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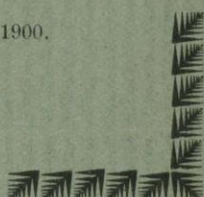
— THE —

SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

— PUBLISHED BY —

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY COMPANY,

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, : : : : : MAY, 1900.



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Riding the Same Hobby.

Many may think that I am out of the queen rearing business, but I am riding the same hobby yet. More orders were received last season than could be filled, without any advertising, owing to the fact that my losses were heavy during an unusually cold spell in February, '99, but I have restocked and my bees are doing well. I do but little advertising except when I have queens ready, and am now prepared to fill orders promptly, with daughters of a superior stock three-band breeder, mated in a golden apiary, or select untested goldens, for \$1.00 each.

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THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

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

Vol. VI.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, MAY, 1900.

No. 1.

My Experiences.

BY J. P. ROBINSON.

(Continued from last issue.)

Now, having over fifty dollars invested in bees and very little bee-knowledge, I fully realized that something must be done or else I would have a second experience equal to or perhaps worse than the first. Therefore I decided to make an order for Root's A, B, C Book of bee culture. In due time the book came and I began to carefully peruse its pages, at odd times, for desired information as to how to care for bees. I read the book very often and soon found myself in deep water. I will here detain my reader long enough to say that I knew a little about bees. I knew how to control them and keep them so, how to rob them and something about their habits, longevity, &c. In short, I had had about four or five years' experience in robbing and manipulating my father's bees. I had received many stings during this period, but the bee fascinated me by its peculiar habits. I had never seen or read a book or even a composition on the bee. What little I knew, up to

this time, had been learned from a bee man who moved into our country and seemed delighted to talk to me and tell me about the wondrous little insect. I listened very attentively to the man's bee lore. So I began to work with my father's bees, for curiosity sake, as I was too young to realize that there was profit in the bee. With the little knowledge obtained thus I started in the bee-business.

Now we go back to the subject: I found myself in deep water, by reading A, B, C of Bee culture, as I said above. The book is very plain and simple, as all know, but there seemed to be too much for me. I did not know what I needed out of the book, so I would read and get tangled up again and again. I reflected, after reading a while, that if I had to learn all this book by memory, before I would be a bee-keeper, I was strictly out of it, and would sooner or later have my second experience. I knew what transferring meant, but to read how to do it and then put the reading into execution was altogether another thing. I almost doubted if I could ever do it myself. Then I would get to reading about queen-rearing and

the elaborate ways in which queens were reared for the market, and I would almost despair. I really could not understand just what was meant. After reading and studying some time I grew tired of it for a while and consoled myself with the idea that I could make good interest on my investment by just letting my bees take care of themselves, except when robbing time came, when I would get out among them and get the honey, so I acted on this thought.

The spring of 1892 came bright and early. The winter had been wet and everything was favorable for a good honey-flow, but I did not know it, so limited was my knowledge of bees. In due time my fifteen colonies began to build up. The queens did their part splendidly and filled their hives to overflowing with bees. They soon began to store surplus and I was happy once more, and fully realized that "the darkest hour is just before dawn."

In the course of two weeks' time I was delighted to find that nearly all my hives were ready to rob. I had as pretty a lot of white comb-honey as you ever saw. About twenty-five pounds was what one of my hives turned out, at a robbing. I found ready sale for my honey, at ten cents per pound. Many of the hives were filled up

as many as three times in the spring.

I was elated over my recent success. This is just what I had dreamed of when I first started in the business, but my former dream was so real that I hustled around and pulled down old A, B, C again, in quest of knowledge. I read and read and saw success now, more clearly than before. For a time I could see and realize what the book meant, but finally I got into deep water again. I was farming, and keeping bees as a side issue. A rain visited us in the summer of this year and we had a good fall crop of honey. I sold my honey readily and could not supply the demands for honey made of me. In all, this year, I realized nearly seventy dollars, as the result of my bee-keeping. This wonderful success enthused me to the highest point possible. Learn old A, B, C I must, so I pulled the old volume down, dusted it up and was determined to spend the winter evenings gathering knowledge from its long, closed pages. Light now began to come and my comprehension of apiculture seemed to grow and revive very fast. I soon began to understand the general details as well as the great principles involved in apiculture. The winter was mild, with little rain. Spring came in due time, but it

was a bad time for honey. I watched my bees and kept them from starving. In short, I just allowed them to set around without any attention to speak of. The bees did no good at all until August and September, when they stored a little honey from the cotton, which was revived by a rain early in August. I sold something like twenty-five dollars worth of honey during this year (1893). I made very little progress in the way of my bee-education, during this year, after the winter months. My bees went into this winter full of stores and in good shape.

Now, at odd times, I continued to peruse my A, B, C of Bee Culture, and am glad to say I was learning something about the wonderful little insects. During this winter I lost two stands from old queens dying. I believed, all the year, that the queens were old, but could not help them, as I had had no experience in queen-rearing. I was afraid to tinker with them for fear I would loose them, which I did in the end any way.

By this time I had no notion of quitting the bee-business, as I had, up to date, received more money from them than they cost me, with interest added.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

A Report.

Here is the report of my work with bees. Last year I transferred eight colonies that I bought from farmers from box gums into frame hives, and here is the way I managed them. The spring was so backward and cold that I waited until May to transfer them. Well, after transferring, and during the rest of May, I kept the queen-cells cut out, to keep swarming down, so they could build up, and in June and July I saw that we were having no honey-flow, so, as I did not want a lot of starved colonies, I continued to cut out queen-cells, to keep down swarming, which I succeeded in doing, and the result was that, while I got only two hundred pounds of section honey, I have fourteen large colonies, with more honey than they can consume before the flow comes. Now for a few questions: Did I do right? If not, where did I make a mistake?

I wish to embark in the bee-industry for a living. Could I make a living with a hundred colonies among the Brazos River farms, near Waco? I can get 12½ cents for comb and 10 cents for extracted honey.

I need some supplies and will send an order soon, and also get a few queens. DR. C. S. PHILLIPS,
Conroe, Texas, March 10, 1900.

Subscribe for THE QUEEN.



F. L. ATEN'S PFLUGER APIARY (48 HIVES), ON WILLSBARGER CREEK, TRAVIS CO., TEXAS.

Aten's Apiary Visited.

How many of us have ever visited an apiary, or bee-farm, where honey is made by the thousand pounds, and the busy little workers ply their trade? Not until recently did the writer have that pleasure, but in an afternoon's pleasant review of Mr. Frank L. Aten's extensive farm a few miles east of Round Rock, he gained considerable insight into the habits of the little creatures, and the business connected with the care of them and the fruit of their labor.

When we arrived at the farm the first thing to be seen was our host engaged in making the comb-foundations—"not firm foundations," as he laughingly remarked. It was a new idea to us, this way of assisting the bees in their work, but the world is rife with new ideas in this day, and they have usually proved vastly better than the old ones, as in this case. To explain: There are two perfectly smooth boards about 9x15 inches in size which are first scalded with boiling water as is customary to treat a butter paddle before using. Then, like the butter paddle again, they are plunged into cold water to take away the heat. On the kitchen range are two great cans of hot beeswax; into this the boards

are dipped in turn, emerging with a thin covering of wax which the cool surface of the board has chilled and caused to adhere to its sides. They are again placed in the cold water, and in a moment two golden sheets of wax, just the size of the board, are peeled off.

The next curiosity was a little machine resembling a clothes-wringer, only the rollers are not smooth. The sheets of wax are passed through this, which gives them the cell-impression—and there you have the finished "comb-foundations" all ready for our small architects to build up.

Mr. Aten has a perfect wonder of a little engine, which furnishes the power for all of his machinery. This engine is run by electricity and gasoline, a battery being connected with it by means of two small wires and the current of electricity, which is brought in contact with a small portion of the gasoline at each revolution of the wheel, causes an explosion which can be distinctly heard, and the escaping gas is seen like steam at every turn of the wheel, which is first put in motion by the hand. One of the uses of this engine is to run the saw, with which Mr. Aten makes his honey frames and bee hives. All of this he does himself without using a nail, and not only makes those for his own use,

but also by the quantity for shipment. The day we were there he had six large boxes ready for shipment on the next day.

From this we proceeded to inspect the inhabited beehives. Mr. Aten, armed with the smoker, a curious little affair shaped something like a teapot, only with a bellows as substitute for the handle. This, of course, contains fire mixed with something to make a strong smoke which produces an amusing effect on the bees when puffed among them. Mr. Aten introduced to us their majesties, the queens, some of whom had been brought from Italy and were very fine indeed. The queen lays all the eggs, and reigns supreme over all the bees in her hive—her royal subjects. Another interesting character of the colony is the drone, which has no sting and makes no honey. In winter when food is scarce the workers kill these drones, but in time of plenty they may be found in every hive.

Time and space do not admit of the writer giving in detail the other leading features of this fine farm, such as the dairy with all its appliances, the fine and varied orchard, the blooded hogs, cows and horses. Each of these subjects might be deservedly dwelt upon; but suffice it to say that altogether they make a harmonious

whole, headed by an industrious and respected gentleman, whose courtesy and kindness have made him many friends. May he and all farmers like him be prosperous always!—*O. D., in Georgetown Sun.*

Reply to F. L. Aten.

BY H. H. HYDE.

Well, friend Aten, I have at last got time to round you up. I first quote from your article in *MARCH QUEEN* as follows:

“I read in a bee paper how a bee man was telling to raise chunk comb honey. He said to use the five-inch section super with frames placed on the hive with full sheets of foundation. Let me tell you, this man never raised much chunk comb honey this way. If he had he would have found out that he could raise just as much section honey. Bees will work in sections as soon as they will in a super filled with frames of foundation.”

Well, friends, I am the man friend Aten has reference to, and I am glad to have the chance to reply to him. I hope all the readers of *THE QUEEN* have read my article in the February *Progressive*. But to return. I use the $5\frac{3}{4}$ -inch deep super, with $5\frac{3}{8}$ -inch frame, first, because this size is fast becoming the standard size; second,

because this frame allows the use of thin or extra thin foundation, which can not be used successfully in deeper frames; third, because when these frames are full and the honey is nicely cut out and cut in two these two pieces of honey just exactly make one layer in the 60-lb. 8 in. screw-cap cans; fourth, because they are not so heavy to handle and because weak colonies work to better advantage in a shallow super than in a deep one, especially in a slow flow; fifth, because honey produced this way is free from bee-bread and is nice, white and tender, as it has no thick foundation in its base.

Friend Aten next says: "I never produced any honey this way."

Well, we (O. P. Hyde & Son) have, been producing honey this way, more or less, for several years. Last year we used some two hundred and fifty supers, like the ones described, on one hundred colonies of bees, and this year we expect to use and are using five or six hundred supers on two hundred colonies; so you see we are not without experience. Bees will make from one-third to one-half more honey in shallow frames than in sections, F. L. Aten to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Friend Aten next says:—

"Let me tell how to raise chunk

comb honey. Lift some of the frames of honey from the lower story and put frames of foundation in their place. Place the frames of honey in the super with a frame of foundation between each frame of honey. It will surprise you how quick the bees will fill them during a honey flow. When you go to extract you can carry both to the honey-house, cut out the comb, put it in your 1 or 5 gallon cans, then put in the extracted honey and it is ready for market."

Now, in our experience, the above plan can not fail to produce a very inferior article of honey, because the general mixing up of frames of honey, foundation, (and the foundation friend Aten uses runs only six or seven sheets to the pound, hence is very thick) brood and all will cause some of the new frames of foundation to be filled with brood. Even if they do not contain or have not contained brood they can not fail to contain some pollen, &c. Imagine the difference between honey produced in this way, full of bee-bread (pollen), built on thick foundation, &c., and the honey produced in those shallow supers on thin foundation and free from pollen, &c.

No, no, Friend Aten, we are not going to have you educate the beginners of Texas to produce honey

that way, as it will surely ruin, not only their reputation as bee-keepers, but also the demand for honey, as no one wishes to buy, let alone eat, honey full of pollen and with a base as tough as leather.

Hutto, Texas, April 23, 1900.

Selection of the Hive.

BY L. STACHELHAUSEN.

(Continued from page 321.)

If we decide in favor of a hive consisting of shallow stories, the question will follow: "*What kind of frame is best for these stories?*"

If we had to handle the frames in the brood-chamber exclusively, as is the case in producing comb-honey in sections, we could get along with almost any frame, or with no frames at all, as C. Davenport, in *American Bee Journal*, recommends.

Before the Heddon hive was invented, the loose-hanging frame was preferred by most bee-keepers. Now we have the closed-end frame, the Hoffman frame and frames spaced by staples or nails. Every one of these frames has its advantages and disadvantages.

We generally estimate the value of a certain frame by the easiness with which it can be manipulated in the apiary and the way in which a single frame can be pulled out

or another one inserted into the brood-nest. This is of some importance to the honey-producer and also to the queen-rearer, but if we produce extracted honey our frames must fill some other requirements. We surely handle one hundred frames in the honey-house, during extracting time, before we handle one frame in the apiary all the year round; and just at that time we like to get along as fast as possible. Consequently it is necessary to select a frame by which the work of uncapping and extracting can be done quickest.

In the April QUEEN I explained that we carry the supers from the apiary to the honey-house and from the honey-house to the apiary without handling any frames. For this purpose and for other reasons the frames should have fixed distances. Spacing staples or flat-headed nails are recommended for spacing the frames. These frames are out of the question for the extracting bee-keeper. There is too much danger of the uncapping knife coming in contact with the nails or staples and they get too easily tangled up in the meshes of the extractor. Even the Hoffman frames and the closed-end frames hinder uncapping and extracting by the projecting side-bars. In this respect the shallow frame, made $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide all around, is by

far the most convenient. The uncapping knife can slide on these bars and the cappings can generally be cut off from one side of the comb with a single stroke. But these loose-hanging frames have the disadvantage that they must be spaced by hand. In transportation from and to the apiary they will get out of place and have to be properly spaced again. Some frames will occasionally get out of place in some way, and the spacing is generally not quite correct. To overcome this I nailed tin strips on the rabbets on which the top-bars of the frames rest. These tin strips are provided with notches in which the frames exactly fit, so the spacing device is on the rabbet and not on the frame. The notches are $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and as soon as the frame is lifted so much it can be handled in the same easy way as a loose-hanging frame. I constructed a little machine by which these tin-rests are made very quick, in fact, nearly as quick as the common tin rests in general use.

I have used this hive since 1883 and call it "The Bexar Hive." It has given such good satisfaction since that time that I have gradually transferred my colonies, from Langstroth and other hives, into them. In this hive only the top-bars are spaced, consequently the

frames can swing in transportation. For moving the supers to and from the honey-house this fixing of them is sufficient and the frames will stay in their proper place. If, in wheeling the extracted supers from the honey-house to the apiary, some of the light, extracted frames should jump out of the notches they can easily be made to fall into their proper notches by running the hand across the top-bars of the frames. For long and rough transportation a better fastening of the frames may be necessary, but I have moved many full colonies and empty hives to and from out-apiaries, and over very rocky roads too, without any other fastening of the frames, and have never found it necessary to secure the frames in any other way.

I constructed this hive to be as handy as possible for extracting, but, as a matter of course, I intended to use the same frame in the brood-chamber that I did in the super, and here, I found, these frames can be manipulated easier and quicker than either the Hoffman, staple-spaced, or closed-end frames, and less bees are killed and injured by these frames than by any others.

Converse, Texas, April 23, 1900.

Subscribe for The Southland Queen.

Experiments in Transferring.

By W. H. PRIDGEN.

One would judge, from friend Laws's creditable write up in the April QUEEN, that he possesses a forgiving spirit, but he has not forgotten the "pesky Yankees." Remember, Bro. Laws, we are all one now, and that the probabilities are that those men were foreigners and not real Yankees. Besides, no doubt, the "Rebs" were guilty of just such and worse acts, when in Yankeedom. At any rate, something has made the impression that every thing produced north is superior to the same article produced south, and it may be so. Still Mr. Adelsdorf, of the firm of Adelsdorf, Bobbett & Co., of Baltimore, Md., told me, last fall, that he did not want northern honey, and that the best he ever saw came from Southwest Texas. Possibly he came from Germany.

A Western N. C. man asked me, not long since, why it was that northern people did not consider sourwood honey equal to any on the market. I told him it might be that it is not produced in sufficient quantities to be well known and appreciated; and, besides, even a "nigger" is considered better north than he is south, which is very natural and all right, but how different matters would have been

if they had been sold to Mr. Lincoln instead of fighting until it was too late.

There are some black things that possess an offensive, peculiar scent, to others of a brighter and higher order, which was noticeable to-day in adding some Italian bees to a mixed lot of blacks and Italians, from which a queen that had just commenced to lay had recently been removed, the strange part being that the Italians that were added went for the blacks in a business-like manner, but paid but little attention to the Italians that had been with them while the queen was a virgin.

One would judge, from the different reports, that the swarming fever is on this spring. The first one issued at Creek about April 20, although there was a heavy frost just a week before, that failed to find the fruit far enough advanced to kill it.

All swarms, up to this writing, have been black bees from box hives, being some bought last winter, and I am experimenting some in transferring, and am better pleased with the results than is the case when the transferring is done before they swarm. Drone-traps were adjusted as soon as the first drones were seen, to prevent their going into other hives, and also to catch the queens when

they swarm. As soon as a swarm is out the parent colony is carried to a new location and the one to receive the swarm placed on the stand it occupied. To prevent the escape of drones the old hive is temporarily closed and the trap taken to a window in a closed room to cage the queen. Then the trap is readjusted, the swarm hived, and the queen given it. There is usually no more swarming with a colony thus treated, but in case there is, the operation can be repeated as often.

When the reigning queen in the parent colony attempts to take her wedding tour she is trapped also. The bees will cluster about her and can be treated as a swarm, by again taking the old hive away. Enough bees usually hang on to protect the combs until all the brood hatches out and the drones are trapped. Then it can be taken away, the bees drummed or shaken out, and a nucleus formed by giving a comb of brood and queen, leaving the contents of the old hive to be disposed of according to ones liking.

Transferring, in the manner usually recommended, is demoralizing, from which it usually takes a season to recover, whereas with the above plan nothing is lost and one of the most disagreeable jobs, with which an apiarist has to contend, is avoided.

Creek, N. C.

Queen Bees.

If color is to be considered, in selecting a queen, I should prefer a full yellow. If this can not be obtained get a full color of *any kind*. While I have no liking for dark queens I prefer an evenly colored one to one mostly yellow, with a dark tip. I have almost invariably found the latter kind to produce workers that will not only sting at every opportunity, but will also seek the opportunity.

The build of the queen should be of as much importance to the apiarist as the build of a horse to a horse-man. Those that hold their size well back, or produce that build of workers, are the most profitable with me, and the slender, waspish, tapering kind the least profitable. J. H. ANDRE,

Waverly, N. Y.

Kind Words.

The two hundred and thirty-five No. 5 hives you have sent me, this year, were up to my expectations and all O. K., giving me perfect satisfaction in every particular. Please accept my thanks for the prompt manner in which you filled my orders. Success to you and long live THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

P. C. CONWAY,

Cotulla, Texas, May 7, 1900.

Newsy Notes from—
—Busy People.

We are having fine weather now, new honey is coming in and bees are doing well. I am anxiously looking for THE QUEEN.

G. W. HOXIE,
Williams, Oregon, March 30, 1900.

* * *

The ground is now frozen several feet deep. Our season is very backward and there will be but little swarming within the next three months. J. H. ANDRE,
Waverly, N. Y., March 30, 1900.

* * *

Our season is very forward here and I desire my queen at once. It looks as though fruit trees would be in bloom soon. We expect a good year for bees.

ROBT. P. LANCHESTER,
Hagerman, Idaho, March 23, 1900.

* * *

You remember the Holy Land queen I bought of you, late last fall, which was frozen up when she arrived. I must say that it does not injure queens to get chilled, as this one is as good a layer as I ever saw. The queen and all the bees were frozen stiff when they arrived.

W. J. FOREHAND,
Fort Deposit, Ala., March 26, 1900.

* * *

After moving to my fruit farm last month, in the middle of a two-

foot snow, it took a long while to get settled, and through neglect, in various ways, I lost five swarms and one is without a queen; and as my subscription runs out by May, I send you \$1.00, and would ask you cordially to send that queen, which you so generously offer again, by next mail. I live five miles from town, and, of course, can not go to town every day, as it is now busy season, but I will be thankful if you will send the queen right off and I will try to save that colony yet. There is a good fruit prospect and I hope to get a little honey this year.

JOHN RONTGEN,
Grand Rapids, Mich., April 26, 1900.

* * *

My bees are in fine condition for the honey flow. I did not lose any by the big flood that we have just passed through. There was something over three hundred hives lost, on Brushy Creek, between Hutto and Coupland, a distance of fourteen miles. I received a letter from A. L. Kimmons, at Coupland, saying he lost 60 hives. Greer & Miller also lost 60 hives, at Hutto. I tell you Brushy got on a whiz! It washed away seven acres of corn for me and I will have to plant those seven acres in cotton, against my will. It is raining today. We have fine prospects for a honey crop. F. L. ATEN,

Round Rock, Texas, April 23, 1900.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

..ASSISTED BY..

WILLIE, CHARLIE AND AMANDA ATCHLEY.

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BEEVILLE, TEXAS, MAY, 1900.

Bees-wax has declined 1 ct. per pound, and now we can only offer 25 cts., in trade, for wax delivered here.

The *Waheah* did not yield much

honey this season, on account of cool, rainy weather during its blooming, but horse-mint seems to be making up for what we did not get from *waheah*.

We learn that the rains have been very destructive to apiaries situated where streams and backwaters can flow. We took the hint last year and got our bees out above high-water lines.

There has been a moderate honey-flow on, at some of our yards, for some time, while just ten miles distant, at other yards, the bees have to be fed. This shows what location has to do with bee-keeping.

It seems very hard for us to guess how much goods are going to be wanted, and now we are out of 8-in. cap cans, but we have more on the road and by the time this reaches you we hope to have cans for all.

There seems to be a good demand for honey now. If you have any bulk comb to offer, let us know how much you have and when it will be ready. We will be glad to make you a cash offer for all you have, from 1000 to 100,000 lbs.

Do not forget the bee-meeting, at Hutto, next July, as we want to meet a big, jolly, lively crowd of bee-keepers—men women and children. Try to arrange to go.

We are just actually too busy to write editorials this month, and we beg of our subscribers that they will overlook it. We shall start giving the every day work we do in the apiaries, which so many are asking for, as soon as we can.

Do not be stingy with foundation when there is a honey flow on. We put in full sheets of foundation now and in three days the combs are full-drawn and full of honey, while if the bees had to make combs, out and out, we would likely lose the honey crop.

We have been over run with shop orders for 3 months, but are only about 5 to 8 days behind now on heavy orders, and small ones can go promptly. We hope to catch up entirely by May 20. Foreign countries, Mexico and other good bee countries, some across the deep, blue sea, have kept us rushed, and our home trade has been a great deal more than ever before.

The bee-keepers are just waking up to that point when they realize

that honey stored in native pine hives is just as sweet, just as nice, brings just as good prices and is stored in as large quantities as if stored in white pine hives. Native lumber lasts longer and looks just as well, when painted, and, really, the only serious objections have been their weight and the splitting of frames in nailing. The latter objection will be overcome if you will place the frame material in water just before nailing, and you will have a much stronger and more durable frame than if made from soft pine. Then the difference in weight is slight when we run our southern hive stuff to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and the others are made of $\frac{7}{8}$ inch stuff. We do not desire to bend the notions of anyone who wishes to use soft pine hives, but we would ask those who wish to save money and cut down expenses to please consider our arguments, as we offer hives and frames cheaper than any other concern in the United States, so far as we know.

WANTED.—We are desirous of engaging the services of an expert apiarist and queen-rearer. The mere handling of bees and raising queens are only the first steps toward a profitable management of apiaries. We want a man that knows when a queen-cell has

hatched, after the cap has fallen back and is sealed up again. We want a man that can tell a worker egg from a queen egg. We want a person that knows a good queen-cell from a bad one, knows how to adjust things to the best advantage after all plans have been upset by the bees, knows, from outside appearance, just about what is going on inside of the hives, knows when a queen is not doing what she ought to, regardless of her age, knows when a honey-flow is beginning and when it is closing, knows how and when to spread or contract the frames, knows how to put in foundation so it won't fall down, and knows how to run apiaries for the most profit, both for honey and queens. Please do not think us particular, as all of the above qualities, as well as many other little things too numerous to mention, are essential in the party we want to superintend from about five hundred to one thousand colonies of bees. If this notice reaches the hands of some one that is sober, honest and upright (married man preferred) and can give good reference, good wages will be paid and a long-time contract entered into. We do not want any one that has to be learned, but one that can learn others. Address,

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY CO.,
Beeville, Texas.

A Theory Overthrown.

I send you, inclosed, an article for the May QUEEN. Here, too, the prospects for a honey crop are better than for many years, and swarms—I got more than I like. My experience with large hives, as non-swarmling hives, did not pan out this year in the same way as in other years. About thirty per cent of my large hives swarmed. In my out-apiaries I fixed them, at the right time, by making artificial swarms, so I did not lose any and had no watchman there. In the home-yard I let them swarm. Texas is a queer country. It may happen that a single year throws overboard a theory based on twenty years' experience. We now have plenty of time to get our colonies in good fix for the horse-mint flow, which will not be open before the end of May.

L. STACHELHAUSEN,
Converse, Texas, April 25, 1900.

Friend S.:—Your experience, this season, is right in line with ours, and we have long since found out that in some years hives of any kind do not cut much figure in preventing swarms. We have had bees to swarm out of a 500-pound bacon box, when they only had one corner full and before we could have time to transfer them. Room makes but little difference when the right seasons come. Our opinion is that bees WILL swarm, no matter where they are, when conditions are right, and there is no such thing, nor ever will be, as a non-swarmling race of bees. ED.

OUR SCHOOL.

Mrs. JENNIE ATCHLEY,
INSTRUCTOR.



I write to ask your advice, as follows:— Will it hurt honey (comb honey, in sections) or injure its ripeness or its sale if it is taken, NEW, FRESH, and SEALED over, and boxed, fifty to two hundred sections in a box, almost entirely excluded from the air, and kept in an upstairs room for two, three, or four months, without opening the box during that time? I am aware of the fact that if the sealed honey was exposed to warm, dry atmosphere, and away from bees and ants, it would be better. It is want of proper arrangements (shelving, wire cloth, room, &c.) that causes me to fall upon the idea of boxing it up in good, strong boxes, covered with a lid, and then store it away till I can ship it to market, early in the fall. I started, this season, with 85 colonies, losing several, giving away several, and hiving several. My number is now 118. Seyerall swarms went together and gave lots of trouble, and I failed to save many of such.

R. A. WHITFIELD,
Westville, Miss., April 30, 1900.

You can store away your honey in the way you describe, and the only danger will be from moth worms. You may think the honey free from moths or moth eggs, but very often there are plenty of moth eggs and we do not know it till they hatch out. Moth worms are a little like unto some kinds of weeds. Sometimes they seem to come whether there is any seed or

not. When your honey is sealed it is all right to take it off and box it up, in fact, it will be nicer than if left longer on the hives. When your honey is well sealed over, it will keep, as only in a very few instances can we remember anything to the contrary. Once in a great while there is a little honey gathered that wants to ferment and burst the cappings, after being sealed, but these are only exceptions and not rules.

I am satisfied that our honey crop in Rockwall County will be better than for years. The queen ordered of you last year is a fine one. She keeps her hive full of brood all the time and her colony is prosperous. Why do bees miss an old queen sooner than a young one? I took out an old queen yesterday and the bees missed her at once, and I took out a young one and it took them a long time to miss her.

J. J. BROWN,
Heath, Texas.

All bees are not alike about missing queens. Some colonies will mourn in a few minutes and some not at all, and it takes some a day or more to notice it. The old laying queen is usually missed quicker than a virgin, as the bees are more attached to her, but we have noticed the bees mourning for a virgin within a few minutes, and sometimes moving all the cells will cause the bees to mourn.

Please tell me how soon I may begin dividing my bees, as I wish to keep down natural swarming.

C. H. SMITH,
Bartlett, Texas, March 12, 1900.

As soon as settled warm weather begins, bees are strong and honey is coming in, will be the best time, say about April 10, in your locality.

I want you to tell me the best bee hive in use, as I desire to start with nothing but the best.

E. E. CHANSLOR,
Hood, Cook Co., Texas, April 25, 1900.

We do not know which is the best hive. Our ideal of a hive is one not too small nor too large for given localities, and to come down to as near a fixed size as we can well do, without having experience with your locality, we would offer the ten-framed Langstroth, as the best for all general purposes. Some localities do not need hives larger than eight frames to each story, and we have some yards with eight-framed and some with ten-framed hives and we do not note a great deal of difference, but, if anything, the preference is in favor of ten frames. It is best to use a standard hive and frame, either eight or ten-frame size.

I have just bought twenty hives of bees. They have been in the 8-framed hives for five years, the frames never having been taken out, so you know the comb is all

crooked and built together. I am a poor woman and would like to make a little money with them. Would you please tell me if it would be better for me to transfer them now or wait until the honey season is over. If you will advise me at once I will appreciate it very much.

MRS. LULA BECHTOL,
Navosota, Texas, May 2, 1900.

We would advise you to transfer each colony twenty days after swarming, if honey is coming in. In case they do not swarm, let them remain on their crooked combs, put on your supers and get a honey crop, then transfer after your main flows are over, being careful to do the work at a time when some honey is being gathered, and put plenty of honey with them. This will allow you to get more honey and pay you better than tearing them up and transferring them during a honey-flow. If your bees all swarm, twenty days after casting swarms there will be but little brood in your way, which will make the work easier.

Please inform me what you use to make smoke. I want to use the best fuel.

R. HAMILTON, Rufus, Tex., Feb. 28, 1900.

We use several kinds of fuel. Dry rotten or spongy wood or rags are all right, but we also use forest leaves, moss, planer shavings, sawdust, and, in fact, any thing that

will burn and make smoke and is handiest. Corn cobs, chopped up in small pieces, are all right.

Can you tell me why some bees hold their color and others do not? I am going to profit by your advice and take off all dark honey when the white honey flow begins.

C. C. HARTER,

Wadestown, West Va., May 4, 1900.

Circumstances cause bees to change in color. When the field bees have been working on such flowers as horse-mint and many others they soon shed the down, or hair, from their bodies and look black and sleek, but the real markings of the bees do not change, that we can see. Yes, it is a good idea to remove the dark honey, to keep the bees from mixing it. If there is much honey in the brood-chamber, at the beginning of a white flow, the bees will sometimes move it up and make the surplus look so bad as to ruin the sale of the whole lot.

We have had so much rain that the bees have had a poor chance to work, so far, yet they do manage to make their living and swarm every nice day. The ground, in front of the hives containing new swarms, is speckled with scales of wax, yet comb-building goes on slowly. The bees seem to delight in acting contrary to all rules. Some colonies sent out a small swarm first and sent out a large one ten days later. One colony, with a clipped queen, swarmed, and I hived them on a new stand. Six days later I cut out

all of the cells but one. Two days later I saw the young queen in the hive. Six days later a second swarm came out. I at once looked in and found two sealed cells and others not sealed but containing larvæ three or four days old, yet there was no eggs in the hive. I cut out all queen-cells and run in the swarm. How did they get the eggs on which to build the second lot of cells. Another colony swarmed on Sunday and Tuesday. They had a half-dozen young queens hatching in the hive. The old queen was in the first swarm, so it was not a case of supercedure. The weather had been suitable for swarming for three or four days previous. I found over fifty queen-cells in one hive, eight days after a prime swarm, and not a half-dozen stumpy cells in the whole lot. How was that for a 1½ story hive? Half a dozen hatched out, on one comb, while I held it in my hands. We had a little hail this evening, but no damage was done. I expect a good honey-flow as soon as the weather settles.

A. G. ANDERSON,

Waring, Texas, May 2, 1900.

The eggs were likely there already, as sometimes eggs may remain in a hive for some time before incubation begins, and we suppose this was the case with your colony. Bees do not move and redeposit eggs, as some may think, for they can not do so, as the detaching of the eggs kill them. They will not hatch lying down, but must be attached to cells on end. Your bees have had a touch of the swarming fever, and they meant to swarm in spite of you.

Programme of the Central Texas Bee-Keepers' Association.

The sixth annual convention of the Central Texas Bee-keepers' Association will be held at Hutto, Williamson County, Texas, Thursday and Friday, July 12th and 13th, 1900. The programme is as follows:

FIRST DAY; 10 A. M.

Call to order, by President. Prayer, by Rev. L. L. Lusk. Welcome address, by A. W. Carpenter. Response, by Judge E. Y. Terral. Reading the minutes of last meeting. Calling the roll. Receiving of new members. Collection of dues. Adjourn for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION; 2 P. M.

Call to order. Secretary Scholl's report. President's annual address. Election of officers. Time and place of next meeting.

Subjects for discussion:—

(1) Honey resources of Texas; L. Stachelhausen, E. Y. Terral and others.

(2) Balks, blunders and difficulties in the way of a beginner; Louis Scholl.

(3) Management of out-apiarries; Willie Atchley and Geo. F. Robbins.

(4) What are the essential qualities for making a successful bee-keeper? Udo Toepperwein.

(5) How does bee-keeping compare with other pursuits, upon which to depend for a living; F. L. Aten.

Adjourn for supper.

EVENING SESSION; 7:30 P. M.

(6) Best method of comb-honey-production; L. Stachelhausen and G. F. Davidson.

(7) Chunk honey vs. sections, for the South; E. J. Atchley and O. P. Hyde.

(8) Management of bees in Missouri; R. B. Leahy.

(9) Uniting and dividing bees; W. H. Laws.

(10) Exhibits at fairs and the results; W. Z. Hutchinson.

(11) Bee-pasturage. Is it profitable to plant for honey? If so, what is the most profitable? F. J. R. Davenport.

(12) Best size hive and frame for all purposes; W. H. Laws, E. R. Jones and others.

Adjourn.

SECOND DAY; 9 A. M.

(13) Queen-rearing; Mrs. Jennie Atchley, H. H. Hyde and others.

(14) Practical results of, or benefits to be derived from, scientific queen-rearing; E. R. Root.

(15) What is the best machine for fastening foundation in frames and sections; O. P. Hyde.

(16) How to prevent or control swarming; E. J. Atchley and H. H. Hyde.

(17) Best management to secure the most workers for the honey harvest; W. O. Victor.

AFTERNOON SESSION; 2 P. M.

Question box.

There will be an apiarian exhibit in connection with the convention. With your co-operation and assistance we hope to have the largest

display of bees, queens, honey and apiarian supplies and tools that was ever shown in a county or district convention.

Excursion rates will be had on all railroads if possible.

Come one, come all. No hotel bills to pay.

E. R. JONES, President.

O. P. HYDE, Com. on programme.

LOUIS SCHOLL, Sec'y. and Treas.

15 CENTS A YEAR

Is what the **Poultry, Bee & Fruit Journal** will cost you if you subscribe at once. The regular price is 35c. It is devoted exclusively to these industries and is a plain common sense journal for common sense people. It is not edited by a trust or an incubator factory but is published monthly by two young men with a fair amount of horse sense and who understand the business from A to Z including the figures. The journal will contain from 8 to 24 pages each issue of good boiled down, right-to-the-point reading matter. It also has a free Exchange Column and Query Department and readers say each issue is worth the above rate. So will you. Hadn't you better send today—NOW, before it is too late. Our advertising rates are low, quality considered. Your card in our Breeders Column will cost 25c and will bring results. Write today to

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Did you know that we are well fixed to do printing for bee-keepers? White wove envelopes, good and strong, also neat, printed \$2.00 for 500, or \$3.50 for 1000. Letter heads, same price. You pay express or postage, or they can be sent along with other goods. We get out cards, circulars and catalogues as cheap as the cheapest. Prices quoted on application, as we would have to know the size before we could make a true estimate. Give us some of your printing.

The Jennie Atchley Co.,

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Patent No. 522,872—An invention in garden hoes, dated July 10, 1894. Will sell State Rights. The hoe is made from a strip of thin steel about an inch wide, turned up at rightangles at each end. The socket, or shank, branches in two bows, which are bolted to the ends of the blade. The hoe is intended for work among drilled garden crops, or where hand work is done on a level surface. It works easily, skimming the surface soil, and will work close to small plants without covering them or tearing them out. When the blades are worn out a new one can be used at a small expense. Warranted to do double the work of any other hand hoe with the same labor.

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The Best Italian queens for 1900. Either three or five-band queens from now until May 15; Untested, 70 cts. each, or \$7.50 per doz. Tested, \$1.00 each, or \$11.00 per doz. Select tested, \$1.50 each. Extra breeders, \$2.50. I have been breeding, for the last ten years, for the best honey-gatherers, and I now have them.

Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Send your orders to

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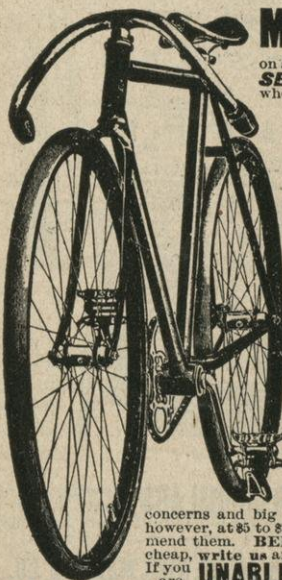
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THE WHEEL, C. O. D. on approval, allowing you to uncrate and examine it fully before you accept it. If it is not all and more than we claim for it, and a better wheel than you can get for any where near the price from any one else, refuse it and we will pay all express charges ourselves. **The "MONTROSE" Bicycle \$16.50** at our Special Agent's sample price of

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We have been forced to rise 10 per ct. on hives and frames for 1900. Lumber has advanced and the rise we have made is very slight considering the advance on lumber. All articles that we have advanced on will be mentioned in THE QUEEN and 1900 catalogue. Bees and queens remain as for 1899.

1900 Prices of 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, three-band, \$1.50 each, of other races, \$2.00 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 queens write for wholesale prices.

The Jennie Atchley Co.,
Beeville, Texas.

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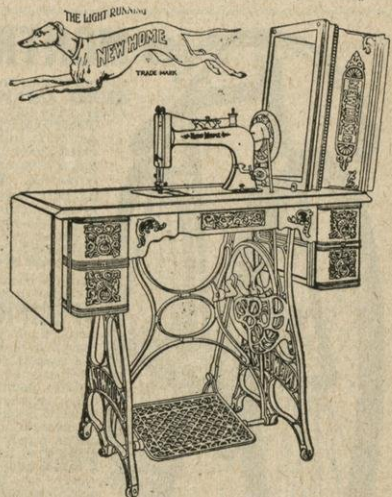
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We are rearing bees and queens by the best known methods.

We have either Golden Italians, 3-band Italians, or Holy Lands, bred in three separate yards. Our stock is choice home bred, from the best breeding queens procurable. Give us a trial order.

WE WANT the address of every bee-keeper for our queen circular, which not only gives prices and describes why our strains are superior, but is also full of valuable information for bee-keepers desiring success.

Prices of either race:—

UNTESTED, June, July, Aug. and Sept., 75 cts. each, or six for \$4.25; all other months \$1.00 each, or six for \$5.00. TESTED, June, July, Aug. and Sept., \$1.25 each, or six for \$6.75; all other months, \$1.50 each, or six for \$8.00

Select Tested and Breeding Queens a specialty. Discount for quantities.

For every \$10.00 sent us for queens we will mail, next August or September, one select tested queen, or for every \$25.00 a fine breeder.

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

6-8

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and Busy Bee.**

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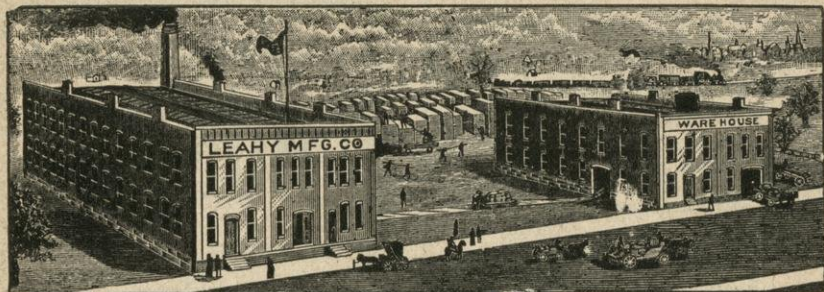
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The Laws' Strain of Golden Italians are still in the lead. Breeding Queens, each, \$2.50. I am also breeding the leather-colored, from imported mothers. Price, tested queens, either strain, \$1.00 each, or 6 for \$5.00. Untested, 75 cts. each, or 6 for \$4.00. Address,

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6-8

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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.

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We will make to anyone sending us a photo, a **Life-Size Oilette, Crayon or Pastel Portrait Free of charge** to introduce our superior work. Exact likeness, highly artistic finish and prompt return of small photo guaranteed. Send us your photo at once.

ARTIST'S UNION,

293 MAIN STREET, DALLAS, TEX.

6-1 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.

tt Please mention THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN in answering this advertisement.

OUR PRIDE

That we always furnish the best of goods, fill orders promptly and give satisfaction.

Send for our free 40-page catalogue.



It tells you about bee-fixtures, bees, etc. Also gives some instructions to beginners.

We have A. I. Root Co's. supplies and sell them at their factory prices. We buy in car lots, so can save you freight charges and time by ordering nearer home.

We make a specialty of choice stock Italian queens, bees and one, two and three-frame nuclei. Write for Prices.

Bees-Wax Wanted.

JNO. NEBEL & SON,

High Hill, Mo.

Please mention "The Queen."

* HOW TO EARN * Flower Seeds and Bulbs.

We are supplying first class seeds and bulbs to numerous flower lovers all over the United States in exchange for work they do for us. We send a box of our popular flower seeds, one hundred packets, over fifty varieties, strictly fresh and pure, which you sell on commission. We also offer you, if you sell seeds for us, a chance to earn a good supply of tuberose and gladiolus bulbs for writing a few letters.

L. H. COBB & CO., Perry, Okla.

Please mention THE QUEEN.

* PREMIUM! *

We wish to rehearse the fact that we will give a nice untested queen bee, and guarantee her safe arrival at your postoffice, as a premium to all old subscribers who will pay up and one year in advance; also to all new subscribers. You can have the queens sent when it best suits you.

The Jennie Atchley Co.,

Beeville, Texas.

J. M. Jenkins,

Wetumpka, Ala.

—ESTABLISHED—
1884

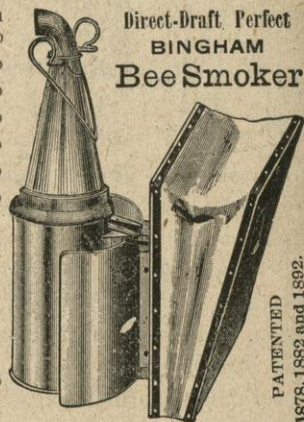
Steam Bee-Hive Factory,
Italian Bees, Full line of bee-keepers' supplies.
Send for sixty page catalogue—Free.

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

Patented 1878, 1882 and 1892.

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

Direct-Draft Perfect
BINGHAM
Bee Smoker



PATENTED
1878, 1882 and 1892.

All Bingham smokers are stamped on the metal



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

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.

New York Quotations.

There is a steady demand for all grades of comb honey. The receipts are not heavy.

We quote to-day:

WHITE	Fancy.	15 to 16	cts. per lb.
	No. 1.	13½ to 14½	“ “ “
AMBER	.....	11 to 12	“ “ “
BUCKWHEAT	.....	9 to 11	“ “ “

EXTRACTED HONEY held steady at the following prices:

California White	.....	8½ to 9	cts. per lb.
Light Amber	.....	8 to 8½	“ “ “
White Clover	.....	8½	“ “ “
Amber	.....	7½	“ “ “

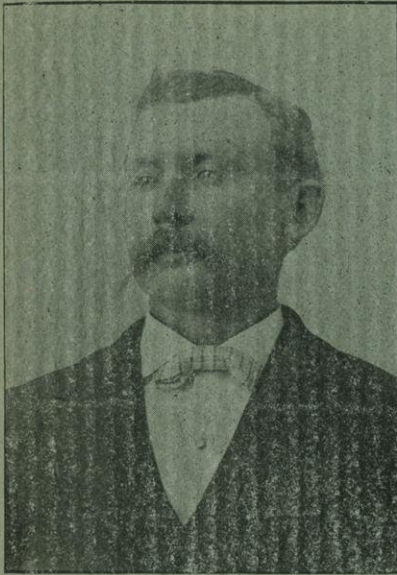
We are asking, for Extracted Buckwheat, 6½ to 7 cts. for kegs, and 7 to 7½ cts. for tins, according to quality, but with very little trade.

Florida Extracted	.....	8 to 8½	cts. per lb.
Light Amber	.....	7½ to 8	“ “ “
Amber	.....	7 to 7½	“ “ “

Other grades of Southern at from 75 to 80 cts. per gallon, according to quality.

BEES-WAX: Demand a little more active at the following prices: 27 to 28 cts. per lb.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & Co.,
Franklin, West Broadway & Varick Sts.,
Jan. 11, 1900. New York City.



NUCLEI FOR SALE.

One-frame, bees, brood and queen, \$1.75. Two-frame, \$2.50. Three-frame, \$3.00. Discount on larger lots. All queens from imported mothers. I will also sell full colonies. Write for prices.

FRANK L. ATEN,
Round Rock, Texas.

6-9 Please mention THE QUEEN.

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.

Jennie Atchley Co.
Beeville, Texas.

In Tennessee

There is only one Up-to-date journal published in the interest of Agriculture and Manufacture. THE WEST TENNESSEE

INDUSTRIAL JOURNAL

leads all others. A Monthly Industrial Journal with a growing circulation. Has now more than 5,000 readers. Subscription price, 50 cents a year in advance. Advertising rates made known on application. Address

The West Tennessee Industrial Journal,
PARIS, TENNESSEE.

6-8

Please mention THE QUEEN.

NOW IS THE ——— ——— TIME TO ORDER

Don't wait until your bees are

Hanging on a Limb,

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

They do Swarm.

REMEMBER



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

we are receiving:

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.