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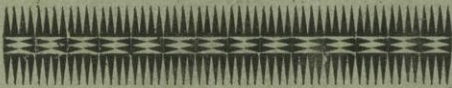
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The

SOUTHLAND

QUEEN.



BEEVILLE, TEXAS

November, 1897

Progressive Bee-Men



Can fully recognize the value
of a Christmas Number where
a large quantity of samples
are distributed to Bee-men.
You

Should Advertise



in our Christmas Number as
Bee-Men will patronize the
advertisers in THE QUEEN
when purchasing their sup-
plies. If you wish space

In The QUEEN Christmas Number



send in your ad at once. No
advance in rates.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

The Southland Queen.

Monthly. Devoted to the exchange of thoughts on Apiculture. \$1.00 per year.

Vol. III.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, NOVEMBER, 1897.

No 9.

NEWS NOTES.

WE have just enjoyed a pleasant visit from Rev. J. H. Manlove of Kenedy, Texas. Also his son, Mr. C. H. Manlove, from Runge, Tex. Mr. Manlove brought with him a sample of our noted South Texas mesquite honey, of which he has now on hand 300 gallons. This is one of the finest honeys in the world. Mr. Manlove has 105 colonies of bees all in good shape. We learned something from him about Mr. N. C. Mitchell of Patent Hive fame in years gone by, and usually called "Humbug" Mitchell. Mr. Manlove says Mitchell was a nice man, and did a wonderful lot of good by educating people in apiculture.

WE have a sample of honey from Mr. R. H. Jervis of Moss Vale, N. S. W., Australia. It is really fine and much resembles the clover honey of the United States. He says it was gathered from Yellow Box, a tree growing in most parts of Australia. We consider it A1, and good enough for the king's table.

WE stated last month that we had sent out to Australia our last queens for this season, but we received orders for twenty more which went out this week by express, and this, we think, closes the trade for 1897 to Australia.

WE contemplate getting out a large number for December entitled "Our Christmas Number," and we are going to try to make our readers smile; and if anyone whose eyes meet this, wishes to place an ad in our large Christmas number, send in copy or proof by the 20, of this month or the 30. We will mail out a large number of samples of this issue, which will make it a splendid medium for advertising; but our rates will be the same. Look out for our Christmas number.

WE have just been out to one out yard and three of us went through every hive, 168 in number, and one of the three was an inexperienced hand, and he looked all day and did not find a single queen. At times we would point to the queen and the man could not see her. At one time we had him touch the queen with his pencil before he could see her, and this too after he had been shown nearly a hundred queens. This we wish to emphasize on for the benefit of new beginners, when they look through and find no queen, they hurry off and order a queen and when she arrives they place her in right where there is a queen and of course she is killed. Better be sure your hive is queenless before you put in a new queen. At this season of the year nearly all queens have quit laying and a glance at the bees give some evidence of queenlessness. Do not waste your money and sacrifice the life of a queen if you can help it.

THE following are the changes written out by Dr. Mason for the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the New United States Union. We are sorry that we have not space to give all the Constitution, as well as the amendments, but the whole would take up several pages, and we are forced to leave it out, for this issue at least.

MR. EDITOR:—At the recent meeting of the United States Beekeepers Union, held in Buffalo, N. Y., the following amendments to the Constitution were proposed by A. B. Mason, in accordance with Article X of the Constitution:

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES RECOMMENDED.

That Article III, Section 1, be amended so as to read: "Any person who is in accord with the purpose and aim of this Union, and will work in harmony with the same, may become a member by the payment of one dollar annually to the General Manager or Secretary; and said membership shall expire at the end of one year from the time of said payment, except as provided in Section 8 of Article VI of this Constitution."

That Article IV be so amended as to read: "SECTION 1.—The officers of this Union shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Board of Directors; which shall consist of a General Manager and six Directors whose term of office shall be for three years, or until their successors are elected and qualified, except that the term of office of the two Directors having received the smallest number of votes at the time of voting for Directors in March, 1897, shall expire December 31, 1897; and that the term of office of the

two Directors having received the next largest number of votes at the said time of voting shall expire on Dec., 31, 1898; and that the term of office of the two Directors having received the largest number of votes at the said time of voting shall expire Dec., 31, 1899."

"SECTION 2.—The Board of Directors shall choose their own chairman."

That Section 2 of Article V be amended so as to read: "The General Manager and the two Directors to succeed the two whose term of office expires each year, shall be elected by ballot during the month of December each year, by a majority vote of the members voting; and the Board of Directors shall prescribe how all the votes of the members shall be taken."

That the words, "at the annual meeting," in Section 3 of article VI be substituted by the words, "Whenever requested by him, to make a report at the annual meeting of the Union, and whenever requested to do so by the Board of Directors, of all moneys received and paid out by him since the last annual meeting."

That section 5 of article VI be amended so as to read: "At the time of sending the ballots to the members for the annual election, he shall also send to each member a list of the names of all members, and an itemized statement of all receipts and expenditures of the funds of the Union by the Board of Directors, and a report of the work done by said Board of Directors."

That the words "altered or," in article X, be erased.

A. B. MASON.
Secretary.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.



knowledge that costs, and that is valuable. The number of inches of lumber in a bee hive is a consideration of minor importance, when hives go into five figures. How, is what is paid for: and there are few bee-keepers who have the ability to learn.

Non-Swarming Hives.—Is There Such a Thing?

BY SKYLARK.

Written for THE QUEEN.

HERE are some things in the article on page 118 by Mr. J. W. Tefft, that I wish to understand more perfectly. As this:

In article three, February 1897, "The Acme Hive Management for Comb Honey" never quite suited me, there being several errors which caused misleading. I am therefore induced to write it all over again.

Now compare the above with the following, It appears to me it is a little mixed:

I have been requested by a number of persons who failed to get the SOUTHLAND QUEEN for 1897, to give the plan of non-swarming over again; and also how I manage to run bees for comb honey without swarming.

Now which is it Bro. Tefft? Really, why did you write it over again?

And here is another thing that has raised my hair, especially the last sentence:

It is not only the way we do it that makes us master bee-keepers, but it is the knowing how that excels. Out of every ten dollars paid for a hive, one dollar is for material, and the other nine for what the purchaser learns. It is

Now if we know the way to do a thing, I cannot see but we would know how to do it—a distinction without a difference. I decline to buy hives of friend Tefft at ten dollars each—one dollar for material and the other nine dollars I would have to suck out of the pores of the wood. "How, is what is paid for: and there are few bee-keepers who have the ability to learn?"

But I should have taken the above quotation tail foremost, as it could have been understood as well one way as the other. And I might also take it as a personal insult. I am a "bee-keeper," I am a "few," and I have not 'the ability to learn,'—to buy hives from Bro. Tefft for ten dollars each—but is that any reason he should point his finger at me and 'holler' out, "There's a 'feller' that know's nothing at all, and he can't learn."

We have men of the greatest intellect in our ranks—hundreds of them—from—from—Skylark down—down—to doctors, lawyers, preachers, men of science, engineers, botanists, entomologists, minerologists, etc., etc., infinitum et literatum, ad libitum—men at whose feet my dear friend Professor Tefft

might sit down and learn wisdom.

Here is another extract.

In the Acme hive the bees, if properly managed give no indication of swarming at any time.

Now listen to Mr. Doolittle in "A. B-K." September, page 258;

Now as the sections begin to get filled and the brood chamber remains undisturbed, a part or all of the colonies will soon swarm, for such a thing as non-swarming, when working for comb honey, has not been accomplished with any large number of colonies, though this plan probably comes as near non-swarming as any yet put before the public.

Now here is a disagreement between the Doctors. Bro. Tefft says it is done by the Acme hive; while Doolittle says (in effect) that it is not—not by a considerable number of them. Their systems are nearly alike—remarkably alike. They both resort to side storing, a thing that I abominate. I do not want to pull down a carload of honey to get at fourteen pounds in the brood chamber.

A STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.

The fact is that Mr. A. I. Root struck the key note of non-swarming—or as near to it as one can get—when he introduced the brood frames for holding eight sections. He made it possible to produce comb and extracted honey in the same super, at the same time. He built better than he knew at the time. It is nature for bees to

swarm. You may knock nature in the head and stun her for a while, but you cannot kill her. She will be up and at it again, before you can give her a second blow. Such a thing as non-swarming has never been secured—entirely secured—even by the oldest and most experienced producers of extracted honey. But they get very near it.

The following plan will get as near it as any of them ever got. Always supposing your bees are in first rate condition, place two brood frames of sections on each side of your supers, one comb of unsealed brood and bees from the brood nest and fill up with empty extracting frames or foundation. This will jerk the meanest colony of bees into the sections, that ever lived. When they get rightly started, put an extracting super under them, taking out all the extracting frames from the comb honey super, and putting them in the lower super. Fill up with empty combs or foundation. Now fill up your upper super with sections, and the job is done. You can produce a super of comb honey, or two of them, on the top of every extracting hive, and come as near to non-swarming as you will ever get.

STOLEN.

There should be an automatic machine in the mind of every man that would stamp the word 'stolen' on every idea uttered by tongue or pen, that is not truly and absolute-

ly original.

Many bee-keepers—hundreds of them—even the tyroes—will begin, “Now I’ll tell you how I do,” and they’ll go on, with the most child-like innocence, and tell how you are to spread your brood in spring, and stimulate them by scraping the honey in the brood chamber, or feeding, just as they believed they were the first and only original inventors of the plan. And they do believe it too, although they know it is as old as the hills.

‘ FEW BEE-KEEPERS HAVE THE ABILITY TO LEARN.’

Bro. Tefft, if you should run short of the raw material, I have several bales of undeveloped intellect, that I will sell you cheap. They are a little sun-burned and somewhat weather beaten, but they are a way ahead of anything you have on hand at the present time.

An Interesting Question.

BY E. N. SWINBURN.

Written for THE QUEEN.

I SEND you a copy of an old bee journal. In it you will find an article on the subject of controlling swarming. I am not certain that I understand the writer, my trouble commencing where you find pencil marks. I think the writer fails to make any distinction between ‘side’ and ‘end’. It seems to be all sides with him. Perhaps you can make it plainer by word.

ing it different or by diagram. The subject is interesting to me, and I hope you can make it plainer.

The following is the part of the article referred to. It is taken from Success in Bee-Culture with a credit to the A. B. J., by Dart.

THE PREVENTION OF SECOND OR AFTER SWARMS, ETC.

If there is but one part of bee-keeping that I have learned to handle to my perfect satisfaction as a bee-keeper for fifty years, it is to prevent second or after swarming. It is from the Heddon plan, only I go further than he recommends.

Hive the first swarm and place it on the stand of the old hive. Turn the old hive around facing to the back of the new hive close by the side. The third day from swarming turn the old hive around facing the same way with the new hive. The third or fourth day the young will begin to fly from the old hive and when well out, turn the old hive around facing the back of the new hive. The young bees out will all pass into the new hive.

The next day turn the old hive around fronting the new one. Repeat this turning around of the old hive every day you see the young bees flying to the seventh or eighth day from swarming: put the old hive on a stand, and your swarming is through with for that hive. In 30 colonies handled by this plan, not one cast a second swarm. The old colonies built up fast, and gave me twice the honey I ever had from old colonies that were allowed to swarm themselves down to nothing.

We think that the sentence you refer to was not full. We think it

should read: Turn the hive around facing to the back of the new hive which is standing close by the side of the old one.

This old plan has been tried and dropped long ago by us: too much fussing for one with his hands full. [EDITOR.

Reply to Mr. W. R. Graham.

BY O. P. HYDE.

Written for the QUEEN.

I NOTICE on page 124 of the September number of THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN that Mr. W. R. Graham says:

Were it not for securing straight combs I would have but little use for foundation at all, as the bees usually furnish enough comb to take care of all the honey they gather.

Now, I suppose that Bro. G., does not know that it takes about ten pounds of honey to produce one pound of wax; if he did I guess that he would not say such hard things against foundation.

I consider foundation one grand step forward in practical and scientific apiculture.

There are three grand features in the use of foundation, and it would pay to use it for any one of the three, if the other two were left out.

First, I would use full-sheets to secure straight combs, for all who work with bees know how disagreeable it is to have combs built crosswise the frames, and this you

are sure to have without foundation.

Second, I would use full sheets in order to have just as few drone cells as possible, as all bee-keepers will admit there is generally ten times as many drones as are necessary to fertilize our queens, and that is their only mission. You might turn them loose in a land that flows with milk and honey, and they would starve to death. They are consumers and not producers; therefore, we want just as few of them as possible. To accomplish this end we must use full sheets of foundation.

Third, I would use full sheets because the bees would draw it out, and complete the comb in less than half the time, and I would get seventy-five or a hundred pounds of honey, before he who does not use foundation will get any, and that will pay for the foundation four or five times.

Last year I sold a man a good lot of dovetailed hives and furnished him foundation starters, and told him he must put it in every frame. When he got off to himself he thought he knew best, and that the bees would build straight combs any way, and it was too much trouble to put it in, so he left it out. This Spring, when he thought they were rich, he called on me to help him 'rob,' as he called it, as I had a complete outfit for extracting including a travelling house etc. When we got there you can imagine about what condition the

combs were in. He said. "When you can't extract, cut it out, and I will sell it for broken comb." When we got through we had about as much broken comb, pollen and young bees as we had extracted honey. I think he has learned a lesson, for he has already bought a good supply of foundation from me for next season.

We have had a good honey year all over Central Texas, though we are not ready to send in our report yet, as we are not done extracting.

Tell Dr. Mott to tell us another bee tale, as the two on page 134 of the October number of THE QUEEN were good. Come again Doctor.

A Correction.

BY W. H. PRIDGEN.

I NOTICED Mr. E. R. Jones' remarks on page 143-4 of the October QUEEN, and wish to say that I have not disagreed with him on the points mentioned. In the programme for The C. T. B-K. A., on page 30 JUNE QUEEN, he is down for "How bees deposit pollen in cells," and what I said was in a communication to The Jennie Atchley company, as I thought some of them would be at the meeting, and did not expect to see it in print.

If he will substitute 'if' for 'I saw in a late number that' he will come nearer getting nearer what I intended saying.

I suppose editors reserve the right to select and shape matter, and with the above explanations I am snre Bro. Jones will know at least "where I am at."

Wants Holylands.

J. P. CALDWELL.

I SHALL want one of your best select tested Holyland queens as I think they surpass the Italians in many respects, especially in the production of comb honey. Bees are doing exceedingly well here this year, better than for years. We are now in the midst of a fine flow from horse mint,

Foundation.

BY R. C. AIKIN, Loveland, Colo.

THIS is a vexed question. I have produced many tons of honey, both with and without full sheets in the sections; yet I do not know that full sheets pay.

The circumstances under which the work it done have much to do with the matter.

First, a colony of bees to do work in the supers for comb honey, must be strong. If the colony be not so, we must resort to contracting. Either we must have bees enough to occupy the brood chamber nicely, and also occupy an entire super, at once, or the brood chamber contracted to force the bees into the super; or the super contracted to the colony.

Do not permit the opportunity of placing an advertisement in our "Mammoth Christmas Number"

How the Bees Build Comb.

BY L. STACHELHAUSEN.

MR L. L. Skaggs, in THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN, thinks I am mistaken when I said that 'the mid rib of foundation is never changed in thickness.' He said: "What an error? What a mistake!" Now, Dr. Miller, in "Gleanings," for October 15, 1897, mentions the matter in his "Stray Straws." The editor, Mr. Ernest Root, says: "As a general rule, they do not: (that is, thin out the mid rib) and we may say they never do, if honey is coming in fast."

Many years ago Mr. A. I. Root sold a sort of a foundation machine by which the liquid wax was pressed between two rubber plates. This foundation generally had a very thick mid rib. I used such foundation, and after some years, when the comb was very dark, nearly black, I found the same thick mid-rib of pure, white wax. This was strange to me because I believed the bees would thin out the base of the foundation just the same as the side walls. Since this time I observed many times very closely, and never found a single case when the bees had thinned out the bases of foundation, while the side walls were invariably thinned out, no difference how thick they would be in the foundation. The more wax there is in these side starters, the

more material is given to the bees, for the comb. This is the reason I always prefer the so-called round cell foundation. The manufacturers of foundation know this fact very well.

But I was not content with this observation. After reading an article of Schöenfeld, (a prominent German bee-keeper and scientist) I observed as closely as possible, the way that the bees build the combs, that the bees cannot thin the base of foundation.

When the bees work out foundation they form a cluster on it, to secure the proper temperature of the wax for working. The single bee then deposits some saliva, on the wax, to be worked over, using the tongue as a brush. She then takes the side wall of the foundation between her mandibles and presses them together at the same time pulling away from the midrib, using the mandibles like a pair of pliers. In this way the cell all around is prolonged or stretched out. For smoothing the surface of the wax, the epiphargus is used; this three-conered piece of wax, which we can see between the mandibles without any glass. If a new softing of the wax is necessary, some more saliva is brushed over it with the tongue. As soon as the cell is prolonged this way, chewed wax scales are fastened around the outer edge of the

cell and so less material is deposited for further prolongation of the cell. This stronger edge of the cell is more or less round. So we say that the bees start their cells round, but by the way they work them out they get six sided necessarily.

When bees build natural comb the mid rib is formed a little in advance and pulled out in the same way. The bees start this mid rib as a straight wall, but as soon as there is room for side-wall starters they are formed by the bees and pulled and stretched out. By this pulling from both sides and different places, the at-first straight mid rib gets its pyramidal form and necessarily just the form, which corresponds to the most economical use of material, so much admired by bee-keepers and others.

If we use flat bottomed foundation with shallow side walls, we will find, when the foundation is drawn out, that the bases of this foundation shows the natural pyramidal form more or less; and Mr. Doolittle says that the bees always change the flat bottom to the natural form. This is because the bees pull out the side-walls; the wax in the base of the foundation is quite soft, and consequently is pulled out with the side-wall and so receives the form of the natural combs. With the new drawn foundation the straight mid rib is not changed to the natural form, because the

bees stretch out and thin out only the outer edge of the side-walls, and this pulling out has no effect at all on the far distant base of the cell.

If this observation is correct, and I believe it is, we will come to the conclusion that the bees cannot thin out the base of the foundation. It may be possible that they gnaw off some wax, thereby their mandibles, but it would be entirely impossible to smoothen the surface again with the instrument they always use for this purpose. It is a fact, the bees sometimes use old wax to build comb with, but they do so only then, when they can't secret wax. In this case they gnaw old wax any where they can find it, and I admit, that in this case, if the bees are forced to build out foundation, they will gnaw off some wax from the mid rib of heavy foundation, but, according to my experience, they prefer in this case to gnaw off the whole foundation, base, side-wall and all.

Many times we can observe that bees gather wax from outside of the hive, especially they like to gnaw down foundation prepared and kept for new swarms, when they can get access to them. This wax is carried into the hive like pollen or propolis and is mostly used in the place of propolis. I did not observe as yet, that the bees used it for comb building.

If a new swarm is hived in an empty hive, especially if this hive is too large for the size of the swarm, and the night is cool, we will many times find a large number of wax scales on the bottom-board the next morning. These wax scales are never used by the bees for comb building. It seems it is somewhat difficult for bees to use old wax for comb building, at least they never use it, when they have any possibility to secrete new wax.

On the other hand, if the honey flow is very good and other circumstances favorable, the bees secrete wax, no difference whether they need it for comb building or not, and they deposit it sometimes on different places in the hive, where it is no good at all. This observation caused the opinion that under certain circumstances the bees can build comb without any cost. This brings us to another question.

Dr. Miller says in "Gleanings," October 15, that Gravenhorst observed, that a swarm hived on starters will be ahead of another swarm hived on foundation. The editor of "Gleanings" answers in his notes as were this observation entirely new. My friend Gravenhorst managed his apiary according to this rule for at least 30 years. My experience in Texas proved as a rule he is correct and many years ago I wrote about it in American bee papers. But this rule has its 'if's' and 'when's' as well as other

rules.

If a swarm is hived during a moderate honey flow and the main honey flow is expected about two weeks later, it will be better to hive the swarm on starters; but if the swarm comes out during or just before the main honey flow (and this is the case in most localities in the north, as far as I understand it) it is far better to hive the swarms on full sheets of foundation or empty combs, that is, if extracted honey shall be produced. If I want comb honey, I give to a swarm foundation in the honey bases and starters in the brood chamber, and I prefer such swarms for comb honey production so much that I used to brush whole colonies off of their comb into a hive with starters only, and they always commence the work in the honey boxes at once and do not swarm.

It is further asserted that the bees thin out the side walls of the new drawn foundation. According to my opinion about the way the bees build combs, I doubt this. My little experience with this foundation and some theoretical speculation tells me, that the bees will gnaw down the outer edge of the side wall and form from this wax the well-known rim we always observe on the combs. If the cells are prolonged afterwards, they will of course have from there the thickness of natural combs; but near the base of the cell these side

walls are not thinned out at all. In fact the bees could not thin them out in other way, as to gnaw them off till near the mid rib and build them anew.

In "Gleanings" of April 1, 1897 page 249, and September 1, 1897, are some cross sections of different combs engraved, and they prove very well my assertion.

On page 249 we see a piece of comb drawn from common foundation. It shows that the side walls are thinned out, but the base is not thinned out at all. On page 640 we see the new drawn foundation and the same prolonged by the bees, during a good and slow honey flow, the mid rib is nowhere thinned. If we look at these cross sections through a magnifying glass, we will see that the side walls near the base are thicker at the ends, that is the bees did not thin them out except in the way I described above.

In all these cross sections we cannot find a sample where the bees have thinned out the mid rib of the foundation, and I take this as proof for my opinion.

Cheap Queens.

BY G. R. R.

Written for THE QUEEN.

SEE queens have been offered at 50 cents for the month of April. This is one thing that is causing hard times among bee-

keepers. I have got some of those cheap queens and they are dear at any price. Mr. --- bought an untested queen of me last year, and he started out advertising Red Clover queens, and used that cheap queen for a start. I love to see everybody sell good goods, and improve their stock, and not try to build themselves up by sharp and cut rate competition. It will ruin the business.

FRIEND R: We think you struck the key note. When queens or any other property is sold below cost of production there is going to be someone suffer. Either the producer or consumer, and in the case of queen bees, both are likely to lose. We believe that all the queen breeders of the world as far as we know are honest, but make a mistake in selling too cheap and crowd their capacity too close and sometimes may send out queens that will not prove what they ought to be. However, all the queens we have bought for sometime, to help fill orders, when we run short, have been good ones.

We have just had a pleasant visit from our neighboring bee-keeper, Mr. R. C. Rutherford. He says that his bees are booming, and he has had plenty of rain, and on the 20, of October he had his first swarm. He reports that he gathered a good yield this season and that his bees are in good shape for winter. Mr. Rutherford lives about 20 miles north of here in Bee county.

Do not forget the advertising advantages of our Christmas number,

The Naming of the Bee.

BY THE SOOTHER.

Written for THE QUEEN.

It is a lachrymose fact that history is so silent as to the status of affairs during the naming of the animals in Eden. That Adam had a stupendous occupation on his hands, is beyond contradiction, and that he was a lexicon of originality from the first family, is apparent. Still a few skeptical and unbelieving personalities dare to advance the theory that the present name 'honey bee' is a misnomer. This difference in opinion has caused me to investigate the subject more extensively, and I have come to the conclusion that 'bee' is incorrect. The mistake occurred in this wise, as nearly as I can ascertain.

Solitary Adam, as he was called by his animal constituents, was reclining on his tiger skin settee, surrounded by an order of pure Havana, perusing the "Paradise Gleanings," and little thinking that he was so soon to be forced to wonder forth, when he was disturbed by the business-like tone of the telegraph instrument clicking off this message:

HEADQUARTERS, 1-2-1.

MR. S. ADAM,
Paradise.

Name all animals and send duplicate copy at once;

THE SOOTHER.

Father Adam well realized that this was business and accordingly his promptitude. In less than an hour his irades were issued and had been cried upon the public square and the animals were passing in review. He named each one inscribing the name carefully and artistically on his linen bond paper in fantastic chirography.

He thought he had finished his task when he had sent his copy in, but vain are men's ambitions, and subject are they to disappointment. Solitary had not secured a comfortable position again before something came buzzing around his ears. He shooed it off, but it was persistent. He fought it and in so doing it gave him his initiatory experience with female anger; and Adam yelled "Gee!"

It was done! This little insect had been named Gee!

But in some way the printer, in setting the name up, made a typographical error, and set it 'bee;' which name remains to the present day.

Expects to Italianize in the Spring.

BY L. W. ARANT.

Written for the QUEEN.

I EXPECT to Italianize my apiary in the Spring. I have been wanting to ask someone several questions for sometime. I am clearing a gravel hill on which to place



MR. A. J. BROWN'S LEAFORD APIARY, PARKSVILLE, NEW
SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

my bees this winter. I want it to be as clean and hard as a floor. Will they do well in our hot sun?

How are queens raised in lamp nurseries or by other artificial means fertilized? What is the botanical name of the enclosed flower? I consider it the best honey plant we have, notwithstanding some bee-keepers say it has little or no honey. I have never so far as I know, seen anything about it in print. Tell me about it.

FRIEND A.: We think your hill will be a good place for your bees. We would advise the use of shade boards during the hottest weather. Unless you have a wind-break, of some kind, your bees may have trouble to get up on the hill and in the entrances in windy weather. Queens reared in lamp nurseries or by any other artificial method are introduced to nuclei just before or after they hatch, and are mated the same as queens raised by natural ways. We do not know the botanical name of the plant you send, but we call it Spanish Sage, and it belongs to the family of mints, the same as all square stalked plants. It is good for honey.

Our School.



Conducted by Mrs. Jennie Atchley.

I have just lately bought a swarm of bees. Mr. Jacob Moore is one of my neighbors and he advised me to join your school of instruction. I know but little about bees, but am very much interested in them and I would like to make a success of the business if possible. The bees have been swarmed one week and I want to know how to keep them through the winter. Box 1405, Ionia, Mich.

I will ask you to follow Brother Moore's plans, as I believe he is very successful with his bees, both winter and summer. I will be glad to assist you on any other point, but think you will be safe by following Mr. Moore's plan for winter.

Please send me sample copy of your journal and your catalogue and price list of queens. Do you think the Holylands or Cyprians are better than the Italians? I want to get one or more queens. I have the golden Italians of Doolittle's stock. I got one of his best queens, but have one fault to find with them--they do not rear enough brood after this time of year, and go into winter with not enough bees. We sometimes have our best flow in the fall from cotton and the fall flowers, and with a scant stock of workers on hand, a good crop is missed. So far this season I have been thinking of trying the Holylands, and if they do not fill the bill I will go back to the imported Italians for a breeding queen. I work almost entire for extracted honey and sell it all for ten cents a pound and comb at fifteen cents per standard section. I have been a regular subscriber to Gleanings for years, so I feel almost as if I were acquainted with you all. A. L. BEDFORD, Hickory, Ind. Ter.

We like the Holylands for the very reasons you give; they are ready for any sudden flow that comes along, and with us in this latitude they are far ahead of any kind of Italians. The Holylands are good for either comb or extracted honey.

I desire to ask you a few questions concerning bees, though before I ask my questions I will tell you that I live pretty much in the center of a town of about 2,000 inhabitants. On the prairie no timber except shade trees and fruit trees. In a mile of our town we are surrounded with a good class of farmers who run most of their land to cotton. All have more or less fruit trees. The lot I live on is 90x150 feet, has rather a large house on it; my yard has good shade on south and east, and on the west there are three good sized pear trees; so you see I am fairly well provided with shade. The first question is, how many hives of bees will the country around support and not be over-stocked? The second is, how close should the hives stand to each other in the rows? Third, how close can the rows be to each other and not be too crowded for the bees to do well? I am in the bee business unawares as I only thought of trying a few hives for my own use and to occupy my time in the spring and summer, as I own and run a cotton yard in winter, so I bought first one half dozen hives of Mr. Jo Meeks. That was two years ago, and since then I have bought as many more, and I had eight swarms last season, and have had enough this season to run my bees to forty-six hives, hence to my first query. I have adopted the Graham hive, and am persuaded that it is too small. How would it do to lengthen the hive so as to make it contain 16 frames instead of 10? I had only thought of making comb honey, but I find there is some demand for extracted also. I will

state that I am 60 years old and am hearty and stout for a man of that age and can give all of my time to my bees. I keep my apiary clean, sweeping it at least twice a week. I have a tent, and transfer with ease I read Root's A B C of '95, and the SOUTHLAND QUEEN, which last I must say I regard as the best paper for the South. I confess I am not as familiar with honey plants as I should be, but my bees are making honey and that is good, and I suppose they understand the flowers better than I do. I will also ask you to tell me what the enclosed substance is. It makes the bees walk like cats with rubber shoes on. They cannot climb a wall scarcely at all and, as you will see, it sometimes sticks a half a dozen bees together so they cannot separate, and they die, as you see the sample enclosed. Please explain and oblige

A READER.

FRIEND R: It would be a little bit difficult for me to say just how many bees, or colonies, such a location as yours would support. I should think from your description that 50 colonies would do alright. You may find that twice that number will do well. As you have plenty of room, I would advise in your case, that you place you: hives 6 feet from center to center in the rows, facing the entrances different directions. If you desire to pass through the apiary with a wagon, I would make the rows ten feet apart; but if you do not, I would suggest the 6 feet plan. This will be alright for ho-

ney raising, and give plenty of room to manipulate the hives, but for queen rearing I would place them 12 feet apart, both ways, or better still, scattered about permissively, and not in rows at all. This makes an ugly looking apiary, but if you were rearing queens and looking at it from a dollar and cents standpoint, it will give better results to have hives scattered about, as the young queens have less chance of entering the wrong hives. You can make your Graham hives longer, but if I were you I would just use the standard L., hive, if you are going to change. The substance you send is from the milk weed flower. This plant grows all over the prairies of Texas, and is a good honey yielder, but kills many bees, as the flower gives a kind of wax that sometimes sticks the bees fast.

Please answer me a few simple questions that I do not get from books. I have had my bees one year and they are in an old time gum or box. They work well, that is some will carry in on their legs a yellow substance, and others will be loaded with a white substance on their wings or back. As they alight others will meet them and appear to be eating this white substance off. In the evenings they will swarm out of the hives, as if they were in distress. I had two auger holes bored in the top and put on a small cap or box; yet they will not go to work in it. Sometimes I see some very large bees

out; what are they? They do not appear to work. Will you tell me in a few words if you think I should have a queen, and answer my questions and give a beginner a few notes on bees for I know nothing. E. AGCOCK, San Antonio, Texas.

The substance you notice on the legs of the bees is pollen, (bee-bread) and the white on the back and wings of the workers is coloring from the flowers they are working on. Horse mint and some other flowers color the bees white. The actions of the bees seeming to want to eat the substances is due to the fact that they are just proud as it seems to see their comrades alight with their loads of pollen and honey. Those that have the white on their wings and backs have honey. Soon they walk in and deposit their loads. The ones that act thus are likely to be young bees returning with their first load. When older they enter at once. The swarming out you refer too is likely the young bees taking their afternoon play spell, trying their wings and marking their homes. They are preparing for the fields. They do not fly far from the hive the first time, and next time they likely go a little further, etc., till the fields are reached. The bees are not in need of room is the reason they do not enter your caps. The large bees are drones. They do not gather honey nor pollen.

I would like to have the following question answered in the QUEEN.

1. Why don't bees work on horse mint, which is so plentiful around my apiary? There are whole acres in full bloom, and it is so thick that one can hardly walk through it. I sure like to read the QUEEN. L. SCHOLL, Hunter, Texas.

FRIEND S.: By some means and through the pressure of business, your question was overlooked, and as it is alright to answer such at any season of the year, I ask to be excused for the delay, and trust it may yet be of some help to you. The reasons which appear in my mind, that were the prime causes of the bees not working the mint are, First, I have seen some fine mint blooms that did not afford and honey, on account of the weather not being right for the secretion of nectar, and Secondly, There may have been some other plants in bloom at the sametime that was plentiful, which the bees liked better than the mint. There have only been a few seasons in my bee-keeping experience when the mint did not furnish an abundance of nectar when in full bloom.

I am anticipating starting in bee-keeping, so send for your Lessons In Profitable Bee-Keeping. I live on a farm, and have lately lost my husband, and therefore am thrown upon my own resources for my maintenance. I have always liked bees, but have never worked among them. But I think I can, for I hardly ever fail in what I undertake. I have just set out a young orchard of cherry, apple and other fruit trees: also raspberries and strawberries and think that the fruit and bees go together so well that I wish to get all the information I can on both subjects. MRS. P. J. GINGRICH, Big Rapids, Mich.

DEAR MRS. G.: I take pleasure in sending you the information asked, and I think from the tone of your letter you will succeed. I did love to read that sentence where you say you usually succeed with anything you undertake. This is the kind of pluck it takes to make a successful bee-keeper. When in need of information command me, and I will do the best I can for you.

Information Column.

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

DEALERS.

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

Honey for sale.

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

THE Southland QUEEN.

Published Monthly

E. J. Atchley, Editor and Business Mgr.

— Assisted by —

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

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BEEVILLE, TEXAS, NOVEMBER, '97

SINCE November came we have had cooler weather but no frost as yet. This is one Fall that we have got no honey.

This November 15, is warm and pleasant as May, and the bees are bringing in pollen. With a few winter rains we will likely have a good year for this section.

The face and apiary of Mr. F. J. R. Davenport of Nash, Texas, appeared in the November number of the Progressive Bee-keeper. The same will appear in our big Christmas number.

What have you done this year and what are you going to do next? Remember we will be glad to hear from you, and by your speaking out and making yourself known will cause others to do the same, and soon all bee-keepers will feel acquainted and almost akin. Don't lie still, let others know that you are a bee-keeper too.

Gleanings for October 1, is a regular picture gallery. The bee-keepers, or some of them, who attended the Buffalo meeting are shown on page 702. A new house apiary on page 698. Also a house apiary on the grounds of the university of Notre Dame, Indiana, on page 697.

On page 695 of October 1, '97, is the face of our old friend and patron, Dr. Jesse Oren. This man, it is said, became rich from the proceeds of his bees. We have sold him queens for many years, and always found him a pleasant and

fair man to deal with. We are sorry to learn of the death of Dr. OREN, which occurred at his Florida home, a short time ago.

We are sorry to learn of the death of Mr. Gladdish, a little four-year-old daughter. A pile of lumber fell over on her and mashed her to death, and hurt some others. Mr. Gladdish is one of the enterprising firm of the Leahy Manufacturing company, Higginsville, Mo. These people issue the Progressive Bee-keeper, which is making such rapid strides at present.

We learn from the American Bee Journal that Mr. and Mrs. York have been called upon to part with another sweet babe. It only remained with them a few days. Why these buds, that stay just long enough to be endeared to the hearts of parents, are plucked before they even have time to unfold the rosy flowers, will remain a mystery until we have crossed the river, where the scenes will be raised. The will of the Lord is paramount to everything else. Weep not; the dear, sweet buds will be open reception flowers, to greet their parents in a world that never ends.

Our new catalogues for 1898 are now ready and if our readers wish a copy, drop us a card, and it will go by return mail. We do not send out but few catalogues except on

call. We have our usual instructions to beginners and others.

We are pleased to show our readers this month the apiary of Mr. A. J. Brown, Parksville, N. S. W., Australia. Mr. Brown says:—"I am sending you a photo of my home apiary showing myself, son and daughter." All of you take a look at Mr. Brown's nice apiary, more than 8,000 miles away, across the deep blue sea. Mr. Brown also sent us a photo of a frame of queen cells built by three band Italians, which we do not show now.

Remember that we are still paying 25 cents in trade for fair average bees wax delivered here.

Just as we close the forms for this month, we have the pleasure of acknowledging the presence of Messrs. Geo. W. Marshall and Horace Smith, just out from Tennessee. They are favorably impressed with this country and will likely locate here. Mr. Marshall is an uncle of Mrs. Atchley, whom she has not seen for twenty-four years; and Mr. Smith is Mr. Marshall's son-in-law. Such visits as these bring fresh to our memory the home of our childhood days, and the hills of old Tennessee, which are still dear to us.

Do not forget about that ad you are going to send us for our Christmas number.

DEW DROPS.

I received the queen bee and the Southland Queen sometime ago. All O. K. I have my queen introduced in a hive of blacks and she is doing well. Accept thanks. I like the Southland Queen very much. GEO. W. BAKER, Lake Butler, Florida.

Please find enclosed one dollar and move my figures up. T. J. MARTIN, Batesville, Texas.

Please find enclosed a P. O. order for one dollar for your valuable paper, the Southland Queen for the year 1898. W. F. KANZLER, Santa Claus, Ind.

I tell my neighbors that if they want to learn how to manage bees to subscribe for and read the Southland Queen, as it will teach them the best method of manipulation, and is worth double its subscription price to those seeking information about bees. J. JARDINE, Ashland, Neb.

Enclosed please find M. O. for \$1.00 to pay for the Queen. It is a little late, yet I suppose you will not refuse to accept it. The Queen is simply a queen; consider me a sticker. Success to you. J. R. JASEK, Praha, Texas.

Being well pleased with the Southland Queen I enclose \$1.00 for another year's subscription, to

same. F. R. KNAUTH, Granger, Texas.

You will find some beeswax, which you will please credit my subscription with; and do not fail to send the Southland Queen a single month, as I cannot do without it. I will enclose a little letter for her pages if you think it worth putting in. MRS. E. O. SWOFFORD, Rosebud, Texas.

I am well pleased with your paper and read it through every time. A. J. BROWN, Parksville, N. S. W. Australia.

Please find one dollar enclosed for the queen another year. I am highly pleased with it. I started bee-keeping last February with five old box gums, and now have eleven hives of pretty yellow Italians. I have had all the nice section honey we needed. The queen has been my guide; to it I attribute all my success. Please send me a few specimen copies and I will give them to my bee-keeping friends at our State Fair. I am using slacked lime to keep the ants out of my hives; it seems to answer the purpose very well. J. E. FINK, Leesville, S. C.

[We will gladly send the extra copies, and will mail extras to all who apply for them to give to their neighbors.

EDITOR.]

We are waiting for your ad to go in our Christmas number.

Send your name

for a sample copy of the

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Address **GUIDE PUB. CO.**, Meridian, Miss. nb

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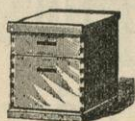
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FARM NEWS regular subscription price, 50c. Farm News now reaches more than 80,000 families. It holds this large and loyal following of subscribers because they regard it as one of the chief essentials of their success in farming. It keeps in touch with the most progressive agriculture of the day; it is scientific in spirit and at the same time is never obscure in its meaning. Its the kind of a paper the farmer values in his every day work because in it he finds what other successful farmers are doing and how they do it.

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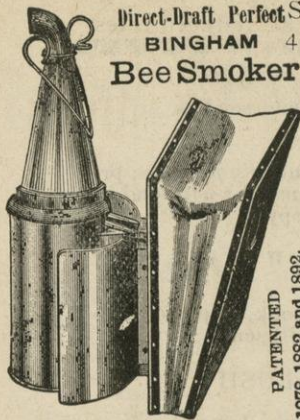
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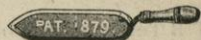


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Fifteen years for a dollar. One-half a cent a month.

Dear sir: Have used the conqueror 15 years. was always pleased with its workings, but thinking would need a new one this summer, I write for a circular. I do not think the 4 inch smoke engine too large. Yours, W H Eagerty, Cuba, Kan., Jan. 27, 1897.

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



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




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

The Beekeepers' Review.

or December, 1896, contains a double page illustration of our out-apiaries located near Flint, and managed by one man or 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.

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