the approval or disapproval of the experienced apiarist. Now, my dear sir, I am sorry that you think my theory an old exploded one that I was trying to impose upon the good people of the present day, for I can't see it that way. I think the kind editor was the only one that suffered any from imposition. Now, I will venture to say that you never saw any thing like the queen's chamber I describ-

ed in the JUNE QUEEN, and I am forced to the conclusion that you don't understand the first principle of it from the statement you made about drones crowding themselves into the perforations so tight that they would suffocate the bees within, &c. Now, if you had understood this queen's chamber you could have seen at a glance that it would be no trick at all to keep the drones outside the queen's chamber, and as the queen excluding zinc is only placed at the entrance to the queen's chamber, which is only two or three inches in width, it leaves the drones and bees a free passage on each side of the queen's chamber that would give them access to all the stories above. Now, if you will read my theory carefully and understand it, you will find your error instead of mine. I do hope my theory has not caused any one to go to any unnecessary expense, and if it has it was done through my ignorance and inability to express my views in regard to the matter, but if my memory serves me right Byron says, "ignorance is bliss, but 'tis folly to be wise." If you had replied to my theory in a mild, friendly manner, and had explained to me why it would not do in a way that I could know that you fully understood my theory I would have been ever so much obliged to you,



but as you have fired in on me with your rapid, reversible, automatic, with its patent index, and not a shadow of a foundation to pin your remarks to, I consider them perfectly absurd and altogether out of place, and can't conceive your motive for so doing unless it was done to obtain some degree of notoriety. Now, I don't care for any further information from the same source after you stated that 8 or 10 L. frames with good combs were sufficient for the best queens. Come, friend W., you had better rub up a little and learn the first letter of the alphabet in southern apiculture before you make another start, for you might tackle some good old southern bee-keeper that would make you feel like crawling in a hole and pulling it in after you.

Now, I am willing to leave it to a jury of twelve of the best apiarists of Texas, and if they decide that your abuse is more appropriate than the idea I submitted in the June QUEEN I will willingly confess, but if the verdict is in my favor I will defend it as long as there is a fragment left. I did not claim, nor even intimate, that the queen chamber was an automatic invincible that would lay fast hold of the queen and thrust her back in her hive, or some other hive; neither did I claim that it would

keep all the queen cells cut out. But good authority says that they will sometimes swarm after all the cells have been removed, and this was what I alluded to; and as for your honey-board, some of the best authority says it pays well to dispense with it altogether. Now, how do your instructions cope with this, Bro. W.

In conclusion I will say that there is not a queen in my yard that is not able to do justice to a two full story hive of 8 L. frames each, and the most of them find time enough, after they have filled the 16 frames with eggs, to walk up in the third story and deposit a few hundred there, and I have a golden Italian queen that I got from The Jennie Atchley Co. last September that will fill her 16 frames so quick that you would wonder how she did it.

I remain with best wishes for your future success

W. T. CRAWFORD,  
Hinston, La., July 25, 1899.

---

We learn from J. A. Golden, of Reinersville, Ohio, that there will not be a half crop of honey secured in his locality. We also learn from different parts of the United States that the crop is short, and some states will get but little. California, we learn, will not have a total failure as has been reported.

**The Proceedings of The Meeting  
of The Central Texas Bee-Keep-  
ers' Convention, Held at Mi-  
lano, Texas, on July 20  
and 21, 1899.**

The convention was called to order by President Aten at 10 A. M., July 20th, with Ass't. Secretary Hyde at the desk.

Judge J. B. Newton welcomed the convention to Milano and gave them a cordial welcome in behalf of the citizens of Milano.

Mr. F. L. Aten responded, appreciating the kind welcome and hoping that the people of Milano would attend, as all the bee-keepers would appreciate it.

The roll was then called.

New members were then received and the annual dues were collected. The new members enrolled were:—

A. Krueger, W. A. Price, T. B. Bownds, C. De La Vergne, G. F. Davidson, J. W. Pharr, Mrs. Lou M. Phillips, J. M. Aday, W. H. Madley, B. A. Guess, W. A. Gentry, A. C. Brown and F. J. R. Davenport.

The minutes of last meeting were read by the secretary and filed.

Secretary reported \$3.50 over from last meeting.

Mr. O. P. Hyde moved that we pay cost of badges, which was \$3.00.

The motion was carried.

There being some time before dinner, the first question in the Question Box was asked.

*Question No. 1.*—Is it a fact that queens lay in queen cells already started, or do the bees move the eggs?

Judge Terrall said that queens did not lay in queen cells.

Mr. H. H. Hyde had seen evidence to the fact that queens did lay in queen cells, seeing nothing but eggs at times; also cells started and no eggs in them; later eggs were found in them.

Mr. G. F. Davidson confirmed Mr. Hyde's views.

Mr. F. L. Aten differed from Judge Terrall, confirming the views of Messrs. Hyde and Davidson.

Mr. E. J. Atchley's experience is that the queen lays the eggs. Bees do not move eggs, neither do they start cells over eggs.

Mr. L. Scholl says bees do not start cells over eggs. Tried this when raising queens. Bees first wait till eggs hatch into larvæ and then construct cells over it.

A vote was called for on the above question. The affirmative carried by vote of 4 to 1, the majority not voting.

*Question No. 2.*—Can a fertile queen be introduced without a cage to a colony with a fertile or unfertile queen and remain for several days?



H. H. Hyde recited a case where such was done.

E. J. Atchley confirmed him.

Convention adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Called to order by President.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was taken up.

Mr. E. R. Jones was elected as president, Mr. J. B. Salyer for vice president and Mr. Louis Scholl as secretary and treasurer.

The time and place of next meeting resulted: To be held at Hutto, Williamson County, Texas, on the first Thursday and Friday before the full moon in July, 1900.

On "The honey resources of Texas" Mr. E. J. Atchley gave a good talk. He said: "North Texas was once a good country, but horse-mint is cut off now. Cotton is the main honey plant. All Texas is a good bee country, but South Texas is the best in the world." He also said that bee-keeping was undeveloped in the south, that large amounts of honey were going to waste and that the people had to be educated and taught how to keep bees in better ways.

"Big bee-keepers, of experience, could do a lot of good by going around and teaching the people how to keep bees. Advise them to keep bees, as it is more profitable than other pursuits, there be-

ing more money in bee-keeping than in raising cotton."

"It should be the united efforts of all to push it and teach the producer how to produce honey, by reading bee literature, books and journals."

"It once used to be how to sell a crop of honey, but it is different now. Now, it is how to *produce* a crop, as the demand for it is always there. Not long ago the demand for honey was very small, but now it has increased from ten to fifteen times as much." He said that he could have sold about 30 car loads this year, as the demand is so great, but was unable to furnish it.

G. F. Davidson said that a discussion on the honey flora of Texas was not really necessary here, but gave his experience, as he had traveled a good deal over eastern parts of Texas and found bee-keeping in the most undeveloped state and the bee-keepers uneducated.

He also found fine ranges of bass-wood in East Texas, but no practical bee-keepers, and honey had to go to waste.

The demand for honey with him was so great that he could not supply it.

"The best section honey super" was then handled by O. P. Hyde.

He exhibited a section super generally known as the "Ideal"

The super was of the dimensions of the standard ten frame hives, and  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches deep. In it were seven plain slats  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide by  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch thick and on each rested five tall plain sections, filling up the full inside length of the super. In this he uses the Hyde-Scholl No. 2 separators, which he then described, first telling how he liked the fence separator so well when it first came out, as he knew it was good. But he said that his son, and also his friend, Mr. Louis Scholl, were not very well satisfied with the fence, and so they made a new separator with slats lengthwise like the fence, but instead of cleats across the separator they made an upright slot with little cleats on edge of separator where the sections come in contact.

"This gave more free communication than the fence—bees could go from section to section, straight through and diagonally across in every direction. On account of the upright slot there was more free communication, and besides, it caused the bees to fill sections solid to the wood."

He found it the best separator out and closed by stating that Mr. Root objected to the Hyde-Scholl separators at first, but wrote several favorable letters lately, one of which is as follows:—

O. P. Hyde & Son, Hutto, Tex.

Dear Sirs:—Replying to yours of June 9th, I regret to say that the forms of *comb* honey have been printed. If we had received your note a month earlier it would have given me great pleasure to comply with your request. Your separator is a good idea and I should have been glad to have shown it. Perhaps another year I can incorporate it in the appendix of the A, B, C. I shall be glad to hear from you for "Gleanings" with a photograph and your honey produced with your separator.

Yours Truly,

THE A. I. ROOT CO.—E. R. Root.  
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

—♦♦♦—  
We hear of some people having small quantities of honey—say 8 or 10 tins—that are selling it at a very low price. Those that do so should remember honey need not be always so plentiful as at present. It is easy to lower a price, but it is a very difficult matter to raise it. There are people who will always be too ready to say, "Oh! I bought it for so and-so, and am not going to give more now." In justice to yourself and your neighbouring bee-keepers, therefore keep the price up. Next season might be a poor one—honey might be far less plentiful than now.—*Australian Bee Bulletin.*



Newsy Notes from—  
—Busy People.

We have been so very much crowded for room that we had to abandon our news notes, but we think it will interest a great many to learn how the other fellow is doing once in a while, so we give a few news items, as follows:—

Bees not doing much now—weather too hot and dry. I have taken 120 gallons of honey from 60 colonies, spring count. I have had no increase this year.

L. B. SMITH,

Lometa, Texas, July 21, 1899.

\* \* \*

We have had a very hard winter up here for bees. There is a very cold spell on now, but it is getting warmer. About 75 miles above us there was snow 8 inches deep on May 13th. I think at least half the bees in Canada died last winter. I pulled through pretty well, and the Texas bees are the stuff for me, as they are hardy rustlers, and when I want a full super of honey I call on my Texas bees.

E. A. LUNDY,

Pine Orchard, Ont., Can., May 20, 1899.

\* \* \*

Bees have not done much so far this spring on account of the high winds that have prevailed all this spring. I have only had four swarms from 140 colonies. Horse-mint was a failure—too dry, and very little of it any way. I hope for a good crop yet from cotton, as it is one of our best and surest honey plants in this locality. The

wild morning-glories are also a good dependence in the fall, and seldom fail to produce honey.

W. S. DOUGLAS, Lexington, Texas.

\* \* \*

We had a very bad spring this year, the consequence of which was a loss throughout the state of something like 50 per cent., or a little more. My own loss, though, was only about 15 per cent.

WM. WARTHEN,

Springville, Utah, July 19, 1899.

\* \* \*

I lost two-thirds of my colonies last winter, and what I have left have not swarmed, so what I have are in good shape, and I have a great many full combs of honey which I will use to increase my bees with again. I will try to divide and get my yard full again and feed good sugar for winter stores. What do you think about it?

H. C. FULLER,

New Hudson, N. Y., July 6, 1899.

\* \* \*

The season has been fairly good so far; crops are fine and every one feels good. Every thing that promises a dollar is being handled for all it is worth.

T. F. BINGHAM,

Farwell, Mich., July 21, 1899.

◆◆◆

Any bee-keepers wishing to make exhibits at the San Antonio Fair this fall will please let us know the amount of space they wish to occupy and we will make room for them.

## OUR SCHOOL.

Mrs. JENNIE ATCHLEY,  
INSTRUCTOR.



My bees will not enter the supers to build comb honey. What can I do to have them enter the sections at once?

HENRY D. NELSON, Hughes Spring, Tex.

I expect that there is no honey coming in is the main cause of your bees not entering the sections. If there is a honey flow on, your hives are all full of bees and brood and the tops of the frames show white combs being started, then the bees ought to enter the sections all right. If you have some colonies that are stubborn about entering the sections when the above conditions exist, better put in some bait sections, or sections with honey in them, which will usually start the bees to work. If you have no sections cut out honey and put in sections for baits.

Please give me a good method for introducing queens. I have a weak colony. Would it be advisable to give a new queen to it, or would it be best to put them in strong colonies?

LOUIS MATULA,  
Wallis, Texas.

New queens can be introduced to either weak or strong colonies, but if you wish the full benefit of the queen's work the stronger the colony the better. I here give in-

structions for introducing such as we send out with each queen:

After removing the cover note the condition of the queen and if she is all right proceed to introduce her. First remove the slip of card from the end of cage containing the candy. Lay the cage on the frames directly over the cluster, wire cloth down, so that the bees can become acquainted with the queen, cover the cage with the enameled cloth, or quilt, put on the cover and do not molest the hive under any circumstances for five days, at which time you will likely find her out and laying. If you have a flat cover on your hive just tack a thin strip of wood across the back of cage, spread frames, and hang the cage, face down, between the frames. Before introducing be sure your colony is queenless. We do not guarantee safe introduction; if you have a better plan use it.

When feeding bees at night will they build combs or will they store it? Do you think the Carniolan bees as good as the Italians? My bee book says the Carniolan bees are larger than the Italians, but I hardly think so.

J. RONTGEN,  
Grand Rapids, Mich., May 27, 1899.

Yes, the bees will build comb if fed enough to stimulate them to the comb building notch just about as well as when they gather honey, but feeding must be done regular-



ly or comb building will stop. The Carniolans are not as good all round bees for the south as the Italians; at least this has been our experience. But they may be as good in Michigan, or better than Italians, as they build up wonderfully fast, and get ready very soon to catch a honey flow. Our trouble with them here in this southern country is holding them in strong bodies so they can store honey. The Carniolans are too much on the swarm for us. We do not think Carniolan bees larger than Italians, but they are about the same size, so far as we are able to judge.

---

Will you kindly answer the following questions? Can I form nuclei of common black bees and place Italian queens with them? If so, how many black bees will it take to each colony to enable them to grow to full colonies in one season and produce considerable honey the first year? How far can queens be shipped in safety? Is it a fact that the black bees will go to work in harmony and accept the Italian queen? How long does the honey flow last, when does it begin and when does it end? How many bees are there in a thrifty colony? Where do you consider the best place for bees? Is it a good place for bees along water courses where there is considerable bottom land?

S. H. BOWMAN,  
Wells, Texas, May 3, 1899.

Yes, you can form nuclei from black bees and introduce Italian queens to them. If your bees are

gathering honey at the time you make your nuclei, which ought to be the case for best results, a half gallon of bees will be sufficient for each nucleus, or a little less will be all right, but if you desire to have them build up rapidly, better have two or three combs of brood and bees to cover them to each nucleus. I could not say whether or not they would store any surplus, as of course this would depend on the season, but with an average season in your locality you should get 25 pounds of honey per each hive. Queens can be shipped ten thousand miles and be all right, as we just received a mail shipment a few days ago that came from Cypress, across the ocean, and all but one queen was alive and well, and we send queens to Australia, 8000 miles away, all right. Here in the United States queens go all right, as a rule. Yes, it is a fact that black bees will accept a queen from another colony, either black or Italian, if they are queenless and proper care is taken in the introduction. It depends upon the season how long the flow will last, also when it will end. In your locality it will begin in May and close some time in July when the season runs the usual way, but to tell definitely about this would be too great for me. There are about fifty to a hundred

thousand bees to a full colony in the height of the season. No two colonies hardly ever have the same amount of bees, as they run from ten thousand on up to ten times that amount at certain seasons of the year. I hardly know the best place for bees. Any where that bees can have access to timber and prairie both would be best, as this would give a longer honey flow, as flowers bloom at different times on prairies to those in timbered lands, which gives the bees more chances. Yes, I think along water courses where bees get the benefit of timber is a good place, especially if the bees can have some prairie range too, as stated above.

Will you please tell me where I can get a good place for my bees? I don't want to go too far west. I would like to stay on the east side of San Antonio. How is Jackson County for bees? What makes bees fight so badly? My bees are getting so bad they won't allow a person to come near the apiary. My apiarist says he can't account for it. I thought it was the way they were handled, and I find he leaves bits of comb laying around the apiary, and also full combs outside the hives. I thought may be it was that which made the bees so cross.

J. L. SCHRODER, Missouri City, Tex.

You can find a good location in Jackson County, as some apiaries have done well there. I do not know of much good territory between you and San Antonio, or

not as good as west and south-west of that city. You have likely struck the right key to the cause of your bees being so cross, as nothing that I know of makes bees more hostile than leaving bits of comb scattered here and there during a honey dearth, as it gets robbing started among them, and they want to sting every thing in or out of sight.

#### NOTICE OF TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING OF THE SOUTH TEXAS BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

South Texas:—August 16 & 17, '99, at the home of the Atchleys, Beeville, Texas, which will be the 5th annual meeting. E. J. Atchley, Beeville, Texas, Secretary.

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Hutto, Texas.

tf Please mention The Queen.

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We would suggest to our Southern shippers of extracted honey that they endeavor to get the new crop into the Northern Market as early as possible, as later shipments grow heavy, and stock accumulates here.

Our market has dropped off some on bees-wax.

Some new trade in Comb Honey. We quote our market as follows:—

Comb Honey:

Fancy White,	per lb.	12	to	13	cts.
No. 1	"	10	to	11	"
Fancy Buckwheat,	"				"
No. 1	"				"

Extracted Honey:

Florida White,	per lb.	7	to	7½	cts.
"	Light Amber,	6	to	6½	"

PER GALLON.

Other Southern Fancy,	65	to	70	cts.	
"	Fair,	60	to	65	"
"	Good,	52½	to	58	"

Bees-wax,	per lb.	25½	to	26½	cts.
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
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### Our '99 Prices for Queens and bees.

#### CHEAP QUEENS AND COMPETITION.

We are often asked why we do not sell queens as cheap as Mr. so-and-so. To this we will say that we do not enter into competition with any one in the queen business. We think we have been in this business long enough to learn what is a "live and let live" price, and we think you will agree with us when you note our prices given below. We must place a guarantee upon all queens sent out, and we try to send nothing but good ones, and after all dead queens are replaced, cost of food, cage and mailing comes off there is only a small portion left for our work, and if we should sell queens at less than cost we fear we would not hold out another 22 years in the business. We try to send you value received when you order anything of us. Untested queens, either from imported Italian stock, Carniolan, Cyprian, Holyland, or our best 5 band strains, February, March, April and May, 1 dollar each, 5 dollars for 6 or 9 dollars per dozen. June to Nov. first, 75 cents each, \$4.25 for 6 or 8 dollars per dozen. Tested queens of either race, \$1.50 each, at all seasons of the year. Fine breeders, from previous season's rearing, 5 dollars each. We will select you a queen from any race or strain for 50 cents extra to prices given. Bees by the pound, 1 dollar; 10 or more pounds, 90 cents for each pound, and untested queens to go with them, 75 cents each. If you wish a large lot of bees and queen write for wholesale prices.

**The Jennie Atchley Co.,**  
Beville, Texas.

## The Midland Farmer

—SEMI-MONTHLY.—

The representative modern Farm Paper of the Central and Southern Mississippi Valley.

Send us a list of your Neighbors (for free samples) and 25 cents in one cent stamps, and we will send the paper to you for

### A Whole Year!

(The Biggest Measure of Real Value Ever Given for the Money.)

This is the last time this advertisement will appear, so send in your name at once.

## The Midland Farmer.

Wainwright Building,

ST. LOUIS.

W. M. BARNUM, Editor.

## THE RURAL HOME,

S. H. PILE, Pub.,

810 Oliver St., - - St. Louis, Mo.

A Semi-Monthly, devoted to

BETTER FARMING and

MORE MONEY for  
the PRODUCER.

Subscription price, 50 cents a year. Cut price for awhile, 30 cents a year, or FOUR MONTHS FOR A DIME.

### A Liberal Offer.

We will give as a premium for every new subscriber with \$1.00 this year, one nice untested Italian queen, and to all old ones that will pay up and one year in advance.

**CHOICE CARNIOLANS.**

The gentlest bees known, splendid comb-builders, gather the least propolis and winter best. Queens very prolific, hence colonies always strong. Send for circular.

**Ralph Benton,**

"The Carniolan Apiaries,"

1801, Harewood Ave.,

Washington, D. C.

5-5

Please mention "The Queen."

**GOOD SINGERS.**

I have four Canary-birds, all males, that are fine singers, that I desire to dispose of at once. I will ship them by express, in light boxes, for \$1.00 each, purchasers paying express charges. This is a remarkably low price for fine birds that are good singers.

**L. B. Smith,**

Lometa, Lampasas Co., Texas.

tf

Please mention The Queen.

# LARGE Apicultural Establishment

(Established in 1860)

for the Rearing and Export of queen bees

PURE SELECTED ITALIAN KIND

## Cav. Prof. PIETRO PILATI,

Via Mazzini No. 70,

Bologna, (Italy.)

### PRICE LIST

	March April May	June July August	September October November
1 tested Queen	Doll. 1.75	Doll. 1.25	Doll. 1.00
6 " Queens	" 9.25	" 7.00	" 5.75
12 " "	" 18.00	" 14.00	" 10.00

The ordination must be united with the payment which shall be effected by means of post-money-orders.

The addresses and the rail-way stations are desired exact, and in a clear hand writing.

If by chance a queen-bee dies upon the journey, it must be returned accompanied with a Post-Certificate and another queen-bee will be sent immediately in its stead.

We have been pleased with all the queens purchased from Prof. Pilati. Ed.

tf

Please mention THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN in answering this advertisement.



PRICES OF

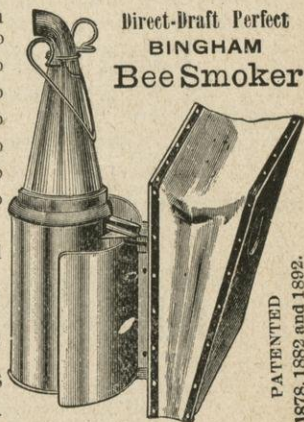
**Bingham** Perfect BEE Smokers and

Honey Knives

Patented 1878, 1882 and 1892.

* Smoke engine { largest smok- }	Per Doz.	each
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



All Bingham smokers are stamped on the metal



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

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

ways cool and clean. No more sooty or burnt fingers. The Plain and Little Wonder have narrow shields and wire handles. All Bingham Smokers have all the new improvements, viz: Direct Draft, Movable Bent Cap, Wire Handles, Inverted Bellows, and are in every way ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

Fifteen Years for a Dollar! One-half a Cent for a Month!!

DEAR SIR: Have used the Conqueror 15 years. I was always pleased with its workings, but thinking I would need a new one this summer, I write for a circular. I do not think the 4-inch Smoke engine too large.

Yours, etc., W. H. EAGERTY, Cuba, Kansas, January 27, 1897.

T. F. BINGHAM. Farwell, Mich.

# Are You Looking For It?

# WHAT?

Are you looking for Foundation to use this year? Then, don't look any farther; as DADANTS, have now been before the bee-keeping world, for many years, stands without a rival today. If you never saw any of Dadants' foundation, send a Postal for free sample, together with their catalogae. They guarantee every inch of their foundation to be as good as sample sent, and no complaints ever come against it. They have also revised, Langstroth on the hive and Honey Bee, and you can scarcely afford to do without this large and valuable book. Post paid \$1.25. We sell every thing needed in the apiary.

CHAS. DADANT & SON, Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ills.

# THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

..ASSISTED BY..

WILLIE, CHARLIE AND AMANDA ATCHLEY.

Mrs. JENNIE ATCHLEY, Editress 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, AUGUST, 1899.

Willie is trying as hard as he can to finish shipping 30000 lbs. of honey this week from Cotulla, and reach home in time for the bee meeting, but he has some more

honey to take at his Derby yard before he comes away.

Now, do not forget to notice the low rates, in this issue, to the bee meeting to be held here on the 16th and 17th, and also the side trip to Corpus Christi, where you may all roll in the salt sea water and get the rust of many winters off and feel new and young once more.

Aug. 5—hot, hot! About 105 in the shade in the middle of the days, but we suffer no inconvenience, nor do the bees as far as we can see. The bees seem to be getting some honey too, these hot days, and with local showers occasionally we may yet get some fall crops.

We have been having trouble with powdered sugar for food for mailing queens and bees lately, and we had to abandon the common confectioners' sugar. We now get standard granulated and with a druggists' mortar pulverize it to a powder, and we have had but few losses since.

It seems that the world has been calling on us for queens this year, as our sales will run away ahead of any thing before, and we expect to reach more than six thousand queens sold this season before Christmas. With but few excep-



tions, queens have went promptly, and we have only had to buy three dozen queens; they were taken in trades and we could have got along without them.

We have a great many questions on hand that it will take us quite a while to reach, as we have so much other important matter, as well as questions, that we must make a kind of divide, but we wish to have it all appear as soon as we can. To our many beginners and others asking questions, permit us to say that it is our opinion that persons that are going to make successful bee-keepers must do some of their own thinking, as well as looking to others for help, but on the other hand, we wish to add that a person wrapped entirely in his own thoughts is sometimes almost naked, and may freeze to death when the first cold spell comes.

The meeting at Milano was a grand success and all seemed to enjoy themselves in the best manner, but how could it be otherwise when everything to satisfy an appetite was set before the bee-keepers, including a big wagon load of watermelons and some big peaches the size of a common tea cup. We had not been long at Bro. Jones's home till he slipped out and got

clear away from the balance of us and the next thing seen of him he came up with a dressed kid on his shoulder. Where he got it, and how, we did not question, but we enjoyed it just the same. The first day of the convention the writer and Mr. A. C. Brown, of Fort Worth, were assigned quarters at the home of Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Pool, and we were made to feel at home. Better people we do not meet; they live well, and they know how to make their guests feel at home. Mr. Pool is the leading general merchant of Milano. Sister Jones and the entire family so quietly and royally entertained the bee-keepers that really the most of them felt a reluctance in leaving, and as there were ladies from a distance, as well as men, the whole affair went off as pleasant and agreeable as any gathering we ever attended.

#### WE WERE PULLED OFF THE TRAIN.

Ye editor purchased a ticket, from Beeville, by way of Cameron, to the bee meeting at Milano, and just before entering the train we telegraphed Judge Terrall to meet us at the train that evening, but when we ran into Rockdale there stood some bee-keepers looking for us, and don't you think, they ran in, grabbed up our grip and pulled us out, and no explanation would take at all, so off we went. So there we were, in Rockdale, fifteen

miles from Cameron, and as we thought, Judge Terrall waiting for us at that point. Well, Charlie De La Vergne offered to stand between us and Judge Terrall, but when we sized up Bro. De La Vergne and then thought of the size of Judge Terrall we were not at all satisfied, but on arrival of Judge Terrall at the meeting we learned that he was not at home and did not get our telegram, so we were all right. We started overland in a buggy, and had not gone far on our way to Milano, till lo and behold, we ran up on O. P. Hyde, Homer Hyde, Emmett Hyde and Louis Scholl eating water-melons, at a mining camp some distance from Rockdale. After helping eat the melons we all got on board the buggy and wagon and away we went for a ten-mile moonlight drive to Milano. Bro. Hyde got into our buggy, and I shall not tell you all we said on that trip. The only thing lacking on this tour was that we did not have Frank Aten to eat up what melons we could not devour.



### PREMIUM.



I will give a nice untested Italian queen as a premium for two yearly subscribers to "The Texas Farm and Ranch," at \$1.00 each. This is a rare offer, as the "Farm and Ranch" is known as the best all round farm paper in Texas.

Address,

**Miss Leah Atchley,**  
Beeville, Texas.

### Low Rates to Beeville, and to The Coast.

San Antonio, Tex., July 26, '99.

Mr. E. J. Atchley, Sec'y. South  
Texas Bee-Keepers' Ass'n.,

Beeville, Texas.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 24th asking for reduced rates to Beeville account proposed South Texas Bee-Keepers' Ass'n. meeting to be held at Beeville August 16th and 17th. Will say that we will sell tickets on the certificate plan.

A copy of this letter is sent to Mr. S. G. Warner, GPA. Cotton Belt R'y. at Tyler, Texas with request that he kindly appoint a joint agent at Beeville to sign certificates.

I note that you propose to take the entire Association to Corpus Christi on special excursion on Aug. 18th, provided we can give a low rate.

Please find attached copy of letter to our agent at Beeville, which will be authority for him to sell round-trip tickets to Corpus Christi, or Rockport, on August 18th, limited to return the 20th, at rate of \$1.50 per capita.

In order to allow the delegates to take in the side trip to the coast I suppose it will be necessary for Mr. Warner to advise other GPA's. that return tickets can be validated



at Beeville on Aug. 20th, or 21st.

Yours truly,

E. J. MARTIN.

San Antonio, Tex., July 26, '99.

Mr. R. B. Taylor, Agent,

Beeville, Texas.

Dear Sir:—Please note copy of our letter to Mr. E. J. Atchley; same will explain itself.

On account of proposed excursion to Corpus Christi and Rockport, Aug. 18th, this will be authority to sell round trip tickets to either Corpus Christi or Rockport at rate of \$1.50 per capita.

Sell Aug. 18th, limited to return 20th. Use Local 3 and refer to above numbered file as authority on your report to Auditor.

Yours truly,

GEO. F. LUPTON.

Now, friends, we have arranged for a low rate to Beeville on account of the bee meeting here on the 16th and 17th, and we have arranged to take the entire convention, or all that desire to go, on an excursion to the great Gulf of Mexico, 65 miles from Beeville, the round trip to cost only \$1.50. This is less than half fare, as the regular fare one way would be about \$1.95. Now, all that desire to take a two days' outing and enjoy a honey picnic on the waters of the Gulf of Mexico just roll up a blanket and bring along, and

that is all you will need. We will all take bread, honey, coffee, &c. from here to last till we get back. Now, come on and let's have one of the jolliest times bee-keepers ever had. We can boat ride, fish, eat honey and have our fun in the shade. Now, this will be one of the grandest treats of your life, so come along. No hotel bills to pay. We will have a separate coach for our bee cranks and have our own way. We will make you all feel like you have been well paid for your time and money before you leave. Now, we wish to impress upon your minds that to avail yourselves of the low rate to the bee meeting you must take a receipt for your tickets at each and every place where you buy them, and if there are 50 tickets bought it will entitle all to return on one-third fare. Please bear in mind that there are no conditions to the side trip to the coast, as it will only be \$1.50 per round-trip ticket whether only a few or all go. We get out this issue of THE QUEEN early, so that every body may have ample time to get ready and come. Now, don't let this grand opportunity pass. Our hacks and buggies will meet all incoming trains on August 15th and 16th so you won't have to walk 2 miles. Now, every bee-keeper, come and bring the others with you.



## INFORMATION!



Give us your address in exchange for  
Our New 1899 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 1899. Our catalogue tells all about our new foundation, supplies and everything that bee-keepers need.

**W. R. Graham & Son,** Greenville, Hunt Co., Tex.

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### 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,**  
**Wetumpka, Ala.**

—ESTABLISHED—  
1884

Steam Bee-Hive Factory, \_\_\_\_\_  
Italian Bees, Full line of bee-keepers' supplies.  
Send for sixty page catalogue—Free.



# NOW IS THE — — TIME TO ORDER.

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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.

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### REMEMBER



That we carry a full line of Bee-Keepers' 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:

FRIENDS:—The hives to hand in good condition. I am more than pleased; the lumber is good, and the workmanship is all right too, and a few (one or two) pieces of each kind allowed 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.