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— THE —

SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

— PUBLISHED BY —

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY COMPANY,

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, : : : : DECEMBER, 1899.

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

Vol. V. BEEVILLE, TEXAS, DECEMBER, 1899. No. 8.

DOOLITTLE CELL-BUILDING.

The Advantage of Starting Doolittle Cell-cups in Queenless Colonies, and Having the Same Completed Finally in the Upper Story of Colonies with Good Queens.

BY W. H. PRIDGEN.

I have noticed the remarks in GLEANINGS about your present success in having cells built; and to bring about a little rivalry between your queen-breeder and myself, unless I am already beaten, I send you some sample cells from which the queens have emerged. To form a correct idea, they should, of course, be compared with some of his in like condition. One set is not larger than the average; but the beauty of it is, all I send were accepted by the same bees at the same time. The complete batch was built by black bees over a young queen, while the others were built over an old three-banded queen mated with a golden drone. The cups for each batch were all dipped at once instead of one at a time. The comb from which the larvæ were transferred was given

to bees without unsealed brood June 21, at which time not more than half a dozen larvæ with food around them could be seen. The next day a good-sized patch of larvæ was floating in the milk, so that, in shaving the comb down, many larvæ were shaven out. In fact, there seemed to be about half a drop in each cell, while the larvæ could rarely be seen, and the oldest could not be transferred by my method.

About 10 A. M., June 22, I prepared the bees to accept the cups by shaking them from an upper story (over an excluder) off from combs containing brood in all stages, into a hive containing combs of pollen and unsealed honey, and placed a screen at the entrance, so that no bees could escape. About 3 P. M., the same day, the prepared cups were given, and the bees kept screened in until the next morning, at which time the bees were returned to the hive whence they came, one batch of cells given to them to complete, and the other given to another colony.

June 29 the cells were put in nurseries as shown in last August *Review*, and the operations repeated in starting more. With the excep-

tion that the larvæ were not fed by queenless bees before transferring, and while all the cups given (36) were accepted, the cells this time are not quite so large. The larvæ in the first case were certainly not one day old; and by the time they were 3 days old the cells were about as long as the queens left them when they cut out. I can not get fine cells or queens when larvæ much over one day old are used, because they are old enough to seal before the bees have time to feed them sufficiently to get them far from the top, and the cell is sealed with the larva about a bee's length from the tip.

I know I have to differ with Dr. Miller in a very modest way; but if he thinks that, because a larva is accepted in a Doolittle cup, it is always fed from the start as a queen should be, he is simply mistaken. I have had them accepted, and perfect workers reared. Neither can one get as good queens from three-day-old larvæ. My best emerge in $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 days. Shaking the bees from the combs has much to do with preparing them to accept cups, and then not wait too long before they are given. I want to give my cups to bees just "crying" for a queen for about 24 hours, and then have them completed in a hive containing a laying queen. The anxiety for a queen wears off

with queenless bees before the cells are completed; but those just made queenless are much better at giving them the send-off and shaping-up of the cells. For the first day, queenless bees will feed the larvæ as much, and build the cells as long, as those over an excluder will in two days; but then they begin to lose their vim, and those over the excluder will beat them out all hollow on the home stretch. Bees will properly care for cells begun aright, that will not give them the necessary attention at first. A batch may be given where there is indifference on the part of the bees in accepting the cups, with the larvæ all the same age; and although the majority of them may eventually be accepted, there will be from two to sometimes three days' difference in the emerging of the queens, with marked inferiority all along the delay, the last to emerge being worthless, showing that those that get the best attention from the start are superior in every way. "The proof of the pudding is in tasting." Why doesn't every one try these things for himself, and quit talking about using larvæ three days old in queen-rearing?

A few of the queens emerged from the cells July 3, and the rest yesterday (July 4). All are fine, with hardly any difference in size.

Creek, N. C., July 5.

[We shall have to acknowledge, Mr. Pridgen, that you have rather x-celled us in cell-building as well as in the making of cell-cups themselves in a more wholesale way; and I suspect there may be a good deal of truth in what you say regarding the starting of these cups first in colonies recently queenless, after which removing them to the upper story of normal colonies.

The engraving on previous page is taken from a photo we made of the cells that Mr. Pridgen sent us. Our experience has been, however, that we got better results by giving only about a dozen cups at a time; but if black colonies are used, there is no doubt that 18 or 20 cell-cups can be given at once with equally good results. Pure Italians are the poorest cell-builders of any bees. The best are the Holy-Lands; then come the Cyprians, blacks, and hybrids.—Ed.]—*Gleanings*.

I will add a little mite on the subject of queen-rearing and cell-building. Mr. Pridgen has given valuable information in his article; but why fool with colonies with queens for the finishing up of the cells? In our experience, there is nothing gained, but often a loss occurs in trusting to colonies with queens the building or finishing of cells; or at least we have a loss occasionally with this method. Col-

onies with laying queens or virgins are not the ones for the work of cell-building. It is against Nature's ways, and when Nature is interfered with in queen-rearing failures *will* occur. It is only natural for queenless bees to build queen-cells, or bees that are preparing to swarm or supersede, and in one sense, these colonies are queenless, or soon will be, and Nature causes them to build cells for that purpose, or with that end in view. A colony preparing to swarm has all the conditions of a queenless colony present, except the actual presence of a queen; and she usually begins to slack up in egg-laying, from the time cells are started till the swarm issues, and contracts her body; and sometimes she stops laying entirely—right in the heart of a honey flow, too. This state of affairs brings about the same conditions as exist in queenless colonies in a normal shape. The same holds good with colonies superseding their queens. The only natural time for bees to start and build queen-cells, aside from swarming or superseding, is when they are queenless. Colonies with good laying queens have no business building cells unless preparing to swarm, and there can not be any bees so reliable for *good* cells as colonies in proper shape made broodless and queenless. I

do not mean to say or be understood that good queens can not be raised over strong colonies with laying queens, as we get good cells that way every year; but I do mean that there is no necessity for using colonies with queens, and that nothing is gained by doing so. Nor can they be relied on for cells at all times of the queen-rearing season, or at least this is the case in this locality. There are only two *reliable* methods of getting *all* good cells and keeping plenty of them, and these are the Alley and Atchley plans. If colonies are made queenless and broodless and given eggs, or larvæ 12 hours old, *a la* Alley, or larva, cocoon and all are moved, *a la* Atchley, every cell will be almost as near alike as two black-eyed peas, and all send forth thrifty and hardy queens. The Doolittle plan of grafting larva into jelly will not always give good, well-matured queens. We do raise fine queens by the Doolittle plan, but we have as many or more cells to destroy than when the dequeening plan is used. You ask "Why?" Simply because we have nearly one-third of the larvæ neglected, to some extent, when we graft them into jelly. I have seen larva lie and nearly die, after being grafted, and resemble a pan-cake with about half enough grease to fry it. The bees by and by come to the

rescue of the poor little sickly dwarfed larva and save its life, but no such will nor can develop into a good queen. We have raised many thousand queens by the Doolittle method, some good ones too, but we have had more drone-laying queens by this plan than by all others combined.

Please do not set me down as a critic, as we, each and all, should be allowed to offer our experience freely. The queen business, or plans of rearing queens, is running the same course as the hive question. There is the Heddon hive, the Dadant hive, the Danzenbaker hive, &c., all claiming great and superior advantages, and some of them have advantages over others, but few if any of them can be called inventions. The Heddon hive, for instance, is nothing more than any common L. hive, or hive taking the L frame, and every bee-keeper in the land that has a two-story L. hive has a Heddon hive, or divisible brood-chamber. We have run Heddon hives for 25 years. Sometimes they are two eight-framed full depth supers, one on top of the other, queen occupying both chambers, and sometimes the same with ten-framed hives. We also used two half depth bodies, or supers, with shallow frames in about the year 1876 and did not see any thing different from the

ordinary hives with L. brood frames. In fact, there is no improvement, to speak of, on the old style L. hives and frames; no, none worth naming. There has been thousands of pages printed telling of some body's great invention of a new hive, but there is none worth any note to-day above the old L. hive. Well, I have jumped the track a little and got on to hives, but now let us fall back to queen-rearing. It is my honest opinion that it will be beyond several decades, if ever it comes, when there will be any thing better offered to queen-breeders than the standard Alley, Doolittle and Atchley plans combined. What one of these lacks the others make up for. I have written thus lengthy on this subject to answer several questions from our new bee-keepers, who could yet be led to jump from one thing to another until they would not succeed at any thing. Now, my advice is to not be led by theories that come from every quarter, but to get some of the old standard works on bees and subscribe for a good bee paper, and then light out. You all likely know that our followers can be led to believe any thing that we say until they find out better. A minister once said that he never could lead his people like he wanted to until he could get them to believe *every* thing he said, and if he said the Devil was a hog and they believed him, he

had them where he wanted them. I believe in advancement and improvement as much as any one, I suppose, but I am going to be *dead sure* I have an improvement before I ring a silver dollar over it, as I have done that thing to my sorrow and have sure learned something. Now, let us all go slow in pushing any new improvement upon an unsuspecting public, and let us have the growth of apiculture to be a healthy growth, and the pursuit will stand on a better footing ten years hence, or at least I think so. I am not criticising Mr. Pridgen's article, as I know he is a fine queen-breeder and a scientific man; but reading his valuable article just brought out the thought that here would be a grand place to fully explain and answer some questions from some beginners who do not seem to know who to follow. We omit the engraving mentioned in Editor Root's foot-note, as we haven't it. Mr. Pridgen has a grand plan of moving larva, cocoon and all, and is in a fair way to add another step to queen-rearing. He also has a good wholesale way of dipping cells. In conclusion I will add that if you wish to learn queen-rearing get the works of Doolittle, Alley, or Mrs. Atchley's lessons, either of which will be sufficient to guide you to success; or I might add "A, B, C of Bee Culture, which is also a good instructor. E. J. A.

Production of Comb Honey.

BY L. STACHELHAUSEN.

In my locality I think it most profitable for many reasons to run my apiaries for extracted honey. Nevertheless I produce some comb honey in sections every year—one time as much as 4000 lbs. I tried nearly all manipulations and managements recommended in different bee papers for the production of comb honey, and found that in my locality none are entirely satisfactory for this purpose except to use strong newly hived swarms and the management usually called Hutchinson's method. Since many years I get very few swarms from my large hives, and none at the right time, consequently I have to prepare the colonies for comb honey in another way. This is easily done by bringing a strong colony to the same condition as a newly hived swarm.

As soon as the main honey flow commences one of my half-stories is filled with ten frames containing starters only. This story is set on the stand of the selected colony, a super containing sections is put on top of it, and then all the bees are shaken and brushed from the brood and other combs into this new hive. I do not find it necessary to use a queen-excluder between the super and the brood-chamber, as I have

never had any trouble with brood or pollen in the sections. It makes little difference whether full sheets of foundation or starters are used in the sections, but I prefer starters. As soon as necessary another super is placed between the first one and the brood chamber, and so on in the way well known to every bee-keeper.

If the queen of this colony is old, more or less drone-combs are built in the brood-chamber by the bees. These can be cut out, used in sections, and replaced by worker-combs; but generally I do not do so. I exchange the whole frame containing drone-comb for another one containing worker-comb only, and use the drone-combs in the extracting supers. This is the main reason why I prefer colonies with young queens—fertilized the same year if possible—for the production of comb honey. Such colonies fill ten shallow frames with beautiful worker-combs in a very short time. Afterwards, when the bees are storing honey in two or three supers and are working well in them, I set another story containing full sheets of foundation under the brood-nest. In this way I get a brood-nest containing worker-combs only, and a colony strong enough and containing enough honey for further existence.

This old and simple plan, with more or less modifications, was the only one by which I could make the production of comb honey a paying business. I remember one colony, manipulated this way, from which I got 120 filled sections, while the whole apiary did not quite average 100 lbs. of extracted honey per colony in that year.

The plan of exchanging the extracting supers of an established colony for supers containing sections, which is discussed now in the bee papers, was about the first plan I tried. I tried it about 18 years ago, and found that it was not satisfactory at all in my locality. Having a two-story brood-chamber, I tried to exchange the two stories, like Mr. Scholl (page 124 of THE QUEEN). Even this did not always work right.

It is generally estimated that comb honey in sections should bring about double the price of extracted honey. Because I could not get so much for it I thought it more profitable to work for extracted honey. I am not quite sure yet, but I believe now that the difference is not as great as this estimation. More experimenting and calculation is needed to solve this problem for me.

CHUNK HONEY.

It seems that a demand for this kind of honey is coming up, and it

will find a good market in the future. It is a question of secondary importance whether this or the section honey is nicer. I am willing to produce what my customers want and what gives me the most profit. The most important question is, how and for what price can we produce chunk honey profitably. I produced nearly 2000 lbs. of this honey this year and will give my experience.

I used half-stories, containing 10 frames $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, for supers, and filled them alternately with empty extracting combs and full sheets of light foundation. The colonies were manipulated exactly the same as for extracted honey. When the supers were filled and the honey capped the old combs were extracted and the new ones cut out of the frames and packed into square tin cans with 8-in. caps.

As long as the honey flow was good the bees filled the new combs nearly as quick as the old ones; but during a moderate honey flow the bees will prolong the old cells before they commence work on the foundation and then the new combs will be rather thin. It will be recommendable then to use only nine frames in the ten-frame supers, and to arrange the frames of foundation in a different way.

We see it is no difficulty at all to get about half comb and half

extracted honey from the same hive without even diminishing the crop very much. But if we fill a super with foundation only and try to produce comb honey exclusively from a colony the outcome is quite different, especially if the honey flow is not very good, when the crop is shortened considerably.

The filling of the cans is not difficult. The combs cut out of the frames should be packed as close as possible and the can then filled up with extracted honey. This should be of the same quality and from the same source as the comb honey. The empty frames are again placed in the supers and all are stacked up bee-tight about 50 yards from the apiary. Only one opening, large enough for a single bee to pass through, is given. In this way the bees clean the frames of all the honey without robbing, and new foundation can then be fastened in them.

One of the disadvantages of this honey is that the buyer can not really see what quality of honey the can contains. If some bee-keepers pack dark combs, or combs containing pollen, not to say any thing about brood or brood combs, into the cans, they will not only ruin their own trade, but will also ruin the whole market for this kind of honey. Therefore the bee-keepers should be very careful, and

every comb that is not first quality in every respect should go through the extractor.

We will now consider the question, "At what price, compared with extracted honey, can we sell chunk honey?"

I said that I could not see any difference in the quantity of honey stored between two colonies if one is worked partially for chunk honey and partially for extracted, while the other one produces extracted honey exclusively. Nevertheless, I believe that in drawing out the foundation some time and honey are lost, especially if the circumstances are not very favorable.

Next we have to consider the cost of foundation. If we use foundation 10 square feet to the pound we can fill about 16 shallow frames with one pound. These 16 frames filled with honey will give about 50 pounds of chunk honey; if the foundation is worth 50 cts. per lb. the foundation in each pound of chunk honey will cost about 1 cent.

The wax of the foundation is not sufficient to draw out the combs. I do not know just now exactly how much the bees will add to it in building the combs, but estimate that for every pound of foundation another pound of wax is added by the bees. This wax is sold with the honey at the same price, while

if the honey is extracted and the combs melted, it could be sold, we will say, at 25 cts. per lb. This will make half a cent for the wax in each pound of chunk honey.

The cans with 8-inch caps will cost about one-sixth of a cent more for each pound of honey they contain than the cans with smaller screw caps for extracted honey.

All this considered, I think it does not pay to sell chunk honey unless we can get at least two cents per pound more than for extracted honey. Converse, Texas.

Heavy Loss Caused by Wrong Management.

Editor SOUTHLAND QUEEN:—

In looking over some of my old papers I find that my subscription to THE QUEEN expired some time ago. I herewith inclose \$1.50 P. O. money order for renewal.

My honey crop was fair, and would have been very good had I not fooled my own and the bees' time away trying to secure a crop of section honey. By practical experience I have come to the conclusion that I have lost, on my 30 colonies that I started with in the spring, somewhere between one thousand and fifteen hundred lbs. of honey by not running for extracted honey. The quality of my honey was very variegated, both

in taste and in color. Some was as fine flavored as I ever tasted, and some as sorry. As to color, some was as black as tar and some was what I suppose our Northern bee-keepers would call water-white.

I will not worry you any further, but will close with best regards to THE QUEEN and all the bees in the hive.

J. A. RUFF,

Ft. Mc.Kavett, Texas, Nov. 11, '99.

Friend Ruff:—We found out, long, long ago, that too much loss was caused by trying to run for section honey, and we stopped it. We can produce almost as much bulk comb honey, in standard brood frames, as extracted, and consumers of honey are fast learning that nice bulk comb honey, put up in fly and ant-proof cans, is far better than sections in wooden cases. Ed.

Lumber Going Up.

In our issue for August we made mention of prices advancing on all kinds of lumber and metals, to such an extent that we were compelled to cancel all price lists. Since that date, lumber has advanced fully 25 per cent more, and that is not the worst of it: We find it almost impossible to get some grades we use at all. We have delayed until now in getting out our new list, and append on the next page the following prices of hives and sections, which prices we will not guarantee for the sea-

son, but will make them hold good as long as we can. Should you be in need of supplies, we would advise you to buy early, as we may be compelled to make another advance before the season is over.

We clip the above from October "Progressive Bee-Keeper," which shows how the price of lumber is advancing. Ed.

CANDIED HONEY.

A Novel Method of Bringing it Before the Public.

The exhibition of a barrel of granulated honey, minus the barrel, in a grocery window, would be likely to attract attention and comment. That it not only does this but greatly increases the sale of honey in this condition is shown by the following that was contributed to the *American Bee Journal* by Mr. Herbert Clute of Wisconsin. Mr. Clute says:—

Grocerymen claim their customers like our honey flavor better than any other. One of the grocerymen lets the honey candy in the barrel, then he sets the barrel of honey on a table in the front part of the store, and cuts all of the hoops from the barrel, then pulls the staves off. In that way it leaves one big lump of candied honey on the table right in the show-window; the customers come in and inquire what that big chunk

of sugar is. He tells them that it is honey, and then they wish to buy a few pounds, and he takes a large knife that he has lying beside it, and slices off on the top edge as you would cheese. In this way he sold a barrel of honey a week, at a profit of 4 cents a pound, while the two adjoining groceries sold but a barrel or two all winter, of the same kind of honey, as it was shipped from me at the same time. But the others kept it in the barrel. They had the barrel up at the front of the store, but there was not enough curiosity excited in that way to create an appetite, as was the case with the large cake.

Honey is one of the things that must be in sight if it is to be sold. There is another point in this matter: Many people find the taste of granulated honey very agreeable. At fairs I have sold a great many bottles of granulated honey to people who did not know what it was until I explained it to them and allowed them to taste of it. Honey of a mild flavor, candied with a nice, smooth grain, is really almost as palatable as confectionery.—*Bee-Keepers' Review*.

We note that candied honey is fast winning its race with the lovers of sweets, and ere long we will have the tune to turn from trying to keep honey from candying to trying to find ways to make it candy quick, as some honey we produce here in the South will hardly candy at all.
Ed.



APIARY OF J. B. SALYER, JONAH, TEXAS.

Newsy Notes from—
—Busy People.

Likes His Queens.

The Holy-Land queen I received from you is doing well. She is a very fine one. Texas queens are all right, or that is my experience. The Cyprian queen you sent me is also a fine one indeed, and she now has a fine colony. We are now having fine weather, though we have had two or three killing frosts.

H. E. COFFEY,

Forest City, N. C., Nov. 9, 1899.

* *
Bees Did Well.

My bees have done fine this year. From 36 colonies I harvested 1200 lbs. of white honey and 1200 lbs. of a darker grade. My colonies all have an abundance for winter—about 30 lbs. to the colony.

J. W. TEFFT,

South Wales, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1899.

* *
Getting Lots of Honey Now.

My bees are getting lots of honey now from the liveoaks. Hives are heavy with honey and brood. I am selling extracted honey at \$1.00 per gallon.

A. G. ANDERSON,

Waring, Tex., Oct. 11, 1899.

* *
Did Not Swarm Much.

My bees did not swarm much this year. They have died on me more this season than ever before.

DR. B. F. JOHNSON,

Stockdale, Tex., Oct. 29, 1899.

Bees Did Nothing.

Our honey crop this year was a total failure, or nearly so. I have 140 colonies and did not get 300 lbs. of surplus honey.

T. K. MASSIE,

Tophet, West Va., Sept. 21, 1899.

* *
Bees All Dying.

I have not been able to do much in the hive business this year, as it has been so dry that the bees have just about all died, in this (McMullin) county. The drouth has been very severe on bees, stock and people. SAM D. FRAZIER,

Tilden, Texas.

—♦♦♦—
EXTRA EDITORIALS.

Beeswax is now steady again, and we can still pay 25 cts., in trade, for wax laid down at Beeville.

We are still mailing queens, and with but few exceptions all have gone through safely. This is a place where you can get a queen any month in the year. We do not guarantee safe arrival in winter.

This is November 25th, and we have had no killing frost yet, and the bees are doing well. If we have nice weather for a few weeks more the bees will be in first-class shape in this locality. We have had another good rain and the best

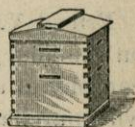
season since we came to Bee Co., six years ago, is in the ground at present.

While hauling a load of bees a few nights ago we lost one hive out of the wagon. The back end-gate of the wagon fell out, letting one hive fall out, and in the darkness it was not noticed. We had on 33 large colonies, weighing about 75 lbs. each. We went back over the road early next morning, but the bees had evidently got frightened by the fall and flown away, hive and all, before we got to where they fell. We guess the hive took two-legged wings and flew off. We found some honey that the bees could not carry on the ground.

We have just received Nov. 15 *Gleanings*, and a beauty she is. We are given a picture gallery of the Root establishment, and it shows up to be of an immense size. This gives the readers of *Gleanings* a look through this tremendous manufacturing plant, which is the largest factory for manufacturing bee keepers' supplies in the world. Every bee-keeper in the land ought to have a copy of Nov. 15 *Gleanings*. The publishers have got out 30,000 copies, and about 19,000 of these were to be given away, so send for one now, to the A. I. Root Co., or *Gleanings*, Medina, Ohio.

OUR SCHOOL.

Mrs. JENNIE ATCHLEY,
INSTRUCTOR.



Dear Friends:—As you live in the very southern part of our country, you are undoubtedly well acquainted with that part of the country. I can purchase, from a man in this city, 1280 acres of land, in Bushel Co., Texas, very cheap. If you can find out what kind of land it is, describe it all round and oblige me. THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN is a regular visitor, and appears brighter every issue. I would like to drop a few words once in a while from these climes, but I read how some of your correspondents get nipped once in a while; but when I state that the honey season was short and sweet this year no one will deny or doubt it, will they? When I say I have increased from 4 colonies to 25 and will have plenty to winter, no one will doubt it, will they? No one will believe me when I say that I never lose a swarm of bees whether I am at home or away for a week. Hundreds of swarms were flying over this country, which is a loss of thousands of dollars, just by not knowing how to keep them. If any one is interested in the above I will tell them how to keep bees. There has been no honey gathered here since July 30th, this year. If any one can keep bees here in the Ozarks he must have his bees in shape when the honey flow is on hand; and to take in the flow several things are essential: First, the right kind of hive; second, the right kind of a queen; third, a preventive in swarming. I care not how good the first two named are, if you can't keep the great army of bees you won't have honey.

F. C. YENTSCH,
Mt. Vernon, Mo., Nov. 6, 1899.

Friend Y.:—We never was right on the land you mention, but if you can buy at a bargain it will be a wise purchase, as lands are steadily going up in Texas. The land would be cheap at \$5.00 per acre, we think, but we are judging from the lands nearby the tract you speak of, the quality of which we suppose to be about the same. Even in other countries aside from the Ozarks, it behooves bee-keepers to have their bees in shape, if they may expect much returns from them. We wish to thank you for your kind words toward THE QUEEN. We shall strive to have her interesting in the future also. We have only 24 pages for this month on account of getting ready to move the printing-office and outfit to our new quarters.

Now that I have got started with my bees and have fifteen stands, please tell me how I shall proceed, to make the most out of them, as I wish to make them pay their own way and a wee bit more if possible.

A READER.

Friend R.:—You have nearly crippled us this time, but we suppose you have not read our catalogue, which gives full instructions about how to proceed, right from where you now stand. We will say that you are at the point where it takes earnestness. In the first place, be sure you are in earnest

and success is yours. The art of seizing every bit of knowledge, every scrap of information, no matter how insignificant it may seem at the time, and the laying hold of every opportunity, is the only true road to success. Study your bees well. Don't get over-anxious to push the bees, but have them ready with a heavy standing army and the battle will be almost surely won. Don't allow the bees to run too low in stores at the critical point in spring-time, as they use a wonderful sight of honey in the early spring months, when likely but little is being gathered. Then, if they have had plenty of stores during the early spring months, when honey does come in the flowers you will have a working force to harvest the sweets. Give plenty of room when the bees need it, and not too much when they don't need it. Allow the honey to get good and ripe and then take it off and put on empty boxes. These are the most essential points to success that we can think of just now, and we have had to condense to get them in.

I have succeeded in introducing eleven out of the twelve queens received, but am having bad luck in other ways. After one of my best colonies had become all beautiful Italian bees and the hive was full of honey the colony became diseased

and the workers died in great numbers. The disease is very contagious, and has appeared in all the hives near the first one that was diseased. The disease is what my brother, T. S. Ford, used to term paralysis, but I think it would be more correctly named if called bee-cholera. I do not think the disease came with the queens, as it was too long in appearing. Now, I would like to know if you have had any experience with this malady, and do you know of any remedy?

DR. T. B. FORD,
Columbia, Miss., Oct. 12, 1899.

Dr. Ford:—We are sorry to learn that your bees have paralysis, or bee fever. We had, years ago, considerable experience with the disease, but have seen only a few light cases during the past five years. We do not know of any effectual remedy. We hardly think the disease contagious, but there is something in the atmosphere or the food that causes it to take hold. Mr. T. S. Ford used to have the disease among his bees badly, at Columbia, and he moved them away sixty miles; and now yours take the same disease at the same old location. We have often thought that the disease was caused by a certain atmosphere, or by bad food, and your statement seems to corroborate our belief, as at that particular spot the disease is very bad. It may be that paralysis will be worse in certain favorable localities. We will look out for this in the future.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

..ASSISTED BY..

WILLIE, CHARLIE AND AMANDA ATCHLEY.

MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY, Editress and Manager
of School for Beginners.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, - - -	\$1.00
Three months, trial trip, - -	.25
Three back numbers, all different, -	.10

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

An X opposite your address signifies that your subscription has expired, and when date is also given it indicates that you are indebted to us from that date to this issue. If you desire your paper discontinued, drop us a note to that effect, or we will continue to send the paper.

General Instructions.

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

Address all communications to

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY COMPANY,
Beeville, Bee Co., Texas.

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

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, DEC., 1899.

F. L. Aten, of Round Rock, Texas, has just finished extracting and has only about 8000 lbs. where he usually has from 40000 to 60000 lbs.

We have just shipped to Belize, British Honduras, 29 colonies of bees and a large order of bee supplies. We will ship more just as soon as we can get them ready.

Since our cool weather, about Nov. 1st, we have had spring-like weather, and peach trees are in bloom, water-melons on the market, and vegetables plentiful on all sides.

We show you the nice apiary of J. B. Salyer, of Jonah, Texas, in this issue. Mr. Salyer combines bee-keeping with other pursuits, but he is a practical bee man and is in the front rank.

Please note on page 226 a new cut of the hive factory of Leahy Mfg. Co., Higginsville, Mo. These people are worthy of your patronage, are abreast of the times and will treat you right.

Well, as the season of 1899 has just about closed for bee-keepers in this neck of the woods, and as the season has been a poor one with most of us, we can all sympathize with each other.

The friends of W. Z. Hutchinson and the *Review* will be glad to learn that Mrs. Hutchinson is again at home with the family and

is still improving in mental force. We trust that she may soon be herself again.

We desire to extend to you *all* our usual Christmas and New Year's greeting. We wish every one of you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, and pleasure, happiness, and prosperity in 1900 and all your future lives.

We are to-day, Nov. 16, starting to our Nueces bee ranch to extract honey from some colonies that are over-crowded on account of the recent honey flow, which still continues. We had one nice swarm last week, but will try to prevent any more from issuing.

DID YOU KNOW

that it would cost us \$20.00 to send each of 1000 subscribers a statement of amounts due on subscription. Well, this is a fact, and that is the reason we beg all who owe on their subscription to send in back dues without a statement.

Those of you that have secured fair crops of honey the past unfavorable season, please tell us what your management was, under what conditions your crop was secured and from what source. We do not care a snap for the kind of hive or frame used, but we do love to learn how to get good honey returns, especially in bad years.

We note that a discussion on the proper time to cut alfalfa clover has just closed, in *Farm and Ranch*. The decision reached was that four or five days after it begins to bloom is the best time to cut it. What a pity that it would not do as well to let it stand in bloom at least ten days! This would give the bee-keepers a chance to reap some benefit from this sister branch of agriculture. How many of our readers have tried letting alfalfa stand in bloom a while before cutting it for hay?

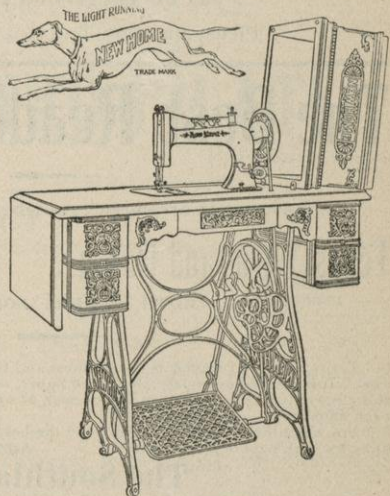
We have just received a shipment of wax by express, and there is no way to get at who sent it. No name in nor on the box and the sender failed to sign his name. We are left to guess, and if we miss it we will have to wait till the sender gets tired waiting and writes to us about it. Now, friends, this is really too bad. Every one sending wax or any thing else ought to place their name and full address on the packages, and then if no name is signed we have a clue to the right party. We often receive letters with nothing to indicate who wrote them.

The Jennie Atchley Co., who have been located near Beeville, Tex., will in the near future move to town, where they are now erect-

ing a new factory much larger than their former one. This new factory, we are told, will be close to the depot, and will be equipped with machinery especially adapted to manufacture bee supplies. This looks like prosperity. Success to the Atchleys.

We clip the above from the *Progressive Bee Keeper*, of Nov. 1, '99. Thank you, Bro. Leahy; this favors bright sun-shine on the inside. We are very busy getting the new factory ready.

.. TRY THE ..
"NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINE.

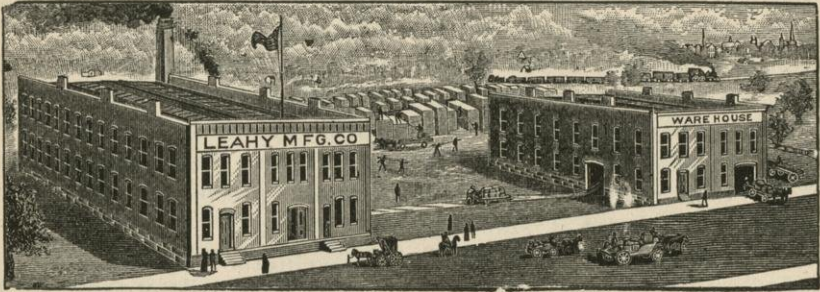


WRITE FOR CIRCULARS showing the different styles of Sewing Machines we manufacture and their prices before you purchase any other.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.,
 ORANGE, MASS.

28 Union Square, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.
 Dallas, Texas. San Francisco, Cal. Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE BY



FOR APIARIAN SUPPLIES

Address

**LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.**

Please mention THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN when writing.

The Best Reading for the Family.

— — — — —
 We have made arrangements whereby we can offer

Texas Farm and Ranch and The Southland Queen

BOTH PAPERS FOR ONE YEAR FOR \$1.25.

— — — — —
 Texas Farm and Ranch is the cleanest and best Agricultural, Stock and Family Paper in the Southwest. It is printed on super-calendered paper, is handsomely printed, beautifully illustrated, ably edited, and costs only \$1 per year of 52 issues, each of which is full of delight, inspiration and practical value to each member of every family.

You need this journal, and you need the best family paper, which is Texas Farm and Ranch. Only \$1.25 for both papers for one year.

Address,

The Southland Queen, Beeville, Texas.

SECOND HAND HONEY CANS.

We have about fifty cases of 1½-inch screw cap cans, just been filled with honey one time, holding 60 lbs. per can, two cans to a case. These we will sell at half price, or 45 cts. per case.

The Jennie Atchley Co., Beeville, Texas.

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227 - 228**

Duncan's Self Hiver and * Non Swarmer. *

For the next six months we will sell a farm right, with hive complete, ready for frames, \$7.50. Farm right and colony of Italian bees, \$10.00. With instructions. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DUNCAN & SON, Homerville, Ga.

Please mention "The Queen."

VIRGINIA HOMES.

You learn all about Virginia lands, soil, water, climate, resources, products, fruits, berries, mode of cultivation, prices, etc., by reading the VIRGINIA FARMER. Send 10c. for three months' subscription to **Farmer Co., Emporia, Va.**

Please mention THE QUEEN.

LARGE Apicultural Establishment

(Established in 1860)

for the Rearing and Export of queen bees

PURE SELECTED ITALIAN KIND

Cav. Prof. PIETRO PILATI,

Via Mazzini No. 70,

Bologna, (Italy.)

PRICE LIST

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

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

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

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

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

tf

Please mention THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN in answering this advertisement.

Queens. ❁ QUEENS! ❁ QUEENS!!

FRIENDS:—I am now better prepared to supply you with queens and bees than ever before, as I have more bees now, and double my regular number of queen rearing yards. I can supply you with queens and bees of almost any kind, the different kinds of which I breed in separate yards, from six to twenty miles apart. Three banded Italians, five banded goldens, Holylands, Cyprians, Albinos and Carniolans. Untested queens of either race from now until further notice, 75 cts. each, \$4.25 for six, or \$8 00 per dozen. Tested queens, \$1.50 each. Fine breeders, from previous season's rearing, \$5.00 each.

WILLIE ATCHLEY, Beeville, Texas.

DROPSY CURED with vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases called hopeless. In ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms removed. Testimonials and TEN DAYS treatment free. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box K, Atlanta, Ga.

OPIMUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. DR. B. M. WOOLLEY CO., Atlanta, Ga. Office, 104 North Pryor St.



Iroquois Bicycles \$16.75

400 of the famous Iroquois Model 3 will be sold at \$16.75 each, just one-third their regular value.

IROQUOIS CYCLE WORKS FAILED because their wheels were too expensively built, and we have bought the entire plant at a forced sale at 20 cents on the dollar. With it we got 400 Model 3 Iroquois Bicycles, finished and complete. **Made to sell at \$60.** To advertise our business we have concluded to sell these 400 at just what they stand for, and make the marvelous offer of a Model 3 IROQUOIS BICYCLE at \$16.75 while they last. The wheels are strictly up-to-date, famous everywhere for beauty and good quality.

DESCRIPTION The Iroquois Model 3 is too well known to need a detailed description. Shelby 1 1/4 in. seamless tubing, improved two-piece crank, detachable sprockets, arch crown, barrel hubs and hanger, 2 1/2 in. drop, finest nickel and enamel; colors, black, maroon and coach green; Gents' frames, 22, 24 and 26 in.; Ladies' 22 in.; best "Record," guaranteed height of frame wanted, and we will ship C. O. D. for the balance (\$15.75 and express charges),

Our Written Guarantee with every bicycle. (or your express agent's guarantee for charges one way) state whether ladies' or gents', color and height of frame wanted, and we will ship C. O. D. for the balance (\$15.75 and express charges), subject to examination and approval. If you don't find it the most wonderful Bicycle Offer ever made, send it back at our expense. **ORDER TO-DAY** if you don't want to be disappointed. 50 cents discount for cash in full with order.

SEND ONE DOLLAR

WE HAVE BICYCLES A complete line of '99 Models at \$11.50 and up. Second-hand wheels \$3 to \$10. We want RIDER AGENTS in every town to represent us. Hundreds earned their bicycle last year. This year we offer wheels and cash for work done for us; also Free Use of sample wheel to agents. Write for our liberal proposition. We are known everywhere as the greatest Exclusive Bicycle House in the world and are perfectly reliable; we refer to any bank or business house in Chicago, to any express company and to our customers everywhere.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE CO., Chicago, Ill.

The Mead Cycle Co. are absolutely reliable and Iroquois Bicycles at \$16.75 are wonderful bargains.—Editor.

The Midland Farmer

—SEMI-MONTHLY.—

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

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

A Whole Year!

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

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

The Midland Farmer,

Wainwright Building,

ST. LOUIS.

W. M. BARNUM, Editor.

THE RURAL HOME,

S. H. PILE, Pub.,

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

A Semi-Monthly, devoted to

BETTER FARMING and

MORE MONEY for

the PRODUCER.

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

A Liberal Offer.

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

Concluded Not To Rise.

We have concluded not to advance the prices of supplies and queens for the present. Lumber has gone up some, but we will maintain old prices as long as we can. See our 1899 catalogue for prices on anything you want in the bee-supply line.

Our '99 Prices for Queens and bees.

CHEAP QUEENS AND COMPETITION.

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

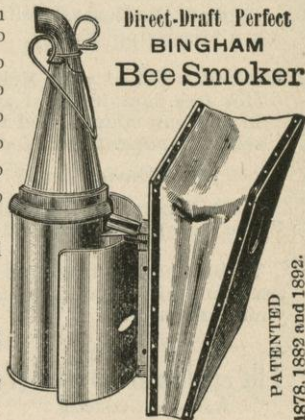
The Jennie Atchley Co.,
Beeville, Texas.

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

Patented 1878, 1882 and 1892.

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

Direct-Draft Perfect
BINGHAM
Bee Smoker



PATENTED
1878, 1882 and 1892.

All Bingham smokers are stamped on the metal



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

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

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

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

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

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

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.

Are You Looking For It?

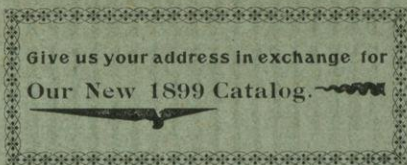
WHAT?

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

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



INFORMATION!



We are pleased to inform the readers of THE QUEEN that we have purchased a New Process wax sheeting machine, and we will be glad to sell you your foundation for 1899. Our catalogue tells all about our new foundation, supplies and everything that bee-keepers need.

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

BEE-KEEPING FOR BEGINNERS.

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

Bee-keepers' supplies at bottom prices.

J. P. H. BROWN, Augusta, Ga.

J. M. Jenkins,

Wetumpka, Ala.

—ESTABLISHED—
1884

Steam Bee-Hive Factory,

Italian Bees, Full line of bee-keepers' supplies.

Send for sixty page catalogue—Free.

NOW IS THE —
— TIME TO ORDER.

Don't wait until your bees are

Hanging on a Limb,

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

They do Swarm.

REMEMBER



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

we are receiving:

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

Yours Truly, MERRILL W. SMITH, Cuero, Texas.

The Jennie Atchley Company,
Beville, Texas.