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— THE —

SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

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Vol. VI. BEEVILLE, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER, 1900. No. 5.

About Queen-Rearing Over an Excluder.

BY L. STACHELHAUSEN.

In my last article in *THE QUEEN* I said that at the Hutto convention the question was asked:—"What is the purpose of setting some brood over the excluder if queen-cells shall be reared in the upper story?" This question was asked by E. R. Jones, of Milano, and now I find an article of his, in *The Review*, giving his answer to the question.

Some bee-keepers think these brood-combs have a tendency to "call up plenty of nurse-bees." This is, I think, an erroneous idea. The young bees, which are the true nurse-bees, are very difficult to induce to leave combs from which they have hatched a short time ago. Against this idea E. R. Jones, like myself, is of the opinion that this brood in the upper story causes the same impulse as exists in a colony that is superseding the queen. So far we fully agree, but now the question arises: "How is this impulse incited?"

Friend Jones explains it more poetically than scientifically by

words like:—"Nature has provided"—"It was intended by the Creator"—"The bees are reasoning and complaining something like this." a. s. f. These are, of course, no explanations, and supposing to the animals human reasoning and thinking is generally allowed only in telling fables. For scientific explanations we can not use these things.

We both say the purpose of putting brood in the upper story is to incite the superseding impulse in the bees of this story. Friend Jones shows that in both cases the same condition exists and is satisfied with this explanation. I go one step further, showing how the physiological condition of the bees and queen is altered in the same way in both cases and consequently the same impulses are incited.

This question is not without practical importance. I will mention a few rules deducted from our opinion:

1.—The main point to observe is to have a strong force of young bees and a small amount of unsealed brood in this upper story. Feeding is necessary, if no honey is coming in, only enough for the

bees to be able to prepare larval food.

2.—The upper story should be prepared for queen-rearing at least three days before the queen cells are given. At this time many young bees will have hatched, but no more young larvæ will appear, which is the desired condition.

3.—If we want to give the queen-cups earlier we should select mostly hatching brood and set these combs in the upper story with all adhering bees, which are mostly young ones.

In the mentioned article, in *The Review*, E. R. Jones gives another problem:—"How is it possible to force a certain colony to start queen cups and to force a selected queen to deposit eggs into them?"

Whether the solution of this problem will be of practical value or not I will not decide, but I believe it can be done, and it would be interesting if queen-breeders would experiment in this line.

If we confine (by using queen-excluders) the queen in a strong colony to not more than two brood-combs we will generally observe that queen-cups are started and the queen will lay eggs into them and will be superseded if the arrangement is correct. I found this out when I experimented on the problem of preventing swarming, and the observation is quite in accordance with the theory.

Probably this condition can be used to solve Jones's problem.

I never did like to transfer larvæ into artificial or other cells very much and still prefer Alley's method of starting queen cells. As soon as the queen cells are started in a queenless colony they are transferred into an upper story over an excluder. I can prepare the brood-strips in less time and easier than I can transfer larvæ, so I can not see any advantage in any other method, *unless we could get queen-cells without the use of a queenless colony*. It is claimed that by the Doolittle method no such queenless colony is necessary to start the cells, but I, for my part, could not get satisfactory results in this way, very probably because I have not the necessary practical experience in grafting cells. But it seems that other bee-keepers are not much more successful, because the use of queenless colonies for starting the queen-cells is recommended by many of them. The solution of Jones's problem may show another way to make the use of queenless colonies unnecessary.

Converse, Texas.

We lost a list of names, which we took at the last Floresville meeting, the parties having subscribed for THE QUEEN. If any of you can give information please let us know and oblige.

The Production of Section Honey.

BY J. A. GOLDEN.

There is, of late, many ideas being given, through the bee-papers, about the question:—"What is the best method of producing section honey?" This is a question that bee-keepers should study well, and if you will allow me the privilege I will give the readers of THE QUEEN my views and experience in producing section honey as a specialty.

There are three great essential factors required in order to get best results in producing section honey, namely: first, hive; second, bees; third, nectar. First, then, for best results in the production of section honey, is a properly constructed hive, which provides great advantages for the bees, of which they are not slow to accept and profit thereby. Here the question may be asked:—"What, then, is a properly constructed hive for best results?" We answer, from a practical knowledge and observation, that any movable frame hive having the capacity of a brood-nest of nine L. brood-frames. The hive body and supers should be provided, on either side of brood-nest and sections, with a $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bee-way from bottom-board to topmost super, with

a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch bee-space occurring from the $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bee-way at top of brood-frames, also between every super that may be added. The field workers promptly enter the side bee-way, on entering the hive, pass up and enter any super they desire and deposit their load of nectar, notwithstanding some hold that field bees always deposit nectar, on return from the fields, in the brood-combs. That may be true if the field workers have to crowd their way up between brood-frames densely packed with nurse bees and hatching brood. The method described above not only provides a passage to and from supers, but also provides the best arrangement for ventilation in existence, thus enabling at least one-third more bees to work in the supers at the same time; it not only provides super ventilation, but the almost boiling brood-nest, during the rush, is much easier kept at a proper temperature by the bees, and bees are seldom found packed on the outside of the hive. It also controls the swarming-fever to a great extent. This, then, is what we term a properly constructed hive for best success in producing section honey. We care not what method is used in manipulating, although the hive, without the ventilation, may be packed with the best honey-gatherers that can

be produced and nectar flows in copious showers, the best success can not be achieved. We are also convinced, from a practical experience with the fence separator, that it adds no small advantage in the evaporation and curing of honey. Whether the bee-ways as above mentioned are used or not yet for best results we would not discard the fence separator by any means. This, then, is our views as to a properly constructed hive for best results in producing section honey.

The second essential factor required for best results is populous colonies at the right time, and it is supposed that apiarists know when that time is in the various localities where bees are kept, and not only so, but they should see to it that all colonies are in prime condition at the commencement of the flow, even if the colonies have to be doubled to half of the original count, by the method of exchanging frames of eggs and larvæ for hatching brood, and by thus stocking the colonies they are in the best possible condition to pile up the honey when the flow is on. But O, dear! here is where so many bee-keepers make a grand and serious mistake. When manipulating for best results in the production of section honey they will pay but little attention to

their bees, saying: "O, I had my bees in good shape last year and there was no flow and I didn't even get enough honey to pay for the sections and foundation-comb used and if I feed my bees up to get populous colonies this year maybe there won't be any flow and then I will be out again, therefore I guess I'll wait and see how the prospect is before I make any expense in preparing for an uncertainty." Readers, what would you think of the husbandman who, because he had failed to get a good crop of corn or wheat, last year, on account of a drought after his planting had been put in in prime condition and had started to grow nicely, promising a bountiful crop, and having prepared everything properly and in their season, would say: "I guess I'll not be in a hurry, this year, to plow my ground and get everything ready, at the regular season, for planting, like I did last year, but will wait and see if the prospect is favorable for a good season and then if not favorable will not plant"? Yes, the answer comes back unanimously, saying that the bee-keeper and husbandman of indolent habits are left the more in want, while the other fellow, who always made preparations, flow or no flow, is enjoying the consolation of having a good bank account to fall back

to when the rainy day comes. Thus, then, the second factor is equally as essential for best success in the production of section honey as the first, while the third factor, *nectar*, is paramount to all other factors in the production of honey, either section or extracted, and in conclusion I want to say, from a practical knowledge, that the apiarist that will manipulate his colonies so as to have them cast swarms about the time the flow is on and return the same according to the Golden method, or some other by which the bees can be controlled in one body, will produce from one-half to two-thirds more section honey per colony than by any other method known to the writer, and not only this, but will save the heavy expense of purchasing extra hives and fixtures. Reinersville, O., Aug. 24, 1900.

Honey From Onions Killed the Bees.

As I have not made any report for 1900 to THE QUEEN I will now do so. In the fall of 1899 I had twenty-five stands of bees and they filled their hives with honey from onion blooms, a nice crop of which was planted near by for seed. The honey was gathered late in the fall, on account of extremely dry weather, and it

did not ripen in the hives. It became sour, which produced cholera among the bees, and the consequence was that I lost twenty-five stands of bees. Their winter stores was principally onion honey and the consequence is that I haven't a stand of bees on the place. About \$100.00 worth of hives and fixtures on hand and no use for them. Now how is that for a report.

I am looking for a good location so as to start up again. How about Western Arkansas? Will you please give me information through THE QUEEN and oblige a friend. I have put my property on the market, for sale, and if sold I will take a trip through Arkansas, and probably through your state, looking for a location. Any information will be gladly received. I don't wish to start in bees here any more, as they still raise onions for seed, and in case of a bad season the same thing might happen again.

F. McBRIDE,

McGuffey, Ohio, July 2, 1900.

Friend McBride:—We are certainly sorry to learn that you lost all your bees. Are you sure onion honey did it? This is the first case that we can remember where onion honey was injurious in the wintering of bees, and we are sure that such honey would have been all right down here, but of course it is very different in Ohio. Western Arkansas is all right for bees, so far as we know, and we are sure you can find good locations in Texas. ED.

SOUTH TEXAS BEE-KEEPERS' CONVENTION.

Sixth Annual Meeting of the South Texas Bee-Keepers' Association, Held at Floresville, Texas, on August 10th and 11th, 1900.

The meeting was called to order at 10 A. M., by President M. M. Faust, and all the preliminaries, such as assigning the visitors and members from a distance to homes, etc., were gone through with.

The forenoon session then adjourned to meet the 12 o'clock train, from Beeville, on which several bee-keepers arrived.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 P. M. the meeting again assembled, at the opera-house, which was furnished by the citizens of Floresville. It was a large and commodious building, was well-seated and a fine place for the meeting.

President Faust called the meeting to order and Rev. J. H. Manlove, of Pearsall, offered prayer.

The following members responded to the roll-call: C. C. Halcomb, J. B. Wall, J. N. Cox, Joseph Roberson, Ed Dietz, T. S. Tipton, Alma Halcomb, Callie Ferall and Miss Katie Rosser, Marcelena, Texas; J. W. Wolf, Mineral, Texas; E. J. Atchley, N. N. Atchley,

G. W. Hufstedler, Mrs. G. W. Hufstedler and Miss May Hufstedler, Beeville, Texas; Rev. J. H. Manlove and Mrs. J. H. Manlove, Pearsall, Texas; C. J. Mon, N. A. Webb, M. C. West, C. E. Marsh, J. M. Allen, W. O. Murray, Alex Ormand, Walter Houston, Albert Stadt, Miss Mary Chaney, J. M. Bell and L. L. Beard, Fairview, Texas; Udo Toepperwein, Leon Springs, Texas; E. R. Jones, Milano, Texas; L. Stachelhausen, Converse, Texas; Herman Jahn, San Antonio, Texas; A. H. Knolle, Shavano, Texas; W. H. Laws, Round Rock, Texas; J. B. Salyer, Jonah, Texas; W. E. Crandall, Mrs. E. C. Farris, Mrs. C. W. Tipton, Zachrie Ferris, J. T. Bell, Judge Lawhorn, M. M. Faust, J. M. Faust, Miss Carrie Faust and Miss Lauretta Faust, Floresville, Texas. There were likely others, but their names are not on the roll and we do not remember them.

After the roll was called the chairman appointed a committee on programme for the following day's work, naming L. Stachelhausen, J. H. Manlove and W. E. Crandall as committeemen.

Just after the committee was appointed Mr. W. O. Murray appeared on the stand and delivered a welcome address, giving the bee-keepers full access and perfect welcome to all they had, which

was responded to by M. M. Faust, who made all present feel at home at once. Everything was then ready for business and, a subject being quickly prepared by the committee, all hands went to work with a will to learn what they could.

1st.—“Is apiculture a business that can be depended on, for a living, in South Texas?”

Led out by M. M. Faust.

After Mr. Faust's speech, and the question had been discussed by others, it was clearly pointed out that a person with a love for the bee-business, setting out with the intention of *making* the business pay, can depend on apiculture, for a living, in South and Southwest Texas, if 100 to 500 colonies are kept and well-cared for.

2nd.—“What is to be considered in selecting a location for an apiary in South Texas?”

Led by G. W. Hufstedler.

It is best to locate an apiary where the bees can have access to all the flowers possible. Chaparral blooms first, then waheah and catclaw, all of which bloom on the hills, with horsemint in the valleys. This brought out the idea that the best locations are where the bees can have access to both hills and valleys, to get the best crops, and this is the most essen-

tial point to be considered in locating an apiary.

3rd.—“What is the most profitable way to put up honey in South Texas.”

Led by Ray Royal and followed by others.

After much discussion it was decided that comb honey should be put up in 8-inch screw-cap cans, holding about 55 lbs. each, with two cans to a case, 110 lbs. net. This was proven to be a neat and clean way to handle honey and a safe way to ship it. Extracted honey should be put up in 60-lb. tin cans with 1½-inch screw-caps, two cans to a case, making 120 lbs. net. It was thought that this mode of putting up honey would be used in this southern country until something better is found.

A motion to adjourn till 9 o'clock the following morning was made and the seconds came thick and fast, as there was a wagonload of watermelons lying on the veranda, in the shade, awaiting the beekeepers' thirsty mouths, and they were not long in proving themselves equal to the task, and an hour of great pleasure and social happiness was spent while this affair lasted.

To complete the matter for this month we give the following letters, which were read before the convention closed. We will take

up the second day's work and complete it, together with a photo of the convention, in next month's QUEEN.

Hunter, Texas, Aug. 10, 1900.

To the South Texas Bee-Keepers in convention at Floresville, Texas.

Dear brother bee-keepers and friends:—

It would have given me great pleasure to meet with you all here to-day, but, of late, many pleasures have had to be abandoned, mainly on account of so much of the pressing labors, etc., that befall the busy man in this world of ours. But, nevertheless, dear friends, I shall be with you, heart and soul, if not personally; and that you all and every one may have the grandest and best time and enjoyment is the sincere wish of your humble servant. (This, of course, he already knows for certain, for just think of that *old man* M. M. Faust! Such a jolly fellow! Why, he ought to know then what kind of a good time they *will* have!) Yes, I am aware of this and only too sorry not to be able to be present myself.

Well, lest your Hon. Mr. President should call me to order and to business, I will proceed before he does do so. You see, our association, the Central Texas, is going to meet at College Station next

year and therefore we are now already busy preparing and making arrangements for the same, and although it might seem as though we were quite early to start so soon, I can only say that I do not think so, for we have already received letters from Prof. Connell, of College Station, in regard to our meeting next year, and we have also appointed a representative to represent our association, upon the executive committee of the Farmers' Congress, to help arrange our programme; so you will see that it is not too early at all. Then, too, arrangements are being made to have a large exhibit of apiarian products and implements, and this is to be one of the grandest features while we meet there at the time of the meeting of the Farmers' Congress. Now, to bring out a large exhibit, there will be prizes offered for the different displays, a list of which I am getting up, which will appear in THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN as soon as completed. A good many donations for prizes were given at our last meeting, at Hutto, but as we will have to wait for the result of the meeting of your South Texas Association of to-day, we only hope to be able to accomplish what is intended, for the present.

Now, brother bee-keepers, and every one of them, let's all pull,—

but for what?——Why, to be sure you are all going to meet at College Station next year too, and that's where I mean that we all want to pull together. Yes, we must try our best, *our very best*, for next year, as we will have the best chance to come up before the world as bee-keepers, and therefore we ought not to leave any stone unturned, and we are bound to *get there*.

To conclude I will only ask for your kind help, co-operation and assistance.

Thanking you for your kind attention I beg to remain,

LOUIS SCHOLL,

Sec. & Treas. C. T. B. K. A.

Hutto, Tex., Aug. 6, 1900.

Kind friends of the South Texas Bee-Keepers' Association:—

I see you have me down on the programme for your convention. I regret very much being unable to attend. We are at present just in the midst of our flow from cotton and all hands are busy. I am trying to keep up with 300 nuclei and 150 colonies myself, besides office work, allowing the other hands to work the other apiaries, and thus you see I can not possibly get off.

Now a few words as to the disposal of a crop of honey: The first thing a bee-keeper should do

is to make the best use of his home market. When his crop amounts to more than this he had better sell straight to some bee-keeping neighbor who has a shipping trade on honey. In case his crop amounts to enough to pay him he should go out as a drummer, selling to merchants and wholesalers, or if he is a very busy man or not much of a salesman it will pay him, if he has a large crop, to employ a drummer to sell for him. Let sending honey on commission be your last resort. It is seldom satisfactory to the bee-keeper, as there is too much room for the operation of dishonesty. It is trusting the commission-man too far. Of course all honey should be put up in regular size packages, such as are used at present by our extensive apiarists.

Wishing you all success and begging the secretary's pardon for this scribbling with a pencil, I am

Fraternally Yours,

H. H. HYDE.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Letters are pouring in from all sides, wishing to know if we were in the storm of the 8th of this month. We are happy to be able to inform all of our friends that we were only in the edge of it and no damage was done here. We had some friends that were in the worst of it and lost all they had.

My Experiences.

BY T. P. ROBINSON.

(Continued from June number.)

The spring of '94 was a good one for bees and honey, as outlined in "My Experiences" in June number of THE QUEEN. After my most remarkable failure in transferring the hive of bees I was so cowed that I was almost persuaded that I could not work bees and that there was no use in trying. For weeks I felt just like I used to when papa would visit the orchard to see how nicely his sprouts were growing and bring one along in order to see how tough they were by trying them on me. Pa was a pretty good fellow, but I wasn't a pretty good boy, so I needed sprouting sometimes, at least pa thought so. I never did feel just right after a real good sprouting. It isn't necessary to try to describe just how a fellow feels after his pa has waltzed him around with a peach-tree switch. You all know. Now I felt just this way, after my experience in transferring. I was whipped badly. I felt it so strongly that I would not go to my beeyard for some days, but by and by I became more courageous and went to see about my bees, feeling very fearful to touch them lest I get into trouble again and lose

more of them. I just went out and looked at them occasionally and each time found them to be strong colonies and working nicely.

The spring was seasonable, with a very fine crop of horsemint, which was doing well. About the 20th of May I could smell new honey when passing my apiary. I was now enthused again and felt my former buoyancy in the bee-business. I was well aware that I had had a few reverses and successes in the bee line and that despair now would not do and was very unmanly to say the least of it. I watched my bees closely now, to get the honey that I knew was coming in and would be a remuneration for my trouble. By and by my bees were ready to rob and I proceeded to remove some very nice comb honey. I sold my honey at about 8 cts. per pound, and when my revenue from it began to come in I felt very proud and encouraged. I continued to remove nice comb honey until I had obtained and sold over \$50.00 worth. It is useless now to say that I was very happy. I had no swarms at all this year and a great desire for increase in bees seized me. As I had read about artificial swarming, in A B C, I decided that I would review up and attempt to make a swarm or two. I was not certain that I could do it,

so I hesitated to try, but I knew full well that if I desired to advance in apiculture I must try it. So at about the close of the honey-season I took an empty hive, removed about half of the brood and combs of a prosperous colony to it, then removed the old hive some distance away and placed the new one in its place. I did not move the old one far enough away however, so in the course of two or three days the bees returned to the old stand. I had failed again, and marked another failure to my credit. I now decided that my A B C book on bee-culture was only a theory and not fit for practice at all. I now entirely lost faith in all my bee literature and decided to go it alone and "find out something new." I did not go very far to find it, as my readers will see presently. I had always been something of an experimentalist and had met with reasonable success, but this bee-business wouldn't work any way I tried it.

One day, shortly after my disastrous effort at artificial swarming, I was prowling through my bees and found a stand that was queenless, at least I concluded that it was, as there was no brood of any age to be seen anywhere and the colony was small besides. I had read that if a frame of brood was put in the hive the bees would

raise themselves a queen, so after much awkward and laborious effort I succeeded in exchanging a frame from my queenless colony for one that was full of eggs and young bees. Now I watched very closely, every few days, to see if a queen-cell would appear. I had never seen a queen-cell and didn't see one then. The queen-cell never appeared, that I could tell, so in due time all the bees were hatched out. Now I waited fifteen or sixteen days to see if eggs would appear in the combs, thinking that perhaps I had overlooked the cell or that it was not absolutely necessary to have one, as my book said, for I had worked nothing that they advocated and therefore had no faith in their theories, but the eggs did not appear. I almost looked my eyes out, but I could find no queen. I now concluded that perhaps I was mistaken about there being a queen there at all, so I exchanged combs again, giving the bees some more brood. I had identically the same result as before. No queen-cell appeared and in due time all the brood was hatched. I looked and looked for my queen, for I knew there was certainly one there, but I could not find her, but because I could not find her was not conclusive evidence that there was no queen there, for I had never found one,

up to that time, in any colony of bees, although I had spent many hours looking for them. I now decided to wait and note results again, so every few days I would visit my stand of bees to see if any eggs would appear. One day, after about two weeks had passed, I was quite happy to learn, upon inspection, that my bees had eggs in their cells. I had one more of my paroxysms of delight and hopefulness. There is no fellow in the world that loves success more than I do, or who enjoys it more than I do. I was proud and delighted now. Raised one queen. Ah, how pleasant the thought! I now watched my stand very often to see how fast my queen would fill up the cells with eggs. The process was a little slow at first, but I saw that every day gave an increase in egg capacity. Some days passed, however, and then I discovered that my queen was laying her eggs by guess, sticking them to the sides of the cells, some at the top, some at the bottom and all the way between, some she stuck in on top of a full cell of pollen and others she stuck on the outside entirely. I thought I had a tripple expansion, double action, compound queen, from the way she was doing business. In short, I was silly enough to think I had a very prolific queen. I kept on

watching and found that the eggs were hatching and living, so I continued to wait and soon saw that my bees were extending every cell containing a bee. I now concluded that in my new queen I had an extra strain of bees. Before very long I saw that there was a number of drones in my hive. I continued to examine them and shortly discovered that everything that was hatching in that hive were drones. I hesitated, stumbled again. Another failure to my credit. I could not tell anything about it. I had read nothing that I could remember that described this case. I did not know where to go to find out the malady or the remedy. I knew that something was wrong, but that was all. I was now called away to teach a music class, on the piano and guitar, during the summer, so went to do that and left the bees to their fate. I returned home in about a month, on a visit, and found that colony of bees on the point of complete extermination. I let them alone and when I returned, some time later, I found them all dead and the combs devoured by moth worms. I had now decided that I could teach music, sing and farm better than I could care for bees. Now, gentle reader and new beginner, I will briefly explain that I saw an old bee-man during the fall

of that year. I explained my case to him and he laughingly told me that I had "fertile workers" in my hive, which was the cause of my trouble. Now, knowing the name of my trouble, I consulted my A B C again for information as to cause and treatment. Now, new beginner, if you ever see anything like this in your apiary go to some good authority on bees and learn about fertile workers and how to serve them, as I haven't time, just here, to rightly deal with them, but will later on.

I will now close this chapter by stating that I had received something like \$75.00 as the result of my bee-keeping, during this year, and lost two stands on account of them being queenless.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

An Overland Journey in Southwest Texas.

BY JOHN W. PHARR.

Thinking that a description of the country would be of interest to some of your many readers we beg leave to report, through your valuable journal, some of the things we saw and the people we met while traveling five hundred miles overland in Southwest Texas. We left home on the ninth of July, for Milano, arriving there on the tenth. In company with E. R.

Jones and his father we started from there to Hutto, Williamson County, Texas, to attend the Central Texas Bee-Keepers' Convention. We reached that place in due time and were made welcome at the home of the Hydes. Here we met many of our old acquaintances and made many new ones among the bee-keepers from different parts of the state. I left Jones and his father in Hutto, on the 14th, and, in company with my brother, set out for his place, six miles northwest of Georgetown, but night came on and the rain began to fall, so we stopped for the night. We had no supper, but notwithstanding that, we did very well until we were awakened by heavy thunder, followed by a tremendous rain, but as soon as it was light we were up and going, by which time the roads were terrible. Just as we reached the Southwest University at Georgetown the rain came down in great torrents. It rained so hard that we had to turn the team crossways of the road and elevate the front wheels to keep our feet dry, as we only had part of the wagon covered. When the rain had abated we proceeded through town, to Dr. Thomas's (a friend of my brother's). Here we were soon called to share with the doctor and his family a warm breakfast which we did enjoy.

We remained here until evening, when we set out for my brother's home, six miles away, reaching there about night. On the morning of the second day, in company with my brother and his wife, we set out for his daughter's, fifteen miles up North Gabriel, where I saw some of the most beautiful scenery, in the way of cliffs and mountains, that it has ever been our lot to see. After enjoying a good dinner with his daughter and family we all set out for a hard-shell Baptist meeting near there. We heard three preachers give their views on fore-ordination and pre-destination. You may guess I was sleepy when I reached my brother's home that night. On the morning of the 18th I said good-bye to my brother's family and, catching on to Bro. C. S. Vicker's wagon, I again returned to Georgetown, where I expected to meet Jones, according to agreement. Not finding him, we called on Dr. Trott. He invited us to his house and we stayed with him that night, and I will say to the brethren of the Church of Christ that if you are ever at Georgetown you should call on him. He and his family know how to make a brother feel at home.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Sad News.

We received the following sad news from Mr. W. M. Gray. May the Lord bless and comfort him and sister Gray and brace them up that they may bear the sorrow that has come to them in the death of their dear daughter. ED.

Orchard, Tex., Sept. 12, 1900.

Dear Bro. Atchley:—Near the middle of the night of September 4th, unwelcome death, in the form of congestive fever, wrested from us our oldest child and only daughter, little Verne, aged six years.

The vacant place at the table, an empty space in the little bed, the silence of a sweet-singing voice oft heard among the wild flowers and the absence of a sweet angelic form in the doorway has changed one of the happiest homes of Earth to one of the saddest.

Our little pet loved flowers so well. We know that she is in the beautiful flower-gardens of heaven and that she is revealing her discoveries to tenderer guardians than we. We know too that she has escaped the trials and sorrows which must come to every human being that crosses the line of responsibility. There are so many precious thoughts along this line, but, Brother, all we can muster fail to suppress the grief of her parents.

W. M. GRAY,
CARRIE E. GRAY.

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
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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, SEPTEMBER, 1900.

This has been the busiest year we have had in years, and there is no prospect for a let up in business now, so we must content ourselves and run right out of one busy year into another.

We are forced to warn our readers against F. A. Lockhart, of Lake George, N. Y. He has been, we are told, getting queens from different parties and failing to make reparation for three or four years. He will get queens one year from one breeder and the next year from another breeder, and to give due warning we make this report. This same party beat us out of considerable money several years ago.

We will be glad to receive any amounts that our friends can and will send in to help those of our bee-keeping friends who lost all they had in the terrible storm a few days ago. They not only lost their bees, but some also lost their houses and all other property. Anything you send us, from 5 cts. up, will be placed where most needed among our suffering bee-brethren. We are glad to be able to report that there was no damage done in Bee County.

A VISIT TO LAWS'S AND ATEN'S APIARIES.

On the morning of the 11th of July, which was a beautiful July day, with the sun shining bright, the writer, Mrs. Atchley, Mr. W. H. Laws and Master Huber Laws boarded Mr. Laws's bee-wagon at Round Rock and proceeded about three miles to the home of Mr. F.

L. Aten, where, the day promising to be a hot one, the women folks concluded to remain. The ladies made arrangements to remain and eat ice cream and peaches, while the writer, W. H. Laws, F. L. Aten, R. B. Leahy, J. B. Salyer and Huber Laws made a straight line for Mr. Laws's out yards. At about 10:30 A. M. we arrived at one of the yards, the one that suffered most during the heavy spring rains, and Mr. Laws had rebuilt till his bees were up in fair shape at that yard. Here we took a few minutes' rest, after counting the colonies in that yard, which numbered about one hundred. From here we struck out for about a four-mile drive to another one of Mr. Laws's out-yards, which was found nestled down on the bank of a creek, right on the prairie, which was a beautiful spot for an apiary. Here we found a fine lot of golden queens, such as Mr. Laws tells you about in his ads. After partially satisfying our desires in looking at that beautiful spot, with its white painted hives set in straight rows, reminding one of a little city, we again boarded the bee-wagon and started out, turning around here and there, going this way, that way and many other ways, going through forty or fifty gateways, more or less, and finally ran up on one of Mr. Aten's

apiaries, under the shade of tall, green elm-trees. It now being about noon, together with the beautiful shade, made the place an inviting one at about that time of the day, and we were not long in deciding to stop. Some of us spread the dinner out upon hives placed in such a manner as to form a camp table, others made coffee and Mr. Aten and the writer fired up the smoker and soon found a nice frame of white honey, which was no job, as most of Mr. Aten's hives were heavy with honey. Such a good dinner as we had, there under the shade of those elms, is not found in every neck of the woods, and we all ate till we were sleepy or lazy, and a pretty fair bee convention was going on as well as dining. When the team had rested well we put out for another one of Mr. Aten's apiaries. Master Huber beat himself out of his job as gate-opener by reaching down and trying to shake hands with a mule, the consequence of which was that he had a swollen hand and his father was forced to open gates. We visited four of Mr. Aten's apiaries and found most of the hives at all the yards heavy with honey and the bees in fine shape. After traveling over hills and vales we came to a store, where Salyer and Laws made an excuse to stop and go in for water,

but as we had plenty of water in the wagon we rather suspicioned something else was what they were after. They remained inside long enough to have drank a bottle of beer and came out with cigars, but we are not going to accuse them of eating or drinking anything while in that store. Proceeding a short distance further we halted at another store, where somebody hallooed out "Watermelons!" and Mr. Laws and Mr. Salyer, we believe it was, quickly made a bee-line for that store and bought the man out of melons, or bought all the poor fellow would sell, and begged him to sell them the rest, as Aten was along, but those farmer store-keepers, out on those prairies, are rather independent and only sell such quantities as they feel like ought to go out at one time, and we had to make out with what we could get. This was just before we reached Mr. Aten's third apiary, and on reaching the beautiful grass-carpeted spot the melons began to pop open till we had spread before us all we could do justice by, unless Salyer and Aten did not get enough. At this apiary Mr. Aten soon found out that some horses, cows, sheep or some other four or two-legged animals had been trying to work the bees for him. Two colonies were turned topsy turvy and the bees were out

of humor about it and soon made us hide out and fire the smoker quickly, but all was soon set aright and no particular harm was done to the colonies. After spending the greater part of the day in looking at Mr. Laws's and Mr. Aten's apiaries, catching horned frogs and bumping around over the rough roads we made a straight shoot for home, or to Mr. Aten's home. Night came on, the moon rose early and was shining bright, just as though she had been ordered for our special benefit, but somehow or other, whether it was passing those stores or what it was that caused it we at first could not tell, but it was sure a fact that there was a perfect cross on the old moon, about the size of a common Catholic church cross. After discussing the matter we found that it was our visions that were changed by looking through the wire cloth of the bee-wagon and that there was no cross on the moon after all. If we should write all that took place that day it would quite fill THE QUEEN, but suffice it to say that we arrived at the home of Mr. Aten that night at about ten o'clock, ate another good meal of Jersey butter, honey and many other good things and retired for the night, to be ready to be at the bee convention at Hutto next morning.

Accidents Explained.

BY. W. T. RAY.

Mr. J. H. Peck, of Manvel, Tex., requests that I explain the accidents published in June number of THE QUEEN.

FIRST ACCIDENT:—I went security for a bee-man, a rascal, and of course I had the bill (\$500.00) to pay. He (the rascal) had 73 hives of bees, which I got for my \$500.00. With my very limited experience with bees I certainly felt blue, but I determined that if there was anything in bees I would get it out. So I am in the business to-day with one hundred and twenty hives and eighty-five gallons of honey.

SECOND ACCIDENT:—One of my boys subscribed for THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN several years ago and after he had left the county the editor was kind enough to continue it. So after I became a bee-man I began to read the little bee-book, and the more I read it the more I wanted to read it. It is better than interest on money. So I ordered it continued.

THIRD ACCIDENT:—A bee certainly can see. I saw a feather hanging on a spider web near the entrance of a bee hive and as the wind kept it in motion the bees would jump at it. Try it some time when the bees are in full training watching robbers.

FOURTH ACCIDENT:—Transferring. This is of more importance than all the rest. I bought ten old-time cross-stick hives and of course I wanted them in framed hives, but, like all new beginners, I wanted more bees, so I decided to let them swarm before I transferred them. Well, they began to swarm. One swarmed, but the queen could not fly, so I grabbed up my framed hive and put the queen on the entrance board. A few bees soon found her, but not enough to do anything, so I resolved to experiment a little. I placed a queen-excluder over my framed hive and set the old cross-stick hive on top of it, so everything went on as if nothing had happened, and in thirty days I removed the old cross-stick hive with very little honey and no young bees, so I got the idea of transferring as follows: Take a frame hive, well-filled with frames and foundation, place it where the old hive was, lay the old hive down about eighteen inches from the new one and take the head off of it and smoke all the bees out into the new hive. Then remove the cap from the framed hive and put your queen-excluder on it. Now place old gum on that, after being sure that it is beetight, so the bees will be forced to work through the new hive. After twenty-five days take off the old gum and the queen-excluder and put on the cap

and all is well. I prefer one frame of brood in the beginning, especially in cool weather.

FIFTH ACCIDENT:—Two queens in one hive. I was trying to prevent swarming by exchanging the combs, placing brood, queen and all above a queen-excluder. By accident I left a queen-cell below the excluder. The next thing I noticed was hybrid workers, and on examination I found two queens at work, one above and one below, so I was sure I had learned something.

SIXTH ACCIDENT:—I had one hive of bees that the web-worms bothered, so I finally killed the old queen and introduced a good-working queen, and in twenty-five days everything was clean and all right. The lesson learned was that it was my business to keep good queens and let the bees see after the worms. No exceptions to this rule.

SEVENTH ACCIDENT:—My extra-fine queen that I wanted to rear some young queens from began preparing to swarm, and as I didn't want her to I decided to try an experiment. Here it is: Take all the brood and exchange it for super frames, being sure you leave the queen in the bottom. Put on your queen-excluder and of course the queen will be bound to start as a new beginner. The above method can only be worked with extracting super.

Georgetown, Texas, July 15, 1900.

A Report.

As I am as yet only a beginner in bee-keeping I can't tell much of my experiences, so I will simply tell you something of the condition of our bees. I tend to my father's bees and my brother has some of his own. My brother has ten hives and I have ten, all in frame-boxes. This is the first year that I am actively engaged in bee-keeping. I began with four hives this spring, caught five swarms and then did not let them swarm any more. In June I ordered two untested Italian queens from The Jennie Atchley Co., doubled one of the colonies, introduced the queens and they already have hatched brood.

We had plenty of rain on the 13th, 14th and 15th of this month and we expect a fine summer crop, as cotton is in full bloom now and will stay so for several weeks, and after this rain the elm will come out, and many weeds, especially the broom-weed.

I think I will close, as I don't want to take away so much space. Maybe somebody else with more experience has something to tell us. Hoping that we all, as the prospects are now, will have success this year, I remain,

MORITZ ROMPEL,

Bulverde, Bexar Co., Tex., July 17, 1900.

OUR SCHOOL.

Mrs. JENNIE ATCHLEY,
INSTRUCTOR.



Inclosed find order for one dollar, for which give me credit on next year's subscription to THE QUEEN, and also send me, at your earliest convenience, one untested 5-band queen, as I have lost the last one I got from you. Be sure to have the wire cloth large enough to cover all the cage, for the workers all got out of the last one, between the wire and cage, and the queen got fastened and was nearly dead when I found her. Will the queen feed herself if no workers are present? Will chickens eat bees if confined in the same yard? G. W. HOXIE,

Williams, Oregon, July 25, 1900.

Friend Hoxie:—We are sorry you lost your queen. Yes, the queen can and will feed herself when she is hungry. We have never seen chickens eat live bees. It might be possible that they do, but we rather think chickens would have to be pretty hungry before eating bees. Has any of our readers ever seen chickens eating live bees?

As I am interested in bees and honey to some extent I will ask you a question or two about bees. I ordered a queen from you a short time ago and introduced her to a full colony that was queenless and without comb. They now have the hive two-thirds full of comb and the moth worms are in it. In what way would you get rid of them? They first commenced

at the bottom of the hive and got up into the comb before I knew they were there. I killed them at the bottom. What would be the best way to get them out or kill them? They are in the old-fashioned box hive. By giving me the above information you will do me a favor.

J. F. SMITH, Center, Texas, Aug. 5, 1900.

Friend Smith:—If your colony is weak in bees you had better keep the bottom of the hive clean: Lift up the hive twice a week and clean out all the moths you can. In the first place, you did wrong in not putting your bees in a framed hive. Then you could have moved the combs and kept out the moths much easier. If you can succeed in getting your bees strong and prosperous the moths will not hurt them very much. When bees are only kept on what combs they can cover and take care of they are safe from moths.

I took two frames of honey and brood and gave to the new swarm I told you about. They seem to be doing nicely. I found foul brood in one hive, took it all out and burned it and put the bees in a clean hive that was about half full of honey. Was that the right course to pursue? We have four weak colonies. Please tell me what you think of us uniting them.

Mrs. C. R. WEST,
Waxahachie, Texas, Aug. 17, 1900.

You did as well with the foul brood as any one could have done,

but if it was really *foul* brood what you have done will not stop it. We fear you will have more trouble with it. You can unite your weak colonies all right, by shaking all off the combs into a clean hive, a little before night, and, a few minutes later, giving them the combs you wish them to have, and all will be well. Place all empty combs that you can not use in the united colonies in upper stories, over strong colonies, for protection until you need them.

I want to ask you a question: Why do bees swarm out, at this time of the year, and leave a hive full of honey? Two men have come to me to-day and stated that their bees swarmed out and went off. I asked them if they had framed hives and they said they had not. I could not tell them the reason because I could not look into the hives to determine whether it was the web-worms, the black ants, with which I am bothered a great deal, or they were over-stocked with bees and needed more room. They say the hives are heavy and they can't account for the swarming. One of these men came fifteen miles to see me and the other came eight miles. I told them to watch the manuevers of the bees in said hives, look in the hives the best they could and notice if there were drones flying, in the evening between 3 and 5 o'clock. I asked them if drones were with the outcoming swarms and they said they did not notice. I advised them to put their bees in 8-frame dove-tailed hives, so they could look through them if they were not working right, as I look at mine morning, noon and night,

and if they do not suit my taste in manner and work I go for my smoker and soon put them to rights. Now, if you can answer this swarming question please do so and oblige. J. H. KERSHAW,

Abilene, Texas, Sept. 13, 1900.

Friend Kershaw:—We think, from your statement, that there is nothing wrong except the lack of improved hives and proper management. We hear of fall swarming in many places, and think the swarming you mention is only the same as any other normal swarms. The bees ought to be transferred to frame hives and room provided, which would, in a great measure, stop swarming. It happens, many times, that bees swarm out on account of short stores, robbers, ants and various causes, which swarms we term pauper swarms, but in the case you mention we think it is natural swarming.

✱ W. H. LAWS ✱

Has removed his apiary and entire queen-rearing outfit to Round Rock, Texas, where he will be better prepared to supply his customers with more and better queens than ever before.

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,

W. H. Laws,
Round Rock, Texas.

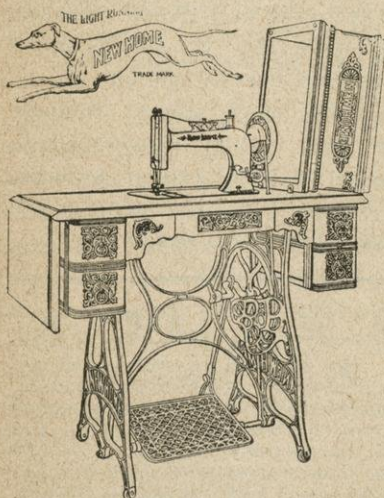
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We have been forced to rise 10 per ct. on hives and frames for 1900. Lumber has advanced and the rise we have made is very slight considering the advance on lumber. All articles that we have advanced on will be mentioned in *THE QUEEN* and 1900 catalogue.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

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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 right angles 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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6-6 Please mention "The Queen."

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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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Emerson Taylor Abbott, Editor.

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The Jennie Atchley Co.,

Beeville, Texas.

LARGE Apicultural Establishment

(Established in 1860)

for the Rearing and Export of queen bees

PURE SELECTED ITALIAN KIND

Cav. Prof. PIETRO PILATI,

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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

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Italian Bees, Full line of bee-keepers' supplies.
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6-8

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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.

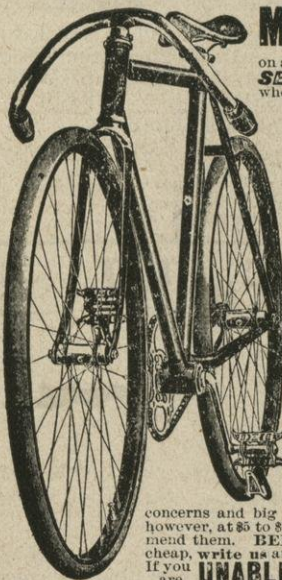
WILLIE ATCHLEY, Beeville, Texas.



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—Address—

LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.



MONTROSE BICYCLE SENT FREE

on approval to your address **WITHOUT A CENT IN ADVANCE.**
SEND US YOUR ORDER, state whether you wish lady's or man's wheel; give color, height of frame and gear wanted and **WE WILL SHIP**

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 **\$16.50** is the greatest bargain in a bicycle ever offered. We guarantee it equal to any \$40 wheel on the market, and you need not accept it nor pay a cent if you do not find it as we represent. We are **EXCLUSIVE BICYCLE MANUFACTURERS** and take this method of quickly introducing our **1900 MODELS**. This offer of a sample wheel at this low price is made to secure a **RIDER AGENT** in each town to represent us and take orders. Our agents make money fast.

SPECIFICATIONS. Frame, 12, 24 or 26 inch; ladies, 22 inch. Best wheel; Shelby seamless tubing with forged connections, flush joints, improved expander device to fasten seat post and handle bar; Royal Arch crown; the celebrated **Mavis** hubs and hanger—the easiest running known; **Record "A"** tires, the best and one of the most expensive tires on the market. The genuine **McMingler Hygienic** saddle; pedals, tools and accessories the best obtainable. Enamelled in black, maroon or coach green, highly finished and ornamented; special finished nickeling on all bright parts. We thoroughly test every piece of material that goes into this machine. Our **binding year's guarantee bond** with each bicycle.

FREE to any one sending the **\$16.50** cash in full with order we will send free a genuine **Burdick** 10,000 mile barrel pattern cyclo-meter; or a high grade floor pump. Your money all back if you are not perfectly satisfied.

CHEAP WHEELS. We do not manufacture the cheap department concerns and big supply houses advertise and sell as high grade. We can furnish them, however, at \$5 to \$7 stripped; or \$9.75 to \$12.50 complete. We do not guarantee nor recommend them. **BEFORE ORDERING** a bicycle of any one else, no matter who or how cheap, **write us** and let us tell you how much we can save you on the same machine.

If you **UNABLE TO BUY** a wheel we can assist you to **EARN A BICYCLE** by distributing catalogues for us a few days. We need one person in each town for this purpose. We have several hundred **SECOND HAND WHEELS** taken in trade which we will close out at \$3 to \$10 each; also some shopworn samples and 20 models very cheap. Send for **Bargain List**. **OUR RELIABILITY** is unquestioned. We refer to any bank or business house in Chicago, or any express or railroad company. We will send you letters of reference direct from the largest banks in Chicago if you wish it.

SEND YOUR ORDER today. This low price and these **special terms** of shipment without deposit will be withdrawn very soon. Give name of this paper.

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

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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-

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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.



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.

New York Quotations.

Receipt of Comb Honey very light. There is a good demand for all grades and we quote as follows:—

Fancy White.....	15 to 16	cts. per lb.
No. 1 Amber.....	13 to 14½	“ “ “
Amber.....	9½ to 11	“ “ “
Buckwheat, Unglassed,...	10	“ “ “
“ Glassed or Cartons...	11	“ “ “
White Extracted in barrels...	7 to 7½	c. lb.
Light Amber Ext. in bbls...	6½ to 7	c. lb.
Buckwheat Ext. in kegs...	5½ to 6	c. lb.

Bees-Wax in good demand at 28 cents per pound.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & CO.,
 Franklin, West Broadway & Varick Sts.,
 Sept. 18, 1900. New York City.

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6-8

Please mention THE QUEEN.

SAN ANTONIO INTERNATIONAL FAIR

OPENS OCTOBER 20,

Closes November 2, 1900.

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,

Beeville, Texas.