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## **The Southland queen. Vol. II, No. 11 March 1897**

Beeville, Texas: The Jennie Atchley Company, March 1897

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The   
SOUTHLAND  
QUEEN.



BEEVILLE, TEXAS,

March, 1897 

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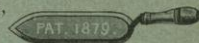
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DEAR SIR,—Have used the Conqueror 15 years. I was always pleased with its workings, but thinking I would need a new one this summer, I write for a circular. I do not think the 4-inch Smoke Engine too large. Yours,  
January 27, 1897.

W. H. EAGERTY, Cuba, Kansas.



# The Southland Queen.

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

Vol. II. BEEVILLE, TEXAS, MARCH, 1897. No. 11.

WE have just completed the '97 catalog of J. B. Case, Port Orange, Florida, dealer in queens and bees.

BEEs are in better shape at present, March 9, than ever before at this season since we have been here.

WE have been running our factory day and night for some time, and will still have to run overtime for quite a while yet.

T. H. MULLIN, of Oakland, Texas, has just moved his bees to Bee County to reap some of the sweets that go to waste every year for lack of bees to gather it.

Do not forget the Texas State Bee meeting which convenes at the apiary of Mr. W. R. Graham, Greenville, Texas, April 7, 8. All should try to attend. Every one goes home a better bee-keeper after attending a bee meeting.

WE are proud to note, in a private letter received from our friend and brother editor W. Z. Hutchinson, of the Review, that Mrs. H. is improving. He says: "Mrs. H. is better. She staid with

us at home, for the first time in months, on March 2." We trust that the entire family of Mr. H. may soon be well again.

MR. FRANK A. CRAWSHAW, of Schumm, Ohio, has made us two pleasant calls lately. He is thinking of locating an apiary here soon.

BEEs began swarming at several apiaries on March 1. We had one swarm on the 5th. If we can get a good March rain we will have fine prospects for a good year.

ON account of sickness and two deaths in our home this month, we will likely be a few days late, but trust we may be able to reach our readers with the QUEEN before the month is out. Further notice of the deaths referred to above will be seen in the editorial column of this issue.

WE are desirous of keeping our readers in mind that we do Job Printing for bee-keepers. We have a job outfit, a good stock of cuts, and a good printer to execute the work. If you need any printing done let us know what it is and we will make you bottom prices.



## BEE-KEEPERS IN SESSION.

Report of the Third Semi-Annual  
Convention of the Central  
Texas Association.

FEBRUARY 5, 1897.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances the convention was not called in session till 3 P.M. to-day, in the hall of the Salvation Army in Temple, Texas. The association was warmly welcomed by the Temple Board of Trade, Hon. Louis Wood delivering the address by request of the Mayor.

In response Judge E. Y. Terrell, vice-president of this association, responded very briefly and eloquently.

President E. R. Jones, in announcing the time of convention, said that the organization of beekeepers was an honorable one in the sight of God, and we should regard the success of our efforts as the divine providence of God. Therefore we should look to divine guidance in our proceedings and deliberations. The association then rose while the Rev. W. R. Maxwell, pastor of the First Baptist church of Temple, offered a most earnest and appropriate prayer.

The convention was then announced as ready for business.

The first subject on the program having been assigned the Rev. W. K. Marshall, the secretary an-

nounced the death of Bro. Marshal in January last.

Judge Terrell was appointed by the chair to speak on the subject, "Ancient and Progressive Bee-keeping." The subject was treated with skill and great knowledge. The little bee was taken from the garden of Eden, with her golden hue and perhaps silvery too, protected by Noah in the Ark, brought down through the ages of prosperity, adversity, kingdoms, governments, and ages of wild locusts and honey, until in 1836 they were brought by a German to the State of Florida. He said the little bee was not an insect nor an anima', and leaves the inference to be that she is somewhat of a human. Upon the whole the subject was handled nicely, representing the present status of apiculture to be in its incipency although very progressive.

The secretary then announced that the next subject, "How can beginners be best educated not to ruin a market for those of more experience," was assigned to President Jones.

Mr. Jones took the position that it was impossible to accomplish this without first educating the beginner, and this could be done by "A B C of Bee Culture" followed with the reading of bee journals and close application to business. He also treated briefly, but very instructively, how bees



should be managed and also how to work at the product so as to facilitate the education of beginners in the fact that a good article commanded a good price.

Owing to the fact that the hall was wanted for worship after 5 P.M., the convention adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

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SATURDAY—Second day; morning session. The convention was called to order promptly on time.

The opening subject, "How bee keeping compares with other pursuits upon which to depend for a living?" was handled by Judge Terrell in his usual style.

He stated that a novice must begin with very few bees, as some things could only be learned by practice. It was very essential to master the A B C of bee culture first, then proceed, step by step, up the ladder till success has been attained, which would lead to a good knowledge of theoretical and practical apiculture. Then it is that bee keeping is equal to any of the most lucrative occupations of man. It was necessary to know how to manage bees so as to keep them gentle, and the result was the same as with people—where tranquility and harmony reigned there was union of force and final prosperity. Again, if the bees do get fretful and beyond control they should be conquered right there and then. Another thing was very

necessary to success, and that is, "Watch your bees as you would your hired labor. Always give them something to do." If they have a full hive or are too close for sufficient air that the heat becomes so great that a lot of them have to lay out, open up, ventilate, give room inside, more room to store in. Idleness is loss with bees as well as farming. Again, success depends upon a knowledge of queen raising and introducing. He wanted all to understand that he Italian man, notwithstanding our Carniolian secretary to the contrary. He elaborated to some extent on introducing queens, and stated that the first practice of introduction, by C. B. Bankston would fit nine times out of ten. He had no use for self-spacing frames. Non-swarmer were no good. Such selling schemes as stingless bees were frauds. Italian bees will sting and swarm. He did not approve of the brood spreading plan to prevent swarming. Again, he spoke of the scruples of some people not wanting to hive bees on Sunday. It was just as easy to make preparation beforehand and put your bees in the hive Sunday as it was to cook a meal. Bees must also be fed some springs as they don't always have a sufficiency to run them. He does not approve of artificial swarming, likes natural swarming better. Keep the queens



clipped and they are easily managed. When new swarms issue sometimes take a frame of brood from an old hive and give them.

He then touched on the method of shipping extracted honey, describing the preparation of the barrel. Oak barrels would not do. Cypress barrels with iron hoops and well painted are the best.

Mr. F. L. Aten, of Travis county, followed on the same subject. He agreed with Judge Terrell as to the process of extracting honey, also liked the swarming idea, although he didn't allow his bees to swarm. Carried forty-two hives through with only one swarm. The zinc excluder was a disadvantage to the bees as it obstructed the pollen basket. Instead of zinc he increases the upper capacity for the bees, letting the queen and all go as high as they want to and raise as many bees as possible.

E. R. Jones—Is there any necessity for bees to pass through the zinc above?

Judge Terrell—Don't have to lift heavy supers to see if queen is above. Extract from brood chamber or give two or three supers and let the bees go on up. When you have made room below take queen from above and put below.

Mr. Aten—If queens go above with pollen and honey they deposit both and afterwards remove the pollen.

Mr. Jones—What is the condi-

tion of brood chamber when you find brood above?

Mr. Aten—The brood chamber is full. Use 10-frame supers as well as brood chamber. Still that is not large enough sometimes.

Mr. Jones—If the brood chamber is large enough is there any trouble about bees going above?

Judge Terrell—Bees will leave old honey in the brood chamber and use nectar to raise the young with and leave the old honey to the last. They mix water, pollen and honey to feed the brood with. The reason why they prefer nectar is because it requires less water. Think the idea of spreading brood to prevent swarming is humbug.

Mr. Jones—In spreading brood and putting honey in center of nest it causes the bees to move honey out to the super and put brood in their frames. It also stimulates brood rearing. The bees will not kill the brood moved out but will also fill the centre with brood.

Judge Terrell—Spreading brood would only require the bees to divide themselves so as to keep the divided brood the right warmth—won't do.

Mr. Aten—Have used as many as four supers and never an excluder. Have made as much as 300 pounds from one colony. If you force them in the brood chamber they will swarm.

S. D. Hanna—It seems to me that the whole theory of letting



bees go above and mess up the whole business with brood is all bosh. Who would want to buy honey mixed with pollen or brood? Besides, the young bees would color the comb. This idea could only be used in extracted honey.

C. B. Bankston—Can't agree with any one as to brood nest. Want it distinctly understood that I am a queen raiser.

Judge Terrell—Never contract brood nest. Keep piling on supers. Never extract while rearing brood.

Mr. Aten—Glad he has more authority for increasing upper supers. Have seen 100 frames so full of brood that the queen would lay in the comb guide. He did not extract while raising.

Mr. Jones—I agree that without the zinc excluder it is difficult to prevent going above, but with the excluder he can make nice honey. The main object is to produce the most honey with the least labor. The bees that bring in honey do not feed the young.

C. B. Bankston—When a swarm issues don't the worker bees feed the young?

Mr. Jones—Of course any bee can perform the same duties—we refer to a working colony.

After a general talk on this subject the convention adjourned till 1:30 P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION—Promptly on time the vice-president called the convention to order, and upon

motion a fine of \$1 was entered against President Jones for not being on time. Also if the secretary-treasurer failed to collect the fine he in turn should be fined \$2. Mr. Jones then appeared and explained that he got lost coming from dinner.

The subject "How, when and where to ship honey?" was then taken up. Mr. E. J. Atchley not being present, the secretary read an extract from the Cameron minutes, on page 9, from Bro. Atchley, bearing on the subject.

Judge Terrell—Have experimented in shipping to Oklahoma and many other places. The proper way was to educate a home market, and send only a small lot to each one.

Mr. Aten—Home market is the best. Keep honey from one season to another and look up the people and furnish them as needed. My best customers are Germans and Swedes. I go round twice a year.

The secretary read a letter from the chief of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition asking that we make an exhibit. The exposition begins May 1, 1897, and continues for six months. The request considered impracticable.

The following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Divine Providence in His disposition has removed from our circle our much beloved brother and pioneer beekeeper the Rev. Dr. W. K. Marshall. And whereas, we deeply deplore our loss in being deprived of his presence with us with his most lovable association and



valuable instructions. Therefore, be it resolved, that we realize our loss and his gain.

RESOLVED, that we tender to his beloved family our sincere sympathy, and also to the Central Texas Beekeepers' Association in our loss.

RESOLVED, That we, the Central Texas Bee-keepers' Association, tender to the Temple Tribune our most sincere thanks for the courtesy they have shown us in printing the program and minutes of our meeting. We also express our thanks to the Mirror and Times for publishing notices.

Judge Terrell offered resolution of thanks to the people of Temple for hospitality.

Cameron was then selected as the place of next meeting, the time being Friday and Saturday, July 16 and 17, 1897.

The next question was "Advantage of frame hive over box," by Henry Hanna, was ordered printed in minutes No. 23, 1897; also an article on "Queen Rearing," by C. B. Bankston.

On the subject "Lesson to beginners," the chair appointed C. B. Bankston. Mr. Bankston advises reading Root's A B C and the study of it night and day. Then read the journals and keep up. He advised a Langstroth hive which is a standard. Purchase virgin queens and operate for extracted honey. He explained the theory fully so often given in the journals.

Mr. Morgan of Belton, and Mr. Aten asked Mr. Bankston if it was not difficult to introduce virgins?

Mr. Bankston—Yes; but if they

didn't like that send to him and get a 50-cent Italian queen.

Mr. Jones and others criticised to some extent Mr. Bankston for advising beginners to begin raising queens when other methods were simpler.

After some debate the convention came to query box.

Ques. 1. How to restore granulated honey to its former state, also to feed back to bees?

Spoken to by C. B. Bankston, Mr. John Morgan and others. The plan adopted was to put a 50-pound can of honey in a pan of water with two (x) sticks under the can and bring to a boil.

Miss Mary Gordon, of Belton, asked how long it would remain so?

Messrs. Morgan and Terrell—It will remain liquid.

Questions by Pres. Jones—How many have restored honey by boiling? Five responded. Then how many have seen it loose its flavor? To which two responded.

Mr. Aten—Put  $\frac{1}{4}$ -pint of water to the gallon and it will not granulate.

Judge Terrell—Boil and skim off the impurities.

Mr. Jones—Never had any to candy. Never saw any boiled that didn't taste of it.

Ques. No. 2.—How to manage bees to have them all produce a like amount?



## SPRING MANAGEMENT.

### Colonies in Good Working Order— Swarming and How to Man- age—Use of Supers.

BY L. STACHELHAUSEN. CONTINUED FROM PAGE 233.

The purpose of spring management is to have every colony in good working order when the main honey flow commences from which we expect our surplus honey. According to locality, the spring opens earlier or later, and the main honey flow commences later or earlier. Every bee-keeper ought to know the condition of his locality. Very much depends now on how many days we have to get our bees in the best condition for the honey harvest from the date when the first pollen is brought in by the bees till the main honey flow commences.

In my locality the bees bring in the first honey end of January or beginning of February. In February, March and April they gather enough honey from agarithes, persimmons, wild laurel and many other flowers growing in the pastures, to keep on breeding. Some years the mesquite brings some surplus. Middle of May the horse-mint commences to bloom and this is our main honey harvest.

The bees begin to swarm end of March and keep on April and May. As soon as the horse-mint opens we expect no more swarms

except a colony if very crowded for room.

The reader will see that this is quite different from the honey flow in most localities of the north. In the north the bee-keeper has not much time to build up his colonies for the main honey harvest, and the swarms come out just when he expects his bees to fill the surplus honey cases. Here we have plenty of time, not only to build up our colonies but, if rightly managed, we can have our swarms strong enough to gather surplus honey. If in the north a colony swarms the prospect for a honey crop is gone, consequently the many advices you read in the bee papers to prevent swarming, to manage the swarms for gathering honey, etc. Here in our locality the old colony and the swarm will surely give more honey than as a colony not increased at all. Many times a swarm has gathered more honey than an undivided colony, and for comb honey production I always preferred the swarms.

Whoever prevents swarming, or better, tries to do it in a locality like mine, will lose a great part of his possible honey crop. The purpose of the early spring management is to get our spring colonies strong enough so they can swarm at the right time. The right time in my locality is from April 1 to 14. At this time every colony in the apiary must be strong



enough to cast a prime swarm, and if they do not we make them artificially. These swarms have thirty to forty days time till the horsemint flow, and this is sufficient to bring them in the same condition as an undivided colony.

#### SPRING OVERHAULING.

In February, when we expect continuous warm weather, we overhaul our colonies. Generally we wait till the bees bring in more honey than they use up for the brood, about when the persimmons are in bloom, this is agreeable in so far as we are not molested by robbers.

I found it convenient to keep the extracting supers, with empty frames, on the hives all the year round and even in winter. Why so, I will explain later on. We have to lift them off to the lowest two cases which form the brood chamber. Right now we see from the top how many spaces between the frames are filled with bees, and we mark the colony No. 1 if seven spaces are filled with bees, and generally they have brood in these frames. The two outside frames of the brood nest contain pollen; we spread them away from the brood nest and give one empty comb between them and the brood nest.

Sometimes the bees have extended the brood nest three or four stories on one side of the hive and the other half of it contains empty

frames. If so, we place all brood frames in natural order on the two lower cases. In our book we note the amount of honey and other circumstances we think worth knowing and the hive is closed again.

So we go over all the hives, marking them No. 2 if only four to six spaces are filled up, and No. 3 all weak ones.

After we have revised all our colonies we see how many of No. 1, 2 or 3 we have. According to this a plan is made to strengthen the weakest colonies by brood frames of the strongest. The No. 1 colonies are strong enough to give surplus honey, if a very good spring would allow this, but we want them to keep from swarming till the other colonies are ready too, and take out capped brood combs to avoid too early swarming and to help with them the No. 3 colonies. If the No. 1 hives are not sufficient we take brood combs from the best No. 2 hives also.

This strengthening of the colonies has to be done with care. We have to look out not to take too much brood from the strong colony and not to give too much to the weaker one. Here these shallow frames are very convenient. Many prominent writers in the north do not recommend them any more, because with the large Langstroth frame we do sometimes more damage to the strong colony by taking



out a whole frame of capped brood as we do good to the weak colony which can't cover the brood given to them.

If we take out a brood comb from a strong colony we give an empty comb in its place, or if the bees gather enough honey so they can build combs, it is far better to give a full sheet of foundation. Many times we give another empty comb or foundation on another part of the brood nest, at the same time, spreading the brood, if the colony is strong enough to cover all the brood. This brood comb we give to a weak colony, but we place it in the brood nest between two frames which contain nearly as much brood as the new one. As soon as we think the colonies can spare another brood frame we repeat the manipulation, till the No. 3 colonies cover the whole two stories.

Colonies 1 and 2 we manage somewhat different. At first we take out some frame containing more brood from the middle of the brood nest and exchange it with one of the outer brood frames containing less brood; afterwards we spread the brood by hanging full sheets of foundation between the brood frames. In all this manipulation be careful that the bees can fully cover their brood nest.

If foundation is given to the bees it must always be placed between two combs to have it built

out by the bees as soon as wished. Sometimes we find some combs during these manipulations containing more or less drone cells. These can be cut out and replaced with worker comb or foundation, but we prefer to do this after the swarming and will explain this in another article.

In some localities the main honey flow is very early in the spring. Here we can't expect to get our weak colonies in working order before the honey flow commences, we will not give them brood from the strongest colonies, but we will try to build up the No. 1 colonies as fast as possible. We would strengthen the stronger No. 2 colonies by giving them brood combs from the weaker one marked with No. 2. Swarming must be avoided in such localities—this can easily be done. If the colony is getting too strong and commences to build drone combs, we take out a brood frame and give them foundation in its place. This brood frame can be used now to strengthen weak colonies.

If we have manipulated correctly all our weak colonies will be ready to swarm out about the end of March. If still some are behind the others, we proceed as follows: We select one or more colonies which at least cover three-fourths of the frames. Then we fill two shallow stories with frames containing starters. These we set on



the wheelbarrow and go to the selected colony. We open the hive and smoke the bees sufficiently to subdue them, then we take off one story after another and handle them rather roughly so as to induce the bees to fill themselves with honey. As soon as the lowest story is taken from the bottom board we place the hive with starters on the old stand and set an empty story on top of it. Now we take out from the old hive frame by frame, shake the bees into the new hive and brush every frame clear of bees; hanging every brushed frame in another empty hive separating the brood combs from the other one. When all the bees are brushed into the new hive we take off the empty body, which had no other purpose than to make it easier to brush the bees into the hive, and cover the new hive. This colony is now managed like a swarm. The brood combs are at once used to strengthen the weak colonies, honey combs can be extracted or used for other colonies when necessary and the empty combs will be very useful in a few days.

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#### SOME OTHER REMARKS.

The description given in the last chapter is set down as a rule to work after, but I do not always act exactly according to this plan.

The manipulation of whole stories instead of frames, as recommended by J. Heddon and others,

is not always practicable in spring, but sometimes I can use it and attain my purposes with very little work. For instance, I may find a colony having brood in the second story, honey in the third, while the lowest story contains empty combs. Then I set the lower story in the middle and it is not necessary to take out a single frame. Or I may find a colony which covers the frames on one side of the hive through three or four stories while on the other side are empty frames. In this case I may invert the second story so the front side is on the back side now, spreading the brood this way. This inverting is practicable many times, but we have to be careful that the brood is not scattered too much by it.

In the last chapter I said that the purpose of spring management is to have the colonies swarm at the right time. Well, not all my colonies swarm or are allowed to cast a swarm.

With our changeable weather in Western Texas our honey resources are not alike each year. Some years we may have a good honey flow in the spring while the horse-mint will not bring much honey. In dry years, for instance, the mesquite is in bloom early and gives honey very well. To utilize these unexpected honey flows, I keep some strong colonies on the watch during the spring. They have to be kept strong but are not



allowed to swarm. Sometimes these colonies are strong enough to spare a comb of sealed brood for weak colonies. I give them foundation in exchange and always spread the brood by hanging foundation between the brood and giving a new story if necessary. If the honey flow is good we need foundation for this purpose, especially if we want comb honey in sections. An empty comb placed in the brood chamber between two brood frames will be filled with honey, but a full sheet of foundation will be used, at least the largest part of it, by the queen to deposit eggs. This is important, and in my opinion one of the greatest utilities of comb foundation and not recognized sufficiently by American bee-keepers.—[Concluded next issue.]



### SPRING MANAGEMENT.

BY E. R. JONES.

Before saying anything directly in regard to spring management, I wish to say that I am fully convinced that better results can be obtained and the work in spring greatly lessened if the bee-keeper will see to it that his bees are in proper condition in the fall favorable to successful wintering and early and rapid building up in the spring. I think there should be more importance attached to fall management than there is with a

large per centage of bee-keepers. As anything in regard to fall management is out of season now, I will begin when the bees begin to gather pollen, and tell how I manage my bees up to the time for putting on the supers. From one to two weeks after the bees begin to gather pollen I look over them and see that they are all supplied with plenty of stores, for remember that from the time they begin to gather pollen up to swarming they will consume more honey from the stores already in the hive than they will at any other time of the year. There are three reasons for it, first: they are then rearing large quantities of brood and it takes about two pounds of honey to rear one pound of bees. Second, they have not got the working force to gather any surplus if there was plenty of flowers and nectar, and third, there is not enough flowers, as a rule, to yield much nectar even if you had the bees to gather it. So do not think that your bees will have more honey than they need if they have twenty-five or thirty pounds of honey in the brood chamber when they begin to gather pollen in the spring. Some bee-keepers really think that February is one of the proper times to "rob" bees, arguing that as they are gathering pollen there is also honey that they could gather if made to go out after it, and with the hive full of honey they would lay around and



not try to do anything, besides they would not have any room to raise brood. The above persons are mostly of the box hive and log gum pattern, but I am digressing. About a week after I first look over them I go over them again and if any are queenless I requeen them as soon as possible. If I have no extra queens of my own I buy from the nearest reliable breeder. I generally have some queens that I have reared the fall before and wintered through for this purpose, but this belongs to fall instead of spring management. After seeing that they all have laying queens and plenty of stores close the hive snug and warm and let them alone for two or three weeks when the weather is generally warm and the bees bringing in some honey, and as there is considerable brood hatching in most all of the colonies and the bees are increasing in numbers, I now commence to force brood rearing by taking an empty comb from the side of the brood chamber if there is one, if not, a frame of honey will do but it must be uncapped, and spreading the remaining combs so as to admit the empty comb or comb of honey, as the case may be, in the center of the brood nest. In about a week repeat and put two combs in the center this time and equalize the forces by exchanging frames of sealed brood from the strong colonies for empty

combs or frames of honey from the weaker ones. A week or ten days more repeat this operation. Be sure they do not get short of stores, if they do feed them a half pint of extracted honey diluted with half that amount of water, or, if you have no honey, make a syrup of granulated sugar in the proportion of two pints of sugar to one of water. If there is nothing to disturb the bees I prefer to feed at the entrance, but be sure you do it at or after dark and remove the feeder by daylight the next morning, or you may have an experience with what has been called "bees on a rampage," and if you let a large apiary get at wholesale robbing you will have a pretty bad job on your hands. When the edge of the comb along the top bar begins to whiten you may know there is surplus honey coming in and the supers should go on immediately if they are not on already.

If your colonies get strong before the surplus honey comes and you do not wish them to swarm, put on a super and if they go to work in it good, if not, raise the brood chamber and put a super shell underneath. This will nearly always retard swarming and sometimes they give it up altogether.

In equalizing, by exchanging brood for empty combs, I forgot to caution you to brush every bee off the combs so exchanged, or you



may have one or both robbed. My neighbor had one strong and one weak colony last fall. He asked me what to do? I told him to take two frames of honey from the strong colony and give them to the weak one. He did so, but simply shook the most of the bees off and took the honey with a few bees to the weak colony and put them in. The result was that the few bees that he carried to the weak colony found there was a good place to rob and went home and told the rest, and they robbed it out in a few days.

I have said nothing in regard to the time for the surplus honey to come. It may be well to emphasize that if you expect to obtain the best results you must be acquainted with all your surplus resources, the date of blooming and the length of the honey flow.

I may in a future number give a plan that has been a success with me, in compelling my bees to put up nearly all white capped honey. I work my bees mostly for comb honey.

. . . .

EDITOR THEO. WEIPEL, after quite a discussion in *Bienen-Vater* as to the standing of the swallow, gives his verdict against it as an enemy of bees. On cloudy, rainy days its frequent visits to the hives mean death to some of the workers. *Gleanings*, Feb. 1.

### THE BUSY BEE.

Wise was nature that formed the Bee  
That gathers the nectar from the tree,  
And stores it in his little cell,  
That answers for medicine and food so  
well.

Nature made and placed him here  
With energy, skill and care,  
By energy, skill and care  
We are benefitted while he's here.

He fills his mission while on earth,  
He has no time for fun or mirth,  
His mission is to work and toil  
And gather honey as a spoil.

And if by chance he is lost by the way,  
There's more hatching each summer  
day,  
And when night comes you can say  
That he has lived his three-score days.

Kind and gentle is the Honey Bee  
While gathering nectar from the willow  
tree,  
He will not molest you nor me  
If he's not molested at the willow tree.

Take these verses for just their worth,  
Read them, sing them, or take them for  
mirth,  
You'll find by the culture of the Bee  
That what I have said is as true as can  
be.

\*  
\*  
\*

### TEXAS HONEY EQUAL TO ANY

In the January *QUEEN* I notice an article from Judge Terrell giving some good advice to beginners in the production of extracted honey, especially in regard to not extracting too close in the fall. Towards the later part of his article he says: "My object is to have all colonies with from fifty to sixty thousand bees by the 15th or 20th of May." That may be as soon as he thinks that he needs them, but if he has access to the river bottom he looses one flow that



yields nearly as much as the horsemint, that is the ratau. It blooms about the 20th of April and lasts from one to three weeks. I must have my working force by the middle of April. In the same article the Judge says: "In the South we can not afford to extract all our honey and feed sugar for winter supplies, as is frequently done in the North, because our honey is a low, cheap grade, not worth as much as sugar." We can not afford to extract all our honey, that is true, "because!" What!! Now, see here, Judge, if I was as big and as old as you are, and you was no older or larger than I am, I would say you don't know what you are talking about; you are behind the times; you ain't in it; you need some wide-awake school boy to give you a lecture on telling tales out of school. If I had a dog that would not defend his own home I would feel like he ought to have his negative end kicked soundly so he would get a move on him and forget to take his caudle appendage. But I forget, I am only a little more than half as big and about half as old as Judge Terrell, so I won't say any such thing.

In the American Bee Journal, December 17, page 802, Mr. A. F. Brown, of Putnam Co., Fla., says: "The same quality of honey I sell in the extracted shape at 4 1-2 and 5 cents brought 14 cents in the comb, by the same house and during the same time. \* \* \* I have also produced several tons of comb honey—18,000 pounds. My comb

honey was sold principally in New York, Boston and Albany—all northern cities—and it brought the price of northern clover and basswood honey selling there at the time."

Gleanings, July 15, 1884, page 474: "I mail you this morning two samples of honey. Please let me know what you think of them for Texas honey?"

"E. CRUDGINGTON.

"Breckenridge, June 25, 1884."

"FRIEND C.,—I think the above in color and flavor equal to anything produced in the world. That which you label mesquite is not only beautifully white but has a flavor to me fully equal to the far-famed Mountain Sage of California. The other, marked on the label Cat Claw, although perhaps not quite equal to the mesquite, is the whitest honey it has ever been my privilege to look at. I should say that honey like either of the samples would command as high a price as anything produced in the line of honey. Now then, if you will excuse the Yankee liberty I take, how much have you and what will you take for it? Wouldn't it be funny if Texas rivals the world in quality as well as quantity?"

I do not think that the real facts will bear out the Judge's statement. He has always been a producer of extracted honey. Try raising comb honey, Judge, and see if your honey will not grade up better. I think that southern bee-keepers are losing a great deal in not raising more comb honey. If we do not take a pride and an interest in our pursuit sufficient to put up our products in good and attractive shape, we can not expect others to recognize our products. Let every southern bee-keeper try raising more comb honey and not so much extracted. Don't think it costs too much, for comb honey can be marketed for almost if not quite as little as extracted.—E. R. JONES.

## A SANITARY HIVE.

Acme Non-Swarming Hive Illustrated—Its Advantages Fully Described.

BY J. W. TEFT.

The most important factor in bee-keeping, next to the queen, is the hive, and the most essential requirements of a hive are, first, proper ventilation—"a sanitary hive," and second, a hive that contains within itself the resources of compelling the bees, through their natural instincts, and in a simple and rapid manner, to perform the bee-keeper's wishes.

The secret of the bee-keepers' prosperity has been their readiness to adopt improvements.

Progress begets progress.

Everywhere throughout the bee industry is the influence of modern science being felt, and in all branches of the bee-keepers' equipment does he readily adopt and utilize the modern appliances—except the hive. Furnished with elaborate apiarian machinery for all branches of the industry he still refuses to prepare the way for protecting his bees from congestive chills. He has improved his apiary but refuses to improve his hive and places his faith on luck not on facts.

His apiary is made precarious by every variation of the weather,

especially sharp and sudden climatic changes. I wish to quote two items from current bee journals as illustrations:

SOUTHLAND QUEEN, p. 231, by Mrs. Atchley,—“When our recent cold spell came up, the weather was warm and pleasant, and the bees were gathering honey and were scattered all over the hive, and a great many were lost in each strong colony as they were away from the main cluster and became chilled and the cold spell lasting so long they perished.” This is a case of no protection and they died of congestive chills.

SOUTHLAND QUEEN, p. 241, by A. M. Barfield & Son, December 5, 1896,—“I have examined my bees to-day and it looks as though they were all going to die.

“They are dying by thousands, and it must be the bee paralysis as near as I can judge from the way they act. There are some dead, hanging to the combs, and the healthy ones are carrying them out all the time.

“A great many of them on the hive seem to have lost all use of themselves and all desire to sting. It is not for the want of food for they have all they need this winter, the upper and lower stories being both full of honey.

“We have had some very cold weather for eight or ten days, but it cannot be that they are dying from the cold. They are dying all



over the yard, old and young. What is the matter?"

The answer is congestive chills, as his bees have no protection from sudden changes of the weather.

In this article I will call your at-

tention to all the important parts of a sanitary hive.

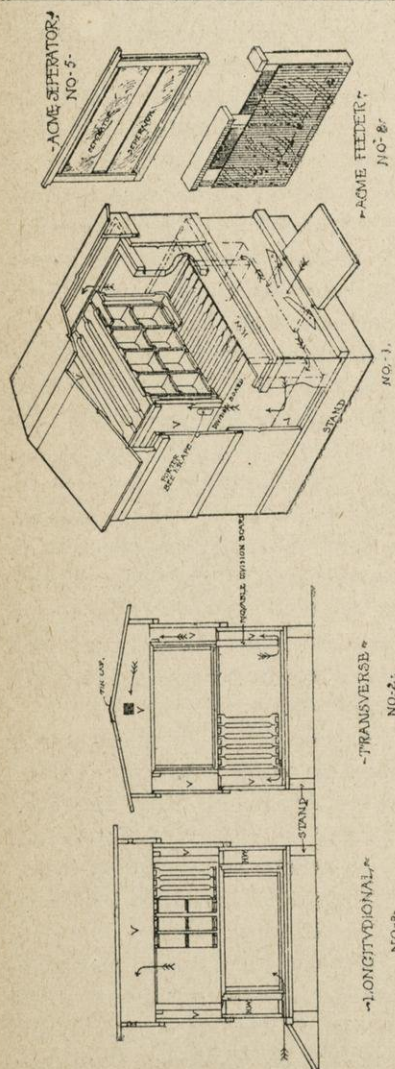
A tight hive cannot possibly be a sanitary habitation for a bee, being ventilated only at the entrance. They become a veritable mine of microbe germs, a breeding place for bacteria, and offer an invitation to further produce foul brood, bee paralysis, spring dwindling, dysentery, etc. It would be difficult to imagine a better storehouse for those poisons which are so deleterious to the bee than a tight hive.

"I want free Life,  
I want fresh Air."

Is the cry of the bee, and the bee-keeper is just beginning to listen to the constant hum of this refrain.

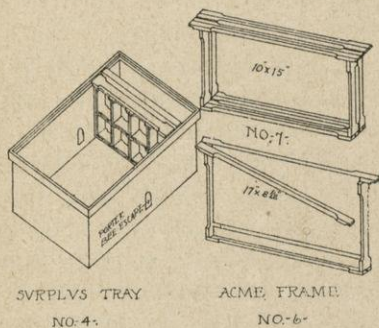
In this series of articles introducing and explaining the Acme hive to my brother bee-keepers, I am endeavoring to show them its utility, its versatility, and its practicability, and invite their criticism and discussion. I offer the experience of my years of observation to the successful bee-keepers who live with their bees and by manipulation compels them to do his will and reaps a harvest. To the bee-keeper who quietly waits, and while waiting for his harvest sleeps, the Acme hive is a blind enigma and of no practical use beyond having healthy bees.

The Acme hive is a practical sanitary hive. It is for all purposes, for all climates and for all the world.



Completed in 1886 it has since been simplified and reduced in cost of construction.

It is an outgrowth of the natural laws of science, of the honey bee and their instincts, and conforms to their habits and requirements. Easy of manipulation it is roomy and well ventilated. It is free from any permanent packing and has no place for the accumulation of moisture or poisonous gasses or filth. The circulation of pure fresh air throughout every part utterly prohibits the growth of the germ diseases which are so fatal to the bee.



You will notice in the accompanying cuts, figures 1, 2, 3, how the arrows point. Fresh air enters the hive at the entrance, passes into the ventiducts that are formed by the division boards and outer walls of hive, up and over the surplus tray and out by way of the holes in the cover.

The greater the heat outside the swifter the circulation. This draws out of the brood nest the carbonic acid gas, the ammonia and other poisonous gasses during both summer and winter. Pure air means strong healthy bees.

The middle rim and cover, figures 1, 2, 3, act as protection from the weather to the inner parts of the hive, proving a shade in hot or inclement weather, a protection from cold nights or cold weather, and insures an equality of temperature to the brood nest from sudden atmospheric changes.

The bees do not desert the surplus arrangement during a cold spell or night, nor will they be tempted to fly should the air be too cool outside.

In the fall this ventiduct or air space is packed with leaves or other moisture absorbing material, also the middle rim up to the cover. This does not stop but reduces the ventilation and insures fresh air throughout the winter. It is also a protection from the cold.

The Acme brood chamber (please do not confound brood chamber with brood nest,) is a place in which to manipulate the brood nest, to expand or contract as the queen requires and capable of giving her unlimited room by means of the moveable division boards or followers. These followers control the whole system of enlarging or contracting the brood nest, of venti-



lation or protection against climatic changes, and of feeding (see side feeder, figure 8).

The surplus tray holds ten section frames (80 sections) or fifteen Langstroth brood frames for extracting. It is provided with division boards and can be enlarged or contracted as desired. The tray may be placed so that the frames run parallel with the frames in brood nest, but the proper way is to place them crosswise, as shown in figure 1, for the reason that the bees are loth to work in outside sections if placed over brood combs longitudinally, but placed transverse or crosswise the side sections are as readily filled as the central ones.

Figures 6, 7 represent the Acme frame, the top and bottom bars of which are split from end to end for the insertion and firm holding of foundation. The top bar to take a full sheet of foundation to within an inch and a quarter of the bottom bar. The lower bar to have a three-quarter inch strip of foundation. This helps the bees to fasten the combs to all parts of the inside of frame.

The self-spacing device for frames is formed as shown by figure 7; the corners of the frame are one and a half inches wide and are recessed between, on top, sides and bottom, just a bee space, and when in position the four corners of frame touch the corners of the next frames—

there is no end or side shucking. See recess on frames where they are supported and allow the bees free passage all around, and avoids the possibility of crushing bees in manipulation. They rest on tin rabbets and slide to and fro with remarkable ease. The brood nest can be parted at pleasure by simply shoving "in mass" the frames to be moved to one side. When through, place the hands on the division boards and crowd back till the nest is closed. In moving a hive a long distance, crowd the air space or ventiduct full of old papers, it is quick and secure.

Figure 5 is an original device for surplus comb honey, separators being placed in a frame three-eighths of an inch thick. The object in setting them in the frame is to have the separators set back from the edges of the sections a bee space, allowing of free passing in the same way as they do on brood combs. This prevents the bees from propolisizing the edges of sections and secures plump sections. You can see immediately the condition of either side of your sections and if they are ready to remove. The separator frame is three eighths of an inch thick, of the same dimensions as the section holder, and when placed between the section holders contract the space to a bee space and act as a queen excluder.

Figure 8 is a feeder made entire-



ly of wood; varies in dimensions only in width for the ordinary frame, and holds from four to ten pounds accordingly. It can be used in the surplus tray to finish up unfinished sections, and in the spring and fall to feed at the side of the brood nest as desired. It is provided with wooden floats and can be filled without removing from the hive.

No brace combs, no burr combs, little or no bee glue sticking end bars to hive.

With the above Acme hive I have made such marked success and by my manipulation obtained so many achievements, that I present it to my fellow bee-keepers confident of its merits and knowing that it is worthy of their closest attention both as to the hive and the manipulation by which it has proved of so much value to me. I have endeavored in a previous article to show how the Acme hive is made a non-swarmer and how the bees are made to work in the upper story and section boxes without delay and without their having an idea of swarming.

South Wales, Erie Co., N. Y.

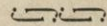
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#### CURIOUS GAMBLING.

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Several years since, while in Guatamala, Central America, I saw several boys playing a game in which they used a lump of beeswax about the size of a small marble. The wax was flattened out and given a saucer shape. One

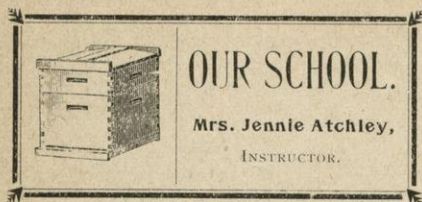
boy would lay a piece of wax on the ground with the hollow side down, when the next player would stand by the wax, and taking his own piece, with the hollow down, would throw at the one on the ground, being compelled to stand erect to make his throw. If the piece thrown struck the other and did not bounce off, the thrower took both pieces and the first boy must put down more wax. I have seen fortunate players win two pounds of wax a day.—Geo. Mott, Campbellton, Tex.



#### WORKER BROOD.

In reading the *QUEEN* for February I noticed on p. 240, from Stone Point, Texas, a correspondent writes regarding worker brood. Now I will give to the readers of the *QUEEN* my experience. Twice I have had to contend with worker brood; if it takes place when I can get a queen or a good ripe cell that will hatch in a few days, I first get a hive as near as possible like the one the bees are in. I then remove the bees and hive some ten rods away, placing the other hive in its place; then I proceed to the other hive, take and shake every bee off the combs, taking one comb at a time, and return them to the new hive; I then give them a queen or a cell. If they are weak in numbers I give them a comb of brood after brushing the bees from it. I find this works like a charm every time.—Jacob Moore, Ionia, Michigan.





## LESSON 20.

(71) I would like to know when is the best time to move bees from one place to another (a long distance), and all about tending to them? I fed them late in the fall, about 20 pounds of honey to the colony, and now I have to move them. N. E. Sharp, Oxford, Chenoango Co., N. Y.

(71) The best time to move bees is about the time cold weather is over and before brood rearing has begun. I expect about April 15, in your locality, will be about right. If you will follow the general rules laid down in the catalog we sent you it will lead you to success, as I have not had one single report of a failure where my instructions were taken for a guide, and I have placed my directions in the hands of beginners all over the land. I take delight and great pleasure in sending instructions to beginners, and am not tired yet, even if I have been at the work 20 years. If what information given is not sufficient let me know, and anything else that I can do will be done cheerfully.



(72) Should I place supers on my hives before bees swarm in the

spring? W. E. Nash, Rosanky, Tex., Feb. 14, 1897.

(72) No; we would advise you to leave your supers off till swarming is over, unless you have a pretty good honey flow. The bees will soil both the sections and starters if put on before they are ready for them. There are exceptions, but as a rule it is best to leave supers off till the swarms issue in this locality, as the bees are bent on swarming and generally consume their stores as fast as gathered in rearing brood. When swarming is over and your first real honey flow begins then place on your supers.



(73) Will you have your school published in book form when out? If you do, let me know and I will send for it, also others here will send for it. Wm. F. Jones, Auburn, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1897.

(73) Yes; we aim to have one of the most complete books on bee culture that ever was published, if possible, giving every small detail connected with successful apiculture, and when ready will let you know. We are daily working on the book, and we will take up every thing just as it occurs while we are working with the bees, which will make a thoroughly practical work.



(74) I wish to increase my stock of bees as fast as possible. Could

I build up good, strong colonies with a pound of bees and a laying queen by giving them drawn combs or full sheets of foundation? Please answer in *QUEEN*. Andrew H. Halliday, Vallmer, Idaho, March 10, 1897.

(74) Yes; if you have a good locality for bees and start them when honey is coming in you can with ease build up a pound of bees to a full colony by giving drawn combs or full sheets of foundation. We often build up colonies here from less than a pound of bees and get some surplus from them besides. We form these nuclei when our first honey flow begins (April 1), and by June they are in fine shape.



(75) I wish to ask if you think a common fellow can ever learn to be a bee-keeper? Do you think one could learn to handle bees in a year's time? What qualities should one possess to make a bee-keeper? I would not like to engage in the business if I thought I was not cut out for a bee man. Please answer in *School*. A Reader, Athens, Tenn., March 10, 1897.

(75) FRIEND R.—I am confident right now that you will make a bee-keeper if you will give yourself a chance, and I am just judging from the way you frame your questions. Yes; I think common folks can learn the bee business. In fact nearly all bee-keepers are common folks as far as I know.

I think you ought to learn to handle bees pretty well in a year's time, but, of course, you will not learn all there is to know about bees in one year, and in fact you may never learn all about them as the oldest bee-keepers we have are still learning.

As to the qualities a bee-keeper should possess, will say, it takes one that will not neglect his business. If a person has a negligent disposition, better let bees alone. It does not necessarily take a person that tries to kill themselves at work, but it takes grit, push and energy. In case you make a start and fail in some points or all together, you must have grit enough to try it again and set out with the full determination to succeed. Give your bees close attention, read up and keep posted. Try to push your business and don't allow it to push you. In short make yourself master of the situation and success is yours.



This has been a very mild winter here. Our bees are still in the cellar, but they are wintering fine so far, and we have not lost a colony. E. A. Lundy, Pine Orchard, Ont., Can., March 14, 1897.

FRIEND L.—It seems strange to us to hear that your bees are still in the cellar. Ours have been swarming for two weeks. Glad to note that your bees are wintering well.



## OUR .: CORRESPONDENTS

### PRODUCTION OF COMB HONEY

Written for the SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

I see that Bro. Graham wants to hear from all your readers on the subject of "How to produce to comb honey?" He says, "Section honey is selling right along in our market at 15 cents, while extracted is barely bringing 10 cents retail."

I wish to say right here that I am one of those who believe more than twice as much extracted honey can be produced as section honey from the same number of colonies, and if I could get 10 cents per pound for all I could produce I would not produce any section honey.

The main thing is to get them started in the sections early. This is a very hard thing to do, as it requires crowding and "pressure," and this crowding brings on the swarming fever, the very thing we wish to avoid. I will give a plan which is practiced by several beekeepers in this valley.

Watch them close and just as soon as they begin to be crowded for room put an empty super on without sections, for, if we give them the sections before there is a good honey flow, they will gnaw the starters down sure. Well, after putting on the empty super they must be examined every few days to see if they are ready for the sec-

tions. This is done by simply raising the cover, and if they are hanging to the cover in clusters and starting bits of comb take off the empty super and put on one that is filled with sections and foundation starters, and the bees will enter at once and begin work. Whereas, if they had not been given the empty super they would have in all probability began preparations for swarming, not knowing, of course, that the apiarist had a super ready to give them just as soon as they needed it. This plan will not prevent them from swarming later on. But suppose they swarm after beginning work in the super, we then hive them on the old stand and give them the super on which they had began to work and they will keep right on storing honey in the sections just where we want it.

I know a good many want early swarms, but I prefer to delay them as long as possible, then I will have larger swarms and will have supers with partly filled sections to give them, when if they swarmed early before beginning in the sections it would be more difficult to get them to enter the sections with only foundation starters and no bait or partly drawn combs.

W. C. GATHRIGHT.

Dona Ana, N.M., March 12, 1897.

\* \* \* \* \*

WHEN you buy a thing for almost nothing it is generally worth it.



## BEE-KEEPERS IN SESSION.

Written for the SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

I have been requested by several to write a report of the Central Texas Bee-keepers' meeting, so far as it relates to the Salvation Army. I suppose that Sec'y Hanna has sent a full report of the proceedings to the QUEEN. Judge Terrell's speech, which I took down in full for some other papers in which I am interested, I will gladly prepare for the April number of the QUEEN if desired. It is one of the most excellent articles on ancient bee history that I have ever heard.

The whole affair at Temple could not have been carried out better. A number of us bee-keepers had the pleasure of meeting Wm. J. Bryant and hearing him speak.

I shall deal only with the funny part of the meeting. Saturday night, (March 6,) at 8 o'clock the Salvation Army took possession of the hall where we had been holding our meetings, and gave us an excellent entertainment for about an hour. During the proceedings they took up two collections and I noticed that the bee men responded liberally. The Army appealed to all Christians to testify to the faith that abideth in them. Quite a number responded, but only two bee men—Messrs. Hanna and Terrell. At 9 o'clock the hall was turned over to the Association.

After the president had called

the meeting to order, Mr. Hanna asked the question, "How many baskets and sacks does a bee carry to the field to gather his honey and pollen in?"

C. B. Bankston—The question asked seems very simple for a prominent bee-keeper like Mr. Hanna to ask, but I will answer it. Two baskets and one sack.

Mr. Hanna—My question has not been answered.

Judge Terrell—I say that Bankston has answered the question.

President Jones—Judge you are out of order; the question has not been correctly answered.

The judge still on the floor looking somewhat confused.

C. B. Bankston—Read the question again, Mr. Secretary.

Question again read with emphasis on the gender (his).

Mr. Bankston—Mr. President, I will admit that he does not carry anything with him to gather honey and pollen in.

The Judge—That is another one of Hanna's tricks. (A storm of laughter).

Q. From which do bees gather honey, flowers or honey dew?

Bankston—Bees gather honey from flowers. There is no such thing as honey dew; it is nothing more or less than bug juice.

Mr. Hanna—I claim that there is such a thing as pure honey dew. I have licked it off the leaves many a time.



Mr. Bankston—I do not for one minute doubt Mr. Hanna's licking capacity, I've licked it myself, but I am not sure that I learned what it was. (Laughter).

E. R. Jones—Gentlemen, we feel somewhat interested in digging up the truth relative to this seemingly mysterious substance so commonly called honey dew. I am desirous of arriving at or near to some substantial evidence leading to the discovery of its true origin. I have licked it myself. (Laughter).

Mr. Taylor—You bee-keepers are strangers to me, but I am like the Dutchman, I am glad by mine self that I am here. I've licked it.

Judge Terrell—I agree with Bro. Bankston; I think it is bug juice. I have not licked it in 15 years.

Mr. Hanna—Honey dew always falls on slick leaves.

Mr. Morgan—In the beginning of this argument I understood Mr. Hanna to say that he had licked honey dew leaves till his tongue was sore. Now how could licking slick leaves make his tongue sore?

Mr. Hanna—It don't make any difference; that is nobody's business. (Laughter).

I would be glad to give you a fuller report, but time and space forbids. There will be a repetition of these interesting proceedings in Cameron July 16 and 17. Everybody come and enjoy themselves. The writer and Judge Terrell were invited to supper with Mrs. S.

D. Hanna. No wonder that our worthy secretary is full of fun and wears a pleasant smile on his face. We would under the circumstances. The visit was short, too short, but the supper could not have been better.

C. B. BANKSTON.

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### CURIOUS BEES.

DEAR FRIENDS,—We went into winter quarters with forty colonies and one nucleus and have lost none. I kept them in the house during the cold spell. I have one queen that produced quite a number of white-eyed drones last season. I found two curious bees last summer—one was a worker with a drone's head and the other a drone with a worker's head. How do you class queens that show nearly every worker with three bands and a few with the third band indistinct and little darker than the others? I have one colony of such bees that are extra good and would like to use the queen for a breeder if pure. I am very well pleased with the QUEEN. It has lots of useful information in it. J. S. WORLEY.

Isom, Maury Co., Tenn., March 16

FRIEND W.—We think if you will observe closely you will find that the bees from your queen "all" show the three yellow bands. Take some of the dark ones in your fingers and bend their bodies, and we think you will find the yellow rings. If she is a fine, prolific queen, and the bees are good honey gatherers, try her as a breeder and see how near she reproduces herself in her daughters. Thanks for kind words.—ED.

# THE Southland QUEEN.

Published Monthly.

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BEEVILLE, TEXAS, MARCH, 1897.

## A GOOD MAN GONE.

We wish to add further regarding our late Rev. W. K. Marshall, D. D. We have known him for many years and he was always pleasant and never failed to greet any one

without a smile. He was one of the pioneer bee-keepers of Texas, and has been the president of the North Texas Bee-keepers' Association for many years and remained so until his death. Wherever Dr. Marshall was peace and harmony reigned. He was a sympathetic man, ever ready to forgive. Often we have listened with interest to his speeches at bee meetings, and he always related how he obtained his first bees, how he came very near inventing a frame hive about the time Langstroth brought out his invention. All Texas, or all the bee-keepers, that we know of join with us in our sorrow at the death of our worthy president and brother.

Our convention will be made sad for the lack of Dr. Marshall's smiling countenance. We must realize that our loss is his gain, and that he is now at rest. Dr. Marshall was a very close observing man, and during his life he had made the study of the honey bee one of his choice, and he was as well posted as any one we ever knew in all that pertains to apiculture. Our sympathy goes out for the bereaved family and friends everywhere. May we all so live that we will meet Dr. Marshall on the other shore.

WITHOUT a March rain our May horsemint honey crop will be cut off. No rain since February 1.



### OBITUARY.

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Little Addy and Caddy Marshall, twin sisters, departed this life — Little Caddy the 7th and Addy on the 9th of this month—aged 14 months. They were the children of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Marshall of Quincy, Texas, brother and sister of the writers. The children died in our house from la gripp and pneumonia. The Lord is no respecter of persons. We note that Dr. Marshall was nearly 90 years old and Little Addy and Caddy 14 months.

“Let little children come unto Me and forbid them not, for such is the Kingdom of Heaven.”

We find in the above Bible verse a true picture of Heaven, as Christ says the Kingdom of Heaven is like unto little children. No cares, no toil, no troubled brains, but all peace, pleasure and happiness, just like the little children playing out upon the green lawn in the month of May. Fear not, but be faithful unto death and the little ones we shall see. “What a promise.” Our deepest sympathy is extended to the parents and family of the little ones.

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WE pay 25 cents in trade for average beeswax delivered at Beeville.

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FOUR extra pages this month and a little late. Our lateness this month was caused by sickness and

death in our house. We want to try to steer as clear of the tardy list hereafter as possible.

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WE learn to-day that bees are wintering well in Michigan, New York and Minnesota; but what about “springing” them?

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A SHARP norther blew up yesterday and to-day, March 23, it is blowing a gale from the north and too cool for the bees to fly.

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OUR editorial space is crowded down to one and a half pages this month, but we will try to reserve two full pages hereafter. We have many things of which we would like to speak, but space says no.

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SECTIONS have again dropped and we now sell them at the old prices, \$3.50 per thousand for snow whites and \$2.75 for No. 2 cream. Sections are fluctuating like grain, and may be changed again by next month. Better send in for your supply now.

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WE wish to thank our many friends for the help and encouragement given. We have no room for complaint, and with very few exceptions all our subscribers have come forward promptly with their renewals, and new names have been added this month at the rate of two a day. Thanks to all our friends; we appreciate your efforts in behalf of the QUEEN.

**DEW DROPS.**

The SOUTHLAND QUEEN is very interesting and your catalog real instructive. Jas. Col, Milton, Ia., March 19, 1897.

My goods came all right and on quick time. All fit nicely. The QUEEN is sure a good paper. J. M. Aday, Georgetown, Fl., March 13, 1897.

I like the SOUTHLAND QUEEN, and delight in learning of your Southland country through its pages. I would love to be with you in your sunny clime where bees fly the year round. W. E. Heintzelman, Orrtauna, Pa., M'ch 12, 1897.

**Texas Conventions for 1897.****Texas State Bee-keepers' Association.**

Meets at Greenville, April 7 and 8, 1897. No hotel bills to pay.

W. H. WHITE, SECY.  
Blossom, Texas.

**South Texas Bee-keepers' Association.**

Meets at Beeville, first Wednesday and Thursday in Nov., 1897. No hotel bills to pay.

J. O. GRIMSLEY, SECY.  
Beeville, Texas.

**Central Texas Bee-keepers' Association.**

Meets at Cameron, Texas, July 16 and 17, 1897. No hotel bills to pay.

S. D. HANNA, SECY.,  
Temple, Texas.

**Advertising Columns.**

When writing to any of our advertisers please say where you saw their advertisement.

We will not advertise for parties known to be irresponsible.

**Dovetailed Hives**

Sections, smokers, queen cages, and everything needed in the Apiary. Warranted Italian Queens 75c each. Two-frame Nuclei with Queen \$2.60.

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DEANES & MINER. - Ronda, N.C.

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Are now sending out their new descriptive matter of South-west Texas. The readers of this paper can have it for the asking by mentioning the SOUTHLAND QUEEN. You can also have a lovely piece of land, a home, city property, or step into a paying investment by making known to us your wants. Send 50 cents to help pay postage and have the Beeville Picayune sent to you for a whole year.

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High Hill, Mo.

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## The Bee-Keepers' Review

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

The Review is \$1.00 a year, or \$1.25 for the Review and the book, "Advanced Bee Culture;" \$1.75 for Review and a fine tested queen—the queen to be sent early in 1897. New subscribers get the December issue free.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Mich.

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