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—THE—

SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

—PUBLISHED BY—

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY COMPANY,

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, : : : : FEBRUARY, 1900.

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Round Rock, Texas.

6-9

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Published Monthly.

Devoted to the Exchange of Thoughts on Apiculture.

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Vol. V.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, FEBRUARY, 1900.

No. 10.

Selection of the Hive.

BY L. STACHELHAUSEN.

At present some signs indicate that in the near future the American bee-keepers will gradually change their opinion about the best hive.

About fifteen years ago J. Heddon rendered prominent the advantages of a horizontally divisible brood-chamber, and described his hive, for which he secured a patent. This principle was not entirely new; in England, as well as in Germany, hives consisting of a number of stories were used, with and without frames, long ago. I myself handled such hives more than thirty years ago, but the bee-keepers have lost sight of them by using other hives which were recommended as better. No doubt the combination of the Heddon hive is original. I believe this hive would be used more if it was not patented. It has the same fate as the Langstroth hive.

Let this be as it may, one thing I believe is that this hive has gradually revolutionized the opinions about hives. Some years ago it was taken as a dogma that a 10-

frame Langstroth hive was of the right size. Dadant was speaking for larger hives and larger frames, but could get but little attention. Heddon, too, made his hive of the same capacity as the 10-frame L. hive. Much was said about contraction of the brood nest for comb honey production and it was estimated that one of the main advantages of the Heddon hive was that it could be contracted easily. The 10-frame hive, if not contracted, was not satisfactory for comb honey, and more than eight frames were seldom used in them. This caused the appearance of the 8-frame dovetailed hive, in 1889, because it could be made cheaper and it was supposed that it would need no contraction.

It has taken exactly ten years to find out that this hive is too small, and even some prominent bee-keepers are still defending bravely the lost cause of the small hive, against all proofs and reasonings. Now please do not talk much about the fast advancement we make in bee-culture. To get at the conclusions which Dadant made about thirty years ago we have made a big step backward from ten to eight frames and now

we make too big a step forward, using two 8-frame hives as double-deckers. If this hive is not a horizontally divisible brood-chamber I do not know what to call it.

Next, the advantages of closed end frames, compared with the loose hanging frames, were discussed. Before the Heddon hive it was considered blasphemy if anybody had an objection to the loose frame. J. Hoffman tried, at that time, to introduce his frames, but could not succeed. Finally, to get a fixed frame, this same Hoffman frame was accepted, and is in general use now. Why this kind of frame is estimated as the best I do not know. At present the closed end frames seem to gain favor.

The coming hive will be one with a large divisible brood-chamber. How it will be constructed, in detail, we can not tell now, but this is less important.

Such hives are used already. The 8-frame dovetailed hive, used two stories high for brood-chamber, is no doubt a good all-purpose hive, but it is probably a little too large. This will be no disadvantage for spring development, but if a swarm is hived into a single story will the bees build out the eight frames with natural combs all worker cells? I would prefer a smaller space for this purpose.

Another objection is that the hive has not much top surface. The Danzenbaker hive, having ten frames and the same capacity, is better in this respect. Again, the 8-frame hive of the same capacity is too high for extracted honey, and it is difficult to get the honey from the hive without it being mixed with brood. It is said that the 8-frame hive is cheaper. If you take any price list and compare the prices of an 8-frame and a 10-frame hive of the same construction you will find that the 10-frame hive is *cheaper per cubic inch of capacity or per frame*; and this is right too, because it takes less material and less labor per frame to make them than it does to make 8-frame hives.

If two extracting supers 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. high, with ten frames each, are used for the brood-chamber we will have the same capacity that Dadant recommends. This hive is right in size, has a good top surface and the honey can be taken off, for extracting, without brood. This hive is recommended by Scholl, of Hunter, Texas. A few changes are necessary to make it a practical hive, but we will consider them later.

A hive that fills the same desires is the Heddon hive, if made for ten frames instead of eight.

I have used a hive of about the

same capacity, with ten loose hanging, but self-spacing frames, since 1883, and call it the *Bexar* hive. (These frames are 5 inches high, but I would make them $5\frac{3}{8}$ now, if I had to start anew.) The spacing is very simple and is fixed on the rabbet. I will describe it some other time.

These three hives are practically the same, the only difference being the way in which the frames are fixed.

If a larger brood-chamber is desired we can use the Danzenbaker or Dr. Tinker's nonpareil hive with ten frames.

One objection to these shallow frames is raised by Dadant, who says that the wood and the bee-space in the middle of the brood-nest is a hindrance to the queen, and consequently the advantages of a large hive are lost, partially at least. In Germany, where two-story brood-chambers are used extensively, the same objection was raised. This caused me to observe very close, during ten years, a large number of hives. Colonies that occupied three Bexar stories were, on an average, as strong and had given me as much honey as those in 10-frame L. hives, which I had enlarged by adding one of these shallow stories. I always had brood in two, many times in three, stories, and I observed the

brood-nest many times and nearly always found brood *of the same age* in frames one above the other. This proves that the queen passed this space at least once every day, so it can not be a great hindrance to her. But one thing is necessary for this: The top-bar and bottom-bar of the frames must be $\frac{7}{8}$ in. only. I used, in some stories, the Hoffman frames, with top-bars one and one-sixteenth inches wide, and these colonies were far behind all others, in strength as well as in the honey crop.

The only purpose of these wide top-bars is the prevention of burr-combs. They are all right for this purpose, but are not necessary for shallow frames. If the bee-space between the upper and lower frames is not too large we will have no trouble with burr-combs.

We space our frames $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches. If we use $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide top-bars we have a space of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch between the top-bars, but if one and one-eighth or one and one-sixteenth in. wide top-bars are used this space is reduced to five-sixteenths or one-fourth inch, and this acts like a queen-excluding honey-board. Besides this, we can not see the combs through these small spaces. To make the matter still worse the bees fill up this space with brace-combs. I estimated them as a nuisance and cut the top-bars down

to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, with a pocket-knife, as soon as I had to handle one of the frames.

The division-board, or follower, can not be used in the 10-frame hive. There is no room for it and it is not necessary either. Probably springs could be used to press the frames together, like in the section supers.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Lost 22 Colonies out of 29.

Friend Atchley:—No, I am not dead nor mad either, but say, I am very busy all the time, and as I seldom have any writing to do, I just keep putting off writing to you; but as I am a cranky sort of a fellow you will have to put up with my irregularity.

What did the bees do in 1899? Well, the first thing they did was 22 out of 29 "went dead" during the February blizzard. How is that for prosperity? The next thing they did was to build up slowly, through fruit bloom, and as our clover flow was "nix" I just reasoned as follows: "On September 1st the heartsease will open, so on or about July 15 I will divide four of them and build them up, in six weeks, for the *sure flow of heartsease*."

So that is the way I did, leaving two weak ones and the best one

whole, to see which would pay best. Well, the flow opened on August 15 (two weeks ahead of time) and lasted about six weeks. The result was that I got 600 lbs. of fine honey that sold lively at 15 lbs. for \$1.00. I also got 8 lbs. of fine wax.

I now have eleven extra strong colonies, well packed in chaff, and each with 35 lbs. of honey, and if they do not show up in the spring it will not be my fault.

The divided colonies paid far the best, not counting the increase, and if I had taken the winter stores from one-half of the divided ones and doubled them back you see I would have had 740 lbs. from seven hives, but no increase.

This year I filled about 50 L. frames with Dadants' extra thin surplus foundation (Weed process) and got nice worker combs. I put a number 9 wire through the middle of the frame and supported it in the middle with a number 30 wire. I fastened one sheet to the top-bar and another to the number 9 wire by wrapping the edge around the wire and rubbing it down smooth. They stood extracting all right, in fact, better than several old unwired combs, which broke out.

The last extracting was so thick that I had to warm it up before I could get it out of the combs.

Say, friend Hyde, I have not forgotten you, and some of these days I am going to write for that sample of Southern honey. No, friend A., I guess I did not have sense enough to taste the samples of honey in that hundred nuclei, but I did taste some from Brookfield, Mo., and it was about fourth rate. But never mind, I have tasted worse right here at home.

Can any one tell me who ever nailed up a brood-frame with *common pins*? I want to see him very much. Let me tell you he will look tough when I get through with him (unless I decide to arbitrate when I see him). You see, the way of it was this: I was holding up a big fat frame of nice honey, last September, by one end of the top-bar, while I brushed the bees off, when rip it went, and I held the top-bar, while 8 lbs. of nice honey lay in the dirt. On looking I found that the top-bar was fastened on with *pins* and the bottom-bar with 4 d. nails. Now, I have had combs from so many that I have no idea who nailed the frame that way, but it was not a bee crank. The crankiest kind of a crank would have known better than that.

BEE CRANK.

Feeding a Queen.

BY CLAIRE CLAXTON.

Apiculture has proved one of the fascinating pursuits in the animal world. The habits of bees have furnished columns of interesting matter and yet much fine knowledge of the ugly little honey makers, their quaint customs and mode of living, belong to a primitive race of country folk, who dwell remote from cities and have neither sufficient intellect nor energy to tell half the interesting anecdotes of the cell makers that have become theirs by inheritance and observation.

"Do you know how they train a queen?" asked a bonnetted old country woman of me one day, as she changed the position of her snuff stick from one side of the mouth to the other. "You know that they have a woman ruler and won't allow no other?" she continued. I nodded my affirmative, making a mental note of the fact to give to the women suffragists.

"Well," she continued, "the throne doesn't come down from mother to daughter, as in kingdoms, but the working bees elect their own queen."

"They are very democratic then, like we are," I put in, "and have their say as to whom shall govern them."

Bees-wax is again tending upward, and we will allow 26 cts., in trade, for fair average wax, delivered here, until further notice.

"That's so," she responded, "but they don't go about it in the same way. You see when this hive gets too full, the working bees know that it's time to look about for another queen. They must have a new hive and so I put one up for them. They understand and go about training a queen that shall be royal enough to rule them."

"So they make a robe of honey ermine and put it on the shoulders of the prettiest girl bee who receives the popular vote?" I suggested.

"They don't do any such thing," with a gesture of disgust. "They pick out a larva and begin to feed it with the queerest food you ever saw. They get it from certain flowers and never use it in the making of honey comb. Only once do they seek such sweetness and then 'tis on an occasion like this. They put the little living germ off to itself and nourish it on this food. We bee tenders call it the 'royal jelly.' Whenever we see this performance going on we know that very soon the old queen will be the dowager and that the new hive is to be occupied. As soon as the larva reaches its proper strength it is carried by the bees to their new home as ruler and the throne and sceptre is given her. This 'royal jelly' never makes its

appearance again until a like occasion calls for it. We call this feeding the queen."

We clip the above from "Boyce's Monthly." We hardly know which of the two played the biggest part of a fool, but we are inclined to place that title upon the seemingly egotistical Claire Claxton. People that run down other folk, rob trains and crack safes are usually called sharpers, but we rather think a more appropriate title would be "fools for the want of sense." ED.

The Industrious Bees.

BY THOS. P. ROBINSON.

I stood out in my apiary
And watched my busy bees,
As gracefully they rose and flew
Among my orchard trees.

They soar and roam the prairies wide
With willing wings quite fleet,
They alight on flowers of many bushes
To bring home nectar sweet.

They go into their busy hives
Their treasures there to store,
They take a rest and greet their friends
And then go out for more.

Tire, to them, seems all unknown,
And busy though they be
In working hard their short lives through
A "Thank you" hardly see.

Give them a home of hive and frames
And to work then they will go,
They'll 'range all in their palace home
And their labors on us 'stow.

A wondrous household then are they
Submitting to a fate [stores
That robs them of their hard-earned
And all their vast estate.

Three Innocent Sufferers.

We give the following incident in order to try to show how, in one little transaction, at least three people suffer, and yet every one of them are honest and sincere. It will show what a queen breeder must contend with and how he is called on to suffer losses while yet he is not at fault. The name of the party making complaint will be withheld and we are sure he will not object to the publicity given here concerning the matter. For several years we have filled queen orders for Chas. Dadant & Son and we mail the queens direct to their customers. The following will explain the balance:—

Messrs. Dadant & Son,
Hamilton, Ills.

Gentlemen:—The replace queen came, but was not fertilized. She was in the hive four days before the bees would accept her. She was fertilized here five days later. So you see I am not one whit better off now than when I ordered her. I do not blame you for it, for I know you get them from Texas and do not see them. Such a thing would end our business deals if I considered that you had done it yourself, for I told you that I wanted her to breed from, as I was going to purify my bees. I have some good Italians, some

pure blacks and some of all grades between. So you may see that a maiden queen, sent me from Texas, is not what I want. If you have had to pay for the dead queen and for this one also, it is quite enough for you to do, and I can't ask another, although I consider that I have next to nothing for my \$1.50. You ought to at least notify your men in Texas of their mistake, whatever it was.

Respectfully Yours,

Here is Dadants' reply to their customer:—

Dear Sir:—Your favor to hand. We will see that you get another queen, but we wish to say to you that we are under the impression that the queen which you saw fertilized is not the same one that you received. We have raised queens and sold queens, in the olden times, by the thousands, and we have never seen a virgin queen accepted at all by a colony. We are of the opinion that your colony had a young queen and that this was why the bees would not accept the other; and to us it is quite probable that the introduced queen got killed by the bees who reared the other before this one was received. As a matter of course, it is next to impossible to make sure of anything positive when intro-

ducing queens. We have a number of times introduced Italian queens and within a week after found a black or a hybrid queen in the same hive when we were sure we had killed the old one. There is more chance for such accidents at this time than at any other because the bees are all the time trying to swarm. We will see that you get satisfaction any how. The Atchley folks are very reasonable, but we are willing to lose something ourselves in this unlucky circumstance.

Yours Truly,

CHAS. DADANT & SON.

Here is what Dadant & Son wrote us concerning the matter:—

The J. Atchley Co.:

Gents:—Inclosed find a letter from ——— and a copy of our answer to him. Now, we know the man is in earnest, even if he is mistaken, and we want him satisfied, so please send him a tested queen again and charge us the least you can for this queen. There are plenty of such unpleasant occurrences in the queen business and that is one reason why we have quit rearing queens ourselves.

Yours Truly,

CHAS. DADANT & SON.

Well, we all divided up the matter and all bore some loss. We trust that beginners especially may learn a lesson here. Ed.

BEE TALK.

BY H. H. HYDE.

Mr. Louis Scholl (page 240 Jan. QUEEN), in describing his method of using brushed swarms, tells how he got left by having 105 tall sections filled with brood and leaves the impression that he favors the use of queen-excluders. Never, never, Louis. Just give the bees two shallow cases and no sections; then, a day or two later, remove the lower case and put on sections and there will be no trouble. If queen-excluders are to be used at all only put them on for a few days, or until the bees get the combs pretty well drawn out, and then remove them. Queen-excluders are indispensable in queen-rearing and can, in a few other instances, be used to advantage by the practical bee-keeper, but in their indiscriminate use, especially by amateurs, they are the greatest curse of modern bee-keeping; in fact, they are robbing bee-keepers out of many thousands of pounds of honey annually. I have many reasons for these views and will give them in some future article.

There has been quite a discussion in the different bee journals lately in regard to the best way of getting unfinished sections cleaned out, there being quite a difference

of opinion. My plan is: Dispose of, by selling for a little less money, all sections having $\frac{2}{3}$ of a pound or more of honey in them. Set the balance in supers out in the open, leaving only room enough for the entrance of one or two bees at a time. The result will be that the sections will be cleaned out without any robbing. These sections with comb in them are as good as money in the bank to the bee-keeper, for use as bait sections the next season.

Ira Barber (page 10 Jan. *Review*), gives some pretty strong testimony in regard to bees going long distances for honey and to storing a surplus when pasturage was from four to ten miles from home. If so it goes against the books and veterans. Who is wrong?

R. C. Aikin (Jan. *Progressive*), lays great stress on the importance of selling extracted honey in the candied form. He uses wooden pails that cost very little and likes to put it up this way and let it candy, especially for his home trade, which is very large. I argue with him on two points at least. I verily believe that bee-keepers have paid too little attention to the working up of a home market. Besides giving your neighbors and friends the most wholesome sweet in the world you

are cultivating an appetite for honey, and last, but not least, you are filling your pocket-book.

First, give the people a good article of honey. Do not foolishly send to the big cities all your best honey and then try to sell your poor grades to your home people. No wonder it is so hard for some bee-keepers to sell honey at home! Give your home customers at least a part of your best grades and you will cease complaining so much about it being so hard to sell honey at home.

Now, as to candied honey, people are gradually being educated to the fact that all pure honey will candy at the approach of cold weather and are learning to eat candied honey and like it too, in fact some will call for it. Only recently a lady called and asked if we had any more sugared honey (meaning candied honey) like that we sold to one of her neighbors. You see she had only just found out that candied honey was better than liquid honey. I believe the day is not far distant when bee-keepers can sell all their extracted honey in candied form. Then all such things as furnaces for reliquidating honey will be things of the past.

Then again, it is to be hoped that a pure food bill will be passed making it a capital offense to adul-

terate extracted honey unless it is plainly branded just what it is. When this is done and newspapers cease publishing such notorious untruths about honey there will be quite a new era in bee-keeping. Quite fortunately for Southern bee-keepers, they are learning how to produce chunk comb honey and how to sell it in tin cans. This style of producing and marketing honey bids fair to outstrip all else here in the South.

Hutto, Texas, Feb. 5, 1900.

Bro. Hyde:—We beg to call your attention to the absoluteness of one of your assertions, in which you seem to want to leave the impression that ALL pure honey will granulate. Some honey does not granulate, even though it is pure, for we have known some to remain liquid for years, but MOST pure honey will granulate.

Ed.

Tasteless Bees-Wax, etc.

BY H. M. JAMESON.

“We wish to remind Mr. Jameson that any substance that can not be dissolved by saliva is tasteless.” “E. Pluribus Unum.” No single mind was ever so fertile as to conceive of so much in one sentence that was true. This wise saying is from the pen of Mr. W. M. Gray. Such a man must (as he says) be of Ohio stock, and born a long time ago. It takes

time and science to get at such depths. Then bees-wax is tasteless because saliva will not disintegrate it? In that case spruce gum, rubber plates used in dentistry, green corn and a host of other things and substances must also be tasteless. I would suggest that Mr. Gray bite a chunk out of an old gum boot, note what effect saliva has upon it after a half-hours’ mastication, and see how tasteless it is. “Tastes of individuals differ.” In this he is correct too. Horace Greeley once said: “One per cent. of the men of the American Nation have a taste for seeing their pictures in print, The other ninety-nine would not relish it.”

Well, ignorance and depravity have led me to eat a whole pound of comb honey this evening, and chewed the wax too, taste or no taste.

Friends of Beeville:—My heart goes out to you in your affliction. I trust that ere this you are all enjoying good health and as I sit here alone I ask my God to bring you all back to health and happiness.

Southern California is threatened with another dry season. Our bees are doing fine. They have gathered some honey all fall and winter from willow and lemon blooms. The full combs of honey

they had in the fall have not been touched.

Frank Benton sent me twenty-four Carniolan queens in November and December. The colonies containing them are all Carniolans now. The queens are very prolific. Such brood-nests I never saw in mid-winter. How they will conduct themselves later on a little time will tell.

How is it that you are not catching on to the phonetic spelling? It seems that you are not floating along with the other bee journals. I think I can see the hand that pulls THE QUEEN along the tide. It may not be so muscular as some of the others, but its compass is fixed. Corona, Cal., Feb. 5, 1900.

Bro. J.:—We truly feel like calling you "brother." We appreciate your kind and comforting words and prayers. The editor is once more able to push a pencil, feebly but earnestly. We wish to thank all that have administered to us kind words, sympathy and prayers for our welfare, and they have been many. Our room was refreshed daily with rich and fragrant ferns and roses, during our sickness, by our loving friends and neighbors. We think the phonetic spelling at least ten steps backward. We do not like to fall on our heads to read "pusht" and THE QUEEN says NO. We hope you may have a good honey crop. Ed.

We call your attention to the ad of F. L. Aten, which you will find in this issue. Mr. Aten is reliable and will treat you right. Ed.

A Trying Season in Australia.

We have been experiencing a very trying season. The bees were in excellent condition all through the winter and gathered every fine day. During spring months it was cold and hot alternately and so changeable that, although everything betokened a splendid season, the weather has brought all to naught. I lost many young queens at mating time, about 75 per cent. during September and October, though I could get fine cells built. Nuclei swarm out frequently and you know what that means. The weather has been general all over our island continent, so there will be a great scarcity of honey. This has also affected our supply business. Swarms were frequent in September, but there are none now. We have been sending the *Australian Bee-keeper* regularly and hope you have received same. With kind remembrances to all and wishing all a merry Christmas and prosperous and happy New Year.

W. S. PENDER,
West Maitland, N. S. W., Dec. 18, 1899.

Friend Pender:—We are indeed sorry to learn that your season turned out badly. We too got but little honey. We only sold about 40,000 lbs., when we ought to have gotten 100,000 lbs. Queen-rearing went pretty well though, as you know a heavy flow is not best for rearing queens, but we had a moderate flow most all of 1899. Thanks for kind words. We wish you a prosperous 1900. Ed.

Sour Pollen—Its Cause.

BY L. L. SKAGGS.

Last year was almost a failure. It was too dry. I only got fifteen pounds of honey per colony. I think this year will be a good year for all kinds of crops. We have had more rain this winter than we have had in ten years in the same length of time. The ground is covered with weeds now, while at this time last year there were no weeds to be seen. It is warm and raining to-day.

My bees were affected the same as L. B. Smith's last spring. I lost 31 colonies. Some strong colonies would die in about three days. Nearly all of my bees were affected more or less. It looked like I was going out of the bee business. I think sour pollen was the cause of the trouble. We had a cloudy damp spell for two or three weeks and my hives were on the ground. As soon as I got my hives elevated and they got plenty of sunshine the bees got well. Sour food in winter or in the breeding season don't set well with bees. If we could keep our hives dry all the time I believe our bees would be healthier. Can't some one tell us of a practical way to keep them dry. A shed or house will do it, but they have one great fault, and that is the loss of queens.

Llano, Tex., Jan. 9, 1900.

Who can tell us more about sour pollen and damp hives. Let us find the cause of this malady if possible. Ed.

Leaving California.

Inasmuch as I expect to go out of the bee business and will probably leave this vicinity in the early spring I would like to have you stop sending THE QUEEN. If I am in arrears please send me the bill and I will pay you. I sent my bees to Utah last spring. They nearly payed expenses. They are there now, but I shall sell them. We have had no rains as yet, in this vicinity, and it looks a little doubtful whether we will have any rain or not and crops are too uncertain here. I have only had one *good* year and three fair years in nine, so I think I will quit and leave.

H. J. BOREE,

Acton, Cal., Dec. 27, 1899.

Not a Pound of Honey.

I guess you would like to hear from this locality. Well, we have not got a pound of honey this season. It has been very dry, but I think the bees gathered enough stores from broom-weed to carry them through. This year has been bad for bees, but, as the Irishman said, "We will spit on our hands and try again." Such is life in beedom.

We will say to Mrs. Jennie that we have a little new-comer girl at our home and the better half, in looking up a name, said Jennie Atchley would just suit and I think so too, so I guess that will be the name for the little bee-keeper.

I will close by wishing success to THE QUEEN and its many readers.

J. C. BEAVER,

Auburne, Texas, Dec. 22, '99.

Mrs. Atchley wishes to thank you for the high compliment, and when little Jennie is five years old she must have a fine queen bee. Keep it in mind. We wish little Jennie to grow up and be a honey-suckle in the family and an honor to her parents.

Ed.

From Australia.

I take the pleasure of writing you these few lines to let you know how bee-keeping is getting on about here. I think this is going to be a very good season and I hope it will be the same with you. There are a lot of people going in for bees about this part and we are all trying to see who has the best bees. I have had queens from four different apiaries and gave 5 s. apiece for them, but I don't know which is the best, as yet.

GEORGE ARMOUR,

Colbitty, New South Wales, Oct. 18, 99.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

..ASSISTED BY..

WILLIE, CHARLIE AND AMANDA ATCHLEY.

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

Terms of Subscription.

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Three months, trial trip, -	.25
Three back numbers, all different, -	.10
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Advertising Rates.

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" " " year, - -	10.00

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

General Instructions.

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

Address all communications to

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

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

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, FEB., 1900.

Bees killed their drones the last of January, but new ones will be hatching in a few days.

Mrs. Atchley is now able to be among the bees again and she will

run the home queen-rearing yard this season.

It is again pouring down rain this the 5th day of February, which is fine for this part of the country, as it comes just in time to keep vegetation booming.

Horsemint is farther advanced than we remember it ever being before at this time of the year. It will measure six inches high now, Feb. 12, and if no freezing weather comes it will be in bloom by the middle of March, which will be at least a month earlier than usual.

We have at last had a light freeze. It came on January 30th. We had ice and frost and vegetation got nipped. It soon turned warm and the bees are gathering honey and pollen in a hurry. Wild currants are in bloom all over the country and it takes almost a zero freeze to hurt them.

There seems to be great activity among the bee-keeping fraternity and a general good prospect is the watch-word all over the country with the exceptions of some portions of Southern California where sufficient rain has not yet fallen to insure a good crop of honey, but at present bees are doing well even there.

We have the only genuine Cyprian bees in the United States, so far as we know. We received a fresh importation from Cypress last summer and they are fine queens indeed. Those who have been inquiring about them can have either tested or untested at any time at the same price as other queens.

We desire to again state that it is very important that you put your name and address on each shipment of bees-wax you send us, to avoid delay and trouble. Tell how much you send and how it is sent. Please do not say, "We ship you some wax to-day," and nothing more, as we are left to guess too much.

It is not only candied extracted honey that is nice, but one of the nicest sweets in the world, to our palate, is candied bulk comb honey. It is good and will make a sweet chew of wax, and a slice of it with bread is good enough for a king or queen. Let us urge the use of both comb and extracted honey in candied form.

O. P. Hyde & Son have invented a foundation fastener, for fastening foundation in frames, which can be adjusted to suit any kind of frame. From their description we are led to believe that they have the best machine for fastening foundation in frames ever in-

vented. We will soon test them and report further on them. Write O. P. Hyde & Son, Hutto, Texas, for prices.

We wish to thank those of our subscribers who responded to our call a month or so past, and we trust that all who owe anything on their subscription will be kind enough to send in their little balances. If you do not know what you are due just send us a dollar and we will push your names up another year and notify you of the date until which your subscription is paid and this keep things so pleasant!

The fruit and vegetable growers of this section have just closed a very interesting and profitable meeting. We note that they have fallen in line with the bee-keepers in the matter of selling their products, as they have resolved to sell outright, and not ship on commission, as that kind of business has proven very unsatisfactory. We would advise all bee-keepers to sell honey, when it is possible to do so, rather than ship it on commission, and *don't forget your home markets.*

We are dusting and cleaning up our queen-rearing hives and getting them in place. At our large

yards we will have a nucleus behind each strong colony and keep it fed up from the mother or strong colony. When a tested queen is wanted we cage her out of the strong colony and introduce the untested queen from the nucleus, but when untested queens are wanted we take them from the nuclei. This is a noble plan of running a profitable queen and honey business in the same yard.

Well, after being down just one month, with fever, ye editor is again able to be up and do some work. I desire to thank my many friends, far and near, for their kind sympathy and prayers, and I desire to express my gratitude to the friends who have so kindly attended my bedside and cheered me with kind words and beautiful flowers. My room had a fresh bouquet of beautiful roses and ferns daily, which was refreshing indeed. I feel very thankful to the Lord that I am again able to be up. One hardly knows how to appreciate health until after they have been sick.

We regret that we are forced to give the Doland Art Co., of Houston, Texas, this free ad, but in duty to our readers we cheerfully do so. These people ran an ad with us and they promised to pay

for it on receipt of a marked copy of THE QUEEN containing the ad. We ran their ad about six months and sent them monthly statements. We at last drew on them, but without avail, and by careful investigation we have found them to be unreliable. We would not mention our loss with them if we had not received complaint from our readers also. We trust that this free ad will match all the other advertising they got through THE QUEEN. Our advice is: *Do not risk them with anything.*

We think it well to rehearse the same old spring warning: "Watch your bees closely as soon as they begin breeding, as their stores will disappear rapidly, and a cool day or two right at the critical period may cause the colonies to perish or dwindle very low with a honey flow almost in sight." It is a fearful state of affairs when bees are forced to cannibalism or to the brood eating stage to keep the colony in existence. So we say for all bee-keepers to be on the lookout for this in spring time. Colonies that you think have plenty of honey for all purposes may get an abundance of pollen and but little honey, which will stimulate them to heavy brood-rearing, and from eight to fourteen days may exhaust their entire honey supply.

OUR SCHOOL.

Mrs. JENNIE ATCHLEY,
INSTRUCTOR.



I was looking at my bees to-day and saw that they were gathering lots of pollen and some honey. They have begun brood-rearing heavily and I am afraid it is too early. They have plenty of honey, but if we should have more cold weather I fear the brood will get killed. Would it be a good idea to cage the queens awhile to check breeding or would it be best to let them go ahead?

J. W. WOLF,
Mineral, Tex., Jan. 17, 1900.

Friend W.:—It will be all right to let your bees run their own way if they have plenty of honey, as it is not likely that there will be any weather cold enough to damage the brood after the bees are as strong as yours are. You may expect swarming by the end of February.

Will you inform me where I can get some sweet clover seed? I want to try the plant to see if it is good for bees. If I can't get a good honey plant I will have to quit the bee business.

ROBERT S. BOOTHE, Rockdale, Texas.

Friend Boothe:—We do not know of any sweet clover seed in Texas, but we note that George W. York, 118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ills., has some of the seed. We hope you may get a good forage plant for your bees so as to enable you to continue in the bee business.

Can you give me any information as to where I could secure a good location for an apiary in Southwest Texas. I desire

to locate in a place where I would be reasonably certain of a honey crop.

I. A. KING, San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 1, 1900.

Friend K.:—We know of one of the best locations in the state, which is just ten miles below Pearsall, or sixty miles south of San Antonio, on the I. & G. N. R. R. It is at Derby, a small station on the rail road. We kept an apiary there and tested the location, which is the reason we are so positive about it. We sold the apiary, and the party we sold it to moved the bees away, which leaves it unoccupied. Call on Mr. John Bennett, at Derby, and he will inform you more fully, as he owns the land. He only charged us \$25.00 a year for the location.

Would you please tell me how to commence in the bee business? I have two stands of bees, but I can't tell you what kind. They are in frame hives, but I do not like the size of the frames, which are about 6 x 12 inches. They have been in the same hives for two or three years, I think one 2 and the other 3, this spring. They did not swarm at all last spring. Shall I transfer them this spring? What kind of hive is the best? I never did transfer any, but I guess I can. How can I tell queen cells from other cells and how can I distinguish drone comb from other comb. I have read a great deal about bees in my farm papers, but the articles always seem for advanced students. I have no book on bees, but would like to have one.

MRS. ADA FRANKLIN,
Alliance, Texas, Feb. 1, 1900.

Mrs. Franklin:—It would take considerable time and space to tell all about how to begin bee keeping. We mail you our catalogue, in which you will find all the information you will likely need. We would advise you to transfer your bees this spring, as the sooner you get it done the better it will be, as you can not even make the right start until they are transferred, unless you wish to keep them in the frames and hives they are in. About fruit bloom will be a good time to do the work of transferring. You can tell queen cells by their size, shape and location. They are about an inch long, taper to a point and usually have honey comb indentations over them almost down to the point. They resemble a ripe blackberry. Drone combs have cells that are much larger than worker cells, but are built in the same way. You will soon learn to distinguish drone combs. If the catalogue fails to give you all the information desired let us know.

I would like to ask for information, through THE QUEEN, in regard to increasing my bees. They are at Los Angeles, Cal. I should like to make as much increase as possible. How soon should I begin feeding and what is the best method of feeding for increase? I have some sixty colonies and some empty combs.

JOHN R. MARLOW,
Morenci, Ariz. Ter., Nov. 20, 1899.

Friend Marlow:—If you have to feed your bees to stimulate them to brood-rearing the best time will be just as soon as they begin gathering new pollen, in the spring, because this new pollen brings about a stimulation of itself, and then you feed honey to back the pollen. Be sure that the bees *always* have plenty of honey or syrup and they will get strong in bees very fast. We would advise you to fill one side of an empty comb with honey or syrup and slip these combs into the hive, honey side next to the cluster, each alternate evening, between sunset and dark, till each colony has sufficient to keep up brood-rearing, and watch very close that they do not run low on sweets. Keep this up until sufficient honey is being gathered to keep them going and you can divide early and then be ready for your honey flows.

✱ 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.

if

Please mention THE QUEEN.

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.

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.

WE PAY CASH FOR

HONEY!

We solicit your correspondence.

WE ARE DEALERS IN
Fruits, Vegetables,
potatoes and honey.

(ESTABLISHED 24 YEARS.)

S. T. FISH & CO.,

189 South Water Street,
CHICAGO, ILLS.

62

Please mention "The Queen."

✱ **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,

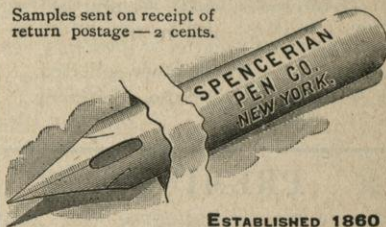
W. H. Laws,
Round Rock, Texas.

6% Please mention "The Queen."

SPENCERIAN PENS

WRITE WELL WEAR LONG
ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED

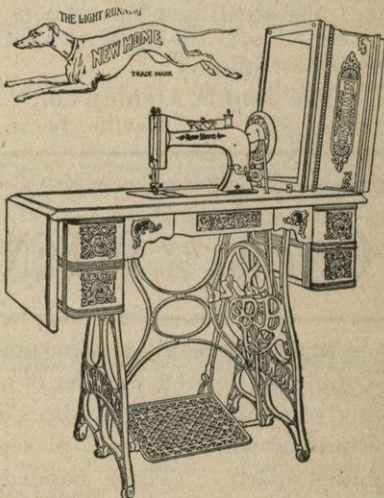
Samples sent on receipt of
return postage—2 cents.



ESTABLISHED 1860

... TRY THE ...

"NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINE.



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

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

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

FOR SALE BY

Please mention "The Queen."

Chicago Honey Quotations.

Very little white comb honey on the market and sales can be freely made of fancy white at 15 cts. per lb. Amber is selling at 12 to 13 cts. per lb. Dark, 11 cts. Extracted in small supply; selling at from 7 to 10 cts. per lb., depending upon package and quality. Bees-wax, 29 cts. per lb. Correspondence solicited.

S. T. FISH & CO., 189 So. Water St.,
Jan. 31, 1900. Chicago, Ills.

✱ 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 Atckley Co.,
Beeville, Texas.

Bees and
Queens.

NOTICE

Bee-keepers'
Supplies

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.

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

6-8

Please mention THE QUEEN.

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.

APIARIAN SUPPLIES!

LATEST IMPROVED HIVES, SECTIONS, COMB FOUNDATION, SHIPPING CASES, EXTRACTORS, BEES, QUEENS, and everything in BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES. FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

We are anxious to mail you our 28-page catalogue free, and surprise you at our very low prices before they go up.

Send 25 cts. for the AMATEUR BEE-KEEPER, a 70-page book, and "a gem for beginners."

J. W. ROUSE & COMPANY,
MEXICO, MO.

6-8

Please mention "The Queen."

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

OPIMUM
Atlanta, Ga.

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

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.

ATTENTION!

DON'T TRUST YOUR PHOTOS TO AGENTS
Deal Direct with the Artists.

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.

1900.

Begin early by placing your orders now.

Free to
Bee-keepers.

Our 40 page catalog,
it tells you about
bees, hives, bee fix-

tures, etc., as well as

How to manage bees**And produce honey**

We get

THE A. I. Root Company's GOODS by the car load, thereby saving freight charges to nearby patrons. Are prepared to furnish most anything in the bee line on short notice at Root's prices.

IF YOU ARE

Looking for a good stock of Italian queens don't fail to give us a trial.

1, 2 and 3 frame nuclei a specialty.

John Nebel & Son HIGH HILL, Mo.

TEXAS CACTUS!

We can supply Texas cactus of different varieties at the following prices: Small ones, by mail, 15 cts. Large ones, by express, 25 cts. Big reduction on large quantities. Address,

Atchley & Salazar,
Beeville, Texas.

Forced To Rise.

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 of either race, \$1.50 each, at all seasons of the year. Fine breeders, from previous season's rearing, 5 dollars each. We will select you a queen from any race or strain for 50 cents extra to prices given. Bees by the pound, 1 dollar; 10 or more pounds, 90 cents for each pound, and untested queens to go with them, 75 cents each. If you wish a large lot of bees and queen write for wholesale prices.

The Jennie Atchley Co.,
Beeville, Texas.

—THE—
Western Bee-Keeper

Is exclusively devoted to apiculture in the

ALFALFA REGIONS
AND TO
ASSOCIATION WORK

of all kinds among bee-keepers; and also gives the main points of what the other bee-papers are saying.

MONTHLY, 50 c. A YEAR.

C. H. GORDON, Editor and Publisher.
Room 47 Good Block, Denver, Colorado.

tf Please mention "The Queen."

VIRGINIA HOMES.

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

tf Please mention **THE QUEEN**.

LARGE
Apicultural Establishment

(Established in 1860)

for the Rearing and Export of queen bees

PURE SELECTED ITALIAN KIND

Cav. Prof. PIETRO PILATI,

Via Mazzini No. 70,

Bologna, (Italy).

—PRICE LIST—

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

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

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

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

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

tf Please mention **THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN** in answering this advertisement.

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 } Knives, B&H
 { 1892 }

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

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

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

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

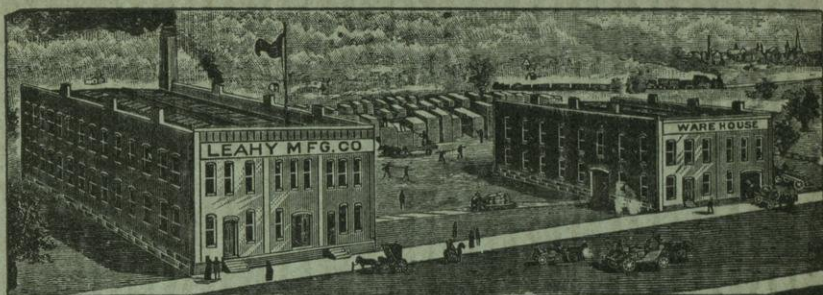
Yours, etc., W. H. EAGERTY, Cuba, Kansas, January 27, 1897.

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.

Are You Looking For It? WHAT?

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

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



FOR APIARIAN SUPPLIES

Address

LEAHY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.

Please mention THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN when writing.

The Best Reading for the Family.

We have made arrangements whereby we can offer

Texas Farm and Ranch and The Southland Queen

BOTH PAPERS FOR ONE YEAR FOR \$1.25.

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

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

Address,

The Southland Queen, Beeville, Texas.

SECOND HAND HONEY CANS.

We have about fifty cases of 1 1/2-inch screw cap cans, just been filled with honey one time, holding 60 lbs. per can, two cans to a case. These we will sell at half price, or 45 cts. per case.

The Jennie Atchley Co., Beeville, Texas.

210
142

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.