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Beeville, Texas: The Jennie Atchley Company, November 1900

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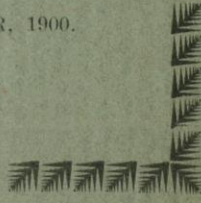

— THE —

SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

— PUBLISHED BY —

THE JENNIE ATCHLEY COMPANY,

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, : : : : : NOVEMBER, 1900.



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# THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

Published Monthly.

Devoted to the Exchange of Thoughts on Apiculture.

\$1.00 Yearly.

Vol. VI.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, NOVEMBER, 1900.

No. 7.

## An Arkansas Report.

BY W. A. JONES.

Probably your readers would like to hear an Arkansas report, so I will give them some of my experiences in bee-culture. I have had a love for the little fellows all my life and desired to own some of them as pets, but failed to do so until about seven or eight years ago, when I bought a colony of bees in a box hive. This hive cast two swarms the first year. I saved them both and got about one hundred pounds of surplus honey. The next year was a bad one and I got neither honey nor increase, which was disheartening to me. The third year was a good one and I caught on to the movable-frame hive. Brother Laws lived within eight miles of me and I made him a visit. We talked bees until I had the bee-fever and he showed me his fine yellow bees and queens until I was almost sick for some of them, so I purchased some queens from him and went home as happy as a lark. I introduced the queens with perfect safety and in due time the yellow bees began to fly. I delighted to sit and watch them

during my leisure hours and study their nature and habits, so I visited Bro. Laws again and again for information. He gave me bee-literature to read and told me of the A B C book and I had him to get me one at once. I began to read it and study the bee-business thoroughly. I bought some more queens from Bro. Laws that year and everything worked like a charm. I increased from five to forty hives and sold fifty dollars' worth of honey that year and had plenty left for winter. Now the bee-fever ran high and I studied my A B C book almost night and day. I tried queen-rearing by making the colony queenless and it worked like a charm. I Italianized all of my bees that year without the loss of a single queen, so the next thing was to rear some queens for the market. I had success in raising and selling queens, but I got no honey or increase in bees this (the fourth) year. I still visited Bro. Laws and sold him some queens. I now thought I was a bee-man, raising queens and selling them to a queen-breeder. I kept on this way until Bro. Laws and I became chums. I owe him a debt of gratitude that money

won't pay. We still have correspondence since he has moved to Texas.

The next thing was to get "Doo-little on Queen-Rearing," and the method of queen-rearing that I fancy is to make cups, transfer the larvæ and put the cells in an upper story for the bees to finish. It is such a nice and neat way to rear queens when done right. They are large, plump, more prolific and live longer than those reared by the old plan. I have success in rearing queens by this method.

I have been afflicted ever since January with an abscess on my back almost like a horse with the fistula. You know a man can't do much in this condition and bees are now my sole dependence for a living. I now hobbled about and tended eighty-five colonies of bees and reared and sold over three hundred queens this year. My bees are the superior five-band stock and I have no other kind. This year was not a good one for honey in Arkansas.

I must say that THE QUEEN is my favorite journal. I enjoyed so much comfort and information in reading it during my suffering hours while I was unable to be up.

If The Editor will allow me space I will give the readers of THE QUEEN my experience in transferring bees for the last two

years. Since getting my own bees on movable frames I have transferred and Italianized some for my neighbors. They wanted their bees transferred and would come to see me nearly every day to try to get me to transfer them, so I proposed to transfer and Italianize them on shares and the proposition was gladly accepted. I would get on my horse in the morning with two tow sacks and go and work for my neighbors till about night transferring their bees. I used the drumming plan. I would drum the bees into a hiving-box and then transfer all nice straight combs into the frames. Then I would take the hiving-box containing the bees, turn it up and dip the bees out with my hands, and put them in the new hive. Then at about night I would drum out two colonies, put them in the tow sacks, tie the two ends together, throw the sacks around my neck, get on my horse and return home.

Bedford, Ark., Oct. 22, 1900.

### A Strange Season.

BY GEO. MOTT.

I have kept bees almost continuously in this country since '84, having at one time 205 colonies and at two other times 00000. Last March I had eighteen colonies, some of which were very

weak. During the season I robbed them of 125 pounds of honey. I set my mark to have 50 colonies for this fall, which I made by dividing. I lost some by absconding, robbing, starving, etc. I now have good Holy-Land cells in enough nuclei to make my fifty all right and will soon have every comb filled with syrup for winter.

This has been a strange season here—continuous rain early in the season; not enough to worry the farmers, but enough to keep the bees at home. I thought the wet spring and summer would mean plenty of late bloom for fall honey, but it kept raining. Three weeks ago the big saw-mill here lost a week—too wet in the woods to get logs. It has rained a little all day to-day. But I'm not the only unfortunate one. One man with 25 colonies, spring count, got 5 increase and 150 pounds of honey and is now down to about 20 colonies.

There are only a few men in this country who keep bees. Increase was small, honey almost a total failure and summer loss something unheard of before, and as bees and honey will evidently be scarce next spring I want to bring 50 colonies through if possible believing that it will be a profitable speculation.

I sent a 2-frame nucleus glass

observatory hive to Congress with your clipped Holy-Land queen. After much correspondence I succeeded in getting the empty hive back yesterday. The hive had been left in the hot sun until the combs were partly melted down. Perhaps I'd better go and watch them another time?

Warren, Texas, Sept. 8, 1900.

### Six Swarms Out At Same Time.

BY J. W. WOLF.

I have had seven swarms of bees to-day. My father, two brothers, Mr. G. W. Pullin and Felix Cox were with me. Six swarms were out at the same time and four of them clustered in one bunch. I only had three of the swarms hived when the other three started for the woods all in one bunch. We all started off after them. My father and Mr. Pullin were about thirty yards behind. Mr. Pullin had the smoker in his hand and pa was saying: "Throw sand amongst them, boys. You have them scattered." It was funny to see those two old men running so far behind. Mr. Pullin said they were keeping up the rear. They both promised not to tell on each other for running. The rest of us were throwing sand, sticks and brush into the swarm of bees. We ran about six hundred yards and

then Mr. Cox and I stopped, but my two brothers ran on after the swarm. Pa and Mr. Pullin came up in a few minutes and Mr. Pullin was so tired that he stopped, but pa still kept on after the swarm. We got home, hived another swarm of bees and ate dinner before pa and the boys came in.

Mineral, Texas, April 8, 1900.

The above should have appeared sooner, but we had no room until now. We think there is enthusiasm enough about this letter for it to be good at any time.

Ed.

### A Good Season.

BY O. A. COGHEN.

The eight queens I ordered with my friend H. L. Rowland were received on October fourth and introduced on the fifth.

Bees are very rich. The brood-chambers were full of honey and some of the honey broke and ran out, but they are all quiet now. This has been a very good season for bees. They are getting honey very fast now from the live oak balls, broom-weed, elum trees and many other blooms.

The premium queen you sent me last spring is all right and has a fine colony of bees. I will renew my subscription to THE QUEEN soon. I am 69 years old. I was born in Georgia. My father lived

there until I was 14 years old. We then moved to Mississippi, lived there seven years and then moved to Texas.

My father had bees. Where he lived the plan was to kill all the bees but a few colonies, which were kept for the next year. This was done to keep from having too many bees at a time.

I was married in 1853 and moved to my present home 45 years ago. There were plenty of bees in the woods and by the next spring I had several logs with bees in them. I had a good start of bees from them and have kept bees ever since. I kept up the plan of killing all but a few colonies for a while. During the 45 years there has been about six bee-drouths—there were no honey-flowers. Thirty-eight years out of the forty-five bees have done well. I now have thirty-two colonies of bees, twenty in framed hives and twelve in old-fashioned gums, which I will sell or transfer in the spring. Myself and neighbors will want a good lot of bee-fixtures and foundation-comb this winter.

I have a neighbor that keeps a good stock of bees on the old style. He went to the woods this spring and cut trees and made old log gums. I went to see him and looked at his bees and they were in a mess. The web-worms had

killed six or eight and some of the others had worms in them.

I hived my first swarm of bees about the first of May. I have taken 105 pounds of nice sealed honey and the bees have the brood-chambers full now.

Leo, Texas, Oct. 10, 1900.

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### Apiary Notes.

BY J. H. ANDRE.

Sections that are about three-fourths as wide as they are long look the best in market. The size that can be retailed for a dime will be the most profitable. Odd size sections insures fresh make and less breaking. The regular size is often brittle from age.

It pays well to keep some good worker-comb on hand to fill in where drone-comb has been cut out. If there is none in the home apiary purchase from those who use box hives and destroy the bees in the fall. A tight paper sack will keep it the best of any place I ever tried.

Some people think bees never visit different kinds of flowers when gathering nectar. That may be correct during good seasons, but during drouth I have followed them from one kind of flowers to

another. Even daisies and May-weeds were touched in trying to obtain nectar.

Sell honey as near home as possible. There is much risk in sending the product of small apiaries to the cities. One lot I sent, the returns said, was badly broken and worth about 60 per cent. of the regular price, but their weight corresponded with mine. Probably they forgot to figure out the leakage.

It is as easy to over-stock a locality with bees as a pasture-field with cows. During forty seasons of hunting wild bees I have never followed a line over one and one-fourth miles. Not one tree in ten was half a mile from the place the bees were set to work. Perhaps they go farther where the country is level, but not one pound of honey in one hundred is gathered a mile from the colony in this vicinity.

Waverly, N. Y.

Do not overlook the fact that we are giving beautiful untested queens as premiums to all our subscribers that will pay up and one year in advance. You can have the premium queen sent when it best suits you and we will guarantee her safe arrival at your post-office.



## A NEW MANAGEMENT FOR COMB-HONEY PRODUCTION.

### How to Brush Swarms; Do They Work with the same Vigor as Natural Swarms? Swarming Under Control.

BY L. STACHELHAUSEN.

In my article, Dec. 15, 1899, I explained why another management is necessary for comb-honey production. For my management a two-story hive is needed. In spring we manipulate our hives in any of the recommended ways. To get a colony as strong as possible for the honey harvest, the brood-chamber is enlarged at the right time by giving a second or third story. So we get all advantages of large hives, and in 99 cases out of 100 such colonies will not swarm, according to my experience of 15 years.

As soon as the honey-flow commences, and the time arrives when we think it is best to set supers with sections on top of our hives, a hive is prepared with starters only. We bring it to the hive selected for the new manipulation. The old hive is removed from the bottom-board, and set aside to be handy for the following manipulation. The new hive is set on the old stand, and an empty hive body on top of it. In all these opera-

tions I use smoke, and handle the bees somewhat roughly to cause them to fill themselves with honey. One of the brood-combs, with bees and all, is put into the new hive, and then all the bees are brushed from every frame into this hive. The most important thing in this operation is, that the bees fill themselves with honey. A little sprinkling with a solution of sugar in water can be used if the bees do not suck up the open honey.

The combs from which the bees are brushed into the new hive are assorted into different empty bodies near by—brood-combs, honey-combs, or empty ones separately. It is not necessary to look for the queen. She is brushed into the hive with the other bees.

At last we remove the empty body, lay a queen-excluding honey-board on top of the new hive, and a super with sections (containing preferably full sheets of foundation and some bait-combs) is set on top of this, and the hive is closed.

Some time the next day, when the bees have commenced to build combs, the lower story of the brood-chamber is removed; and if the colony has not room enough, another section-super is given. At the same time I remove the brood-comb, which had no other purpose than to induce the bees to accept the situation with less disturbance.

This brood-comb is not absolutely necessary. The colony is now managed exactly as by Hutchinson's method.

What to do with the brood-combs? I have used them so far in forming or strengthening nuclei, and the nuclei plan is the only one by which I have increased my colonies for many years. The first bees coming out of this brood will be field bees about 18 days later; the last one, 39 days later. It depends on the duration of the honey-flow whether these young bees are more useful in the nucleus or in this hive. It is not difficult to utilize them partially or all in the swarm by using Heddon's method of preventing after-swarms. I will not describe how this is done, as every bee-keeper knows it. At any time inside of 21 days we can brush all the bees in front of the swarm.

I mentioned the queen-excluding honey-board. In my locality it is not necessary to use it. I never had any trouble with brood or pollen in the sections; it is an advantage if we can dispense with this honey-board. A similar way is recommended by Mr. Danzenbaker in his book "Facts about Bees." He is very near to it; the only difference is, he says we have by all means to wait till the colony has commenced queen-cells. This is

a mistake. If a strong colony has any drone brood it is in a condition in which it can be swarmed. I recommended the forming of brushed swarms about 15 years ago, in *American Apiculturist*, and made them on the old stand as well as on a new stand in uncounted numbers, with the result that these swarms always worked with the same vigor as natural swarms, so I know what I say.

For this management I prefer a Heddon hive with 10 frames in a body. Two of them have the same capacity as a Draper barn. It is just as well to use two of Root's 8 supers with 10 frames, but the top-bar of the frames must be made  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch instead of  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. wide. These wide top-bars work just like a queen-excluding honey-board, and are of more hindrance for expansion of the brood than too small a hive. In these shallow bodies we are not troubled with brace-combs, and this is the only reason for their use. I use the same super, two or more for the brood-chamber; but my frames are fixed in another way, but this is of no importance.

With the 8-frame hive and the Danzenbaker hive two bodies are somewhat too large for the brood-chamber. This is no disadvantage during the spring development. During the honey-flow they would

be better if smaller. It will be difficult to get them to build out with natural worker-combs only, and no drone-cells.

If one of the half-stories containing 10 frames with starters is given to this swarm, the bees will fill them with worker-combs; and, according to my experience, these combs do not cost any thing. As soon as necessary, another half-story containing full sheets of foundation is given under the first one, all according to Hutchinson's method.

The advantages are, that we can get colonies for the honey-harvest as strong as possible, with less work, than by any other plan, and can use all the field-bees raised for the honey-harvest concentrated in one hive. When the honey-harvest commences, or at any time we think best, we can get the brood-chamber and the colony in the most desirable condition for the production of comb honey. By this management we do not need to watch for swarms, because we get none. The colonies are as near self-acting as possible; and for these reasons the method is the solution of the problem for out-apiaries. If you ask me for disadvantages, I do not know any.

Converse, Texas.—*Gleanings in Bee Culture.*

## My Experiences.

BY T. P. ROBINSON.

(CONTINUED.)

After my fearful trouble of '95, as recorded in my last chapter, the climax of my adversity had been reached, but I did not know it until '96. I had never experienced a bee and honey year until the year 1896. The winter preceding this year was wet and damp, so much so that farmers never got through breaking land until late in the spring, thereby furnishing a perfect paradise for flowers and bees. One thing remarkable was that weeds that were plowed up were not killed by the plowing tactics, but just seemed to grow the better, so wet was the season. The rains that were so beneficial to the plant and insect life of this year began to fall early in the fall of '95. Flowers grew luxuriantly everywhere and began to bloom early in the spring, for the winter had been warm and mild.

There was never a lane so long but that it had an end nor a day so long but that it had a night. Now was the turning point of my experience in apiculture. The dark shadows of the long weary night of my sojourn in bee-culture now began to break and drift away. The sweet morn of which

I had so long dreamt was now breaking, softly and gently, like the cooing of an early spring-time dove, yet I was like the awakening of a dreary slumberer, who does not realize the phenomenon until all is bright around him. Thus I found myself this year. So long had I been tossed and swayed about by the extreme billows of success and misfortune that I did not really believe what I saw with my own eyes. I could not believe the success that loomed up before me just now was a reality. It was like a phantom—a fairy tale—before me. I just could not believe it. Time only could reveal the truth of the matter. I felt strangely beyond description—just like a newly married man—something had happened very unusual, but so hard to realize.

Now, to get down to the real point, I must say that the generous season, the elegant weather and the inexhaustible supply of fresh, blooming flowers, invigorated and stimulated the bees from their long weary lingering slumbers to new habits of industry. They were ever busy, and on double time now, when the sun shone. Early in March I saw that my bees were building new combs very rapidly in my upper stories. I at once concluded that I had a honey-flow in sight in a few days and ac-

cordingly engaged some honey, to be delivered in about two weeks, as I had had several requests for honey at the earliest date possible. I lingered about my bees now ever so much to note their progress, so that I could fill my engagements for honey. The hives were overflowing with bees and they built combs very rapidly. When they had their upper stories about full I decided to draw a frame or two and see if the honey that was first stored was not about ready to remove, but low, when I had the combs out where I could see them I discovered, to my astonishment, that they were full of young larvæ and eggs, even to the very edges. A new something was now before me and I could come to only two solutions of the matter: first, that I was to have a crop of swarms, or second, a great crop of honey, or both; I did not know which, yet was quick to believe the bees were fixing up another one of their tricks to fool me, so crooked had been my path in bee-keeping. This job of comb-building and brood-rearing continued with my bees until every inch of space in their hives was occupied and crammed as full of bees as they could be, but never a drop of honey came in, except what they had for food. I stood out in my apiary amid this state of affairs one day and solil-

oquized as follows: "You have, for five years, done nothing but store honey, and now you can't do anything but raise bees. What good are you, any way? You are rascals and frauds and fit only for vexation and trouble. You have caused me to fib and make obligations that I can not meet. The bees knew their business this time decidedly better than I did. About one month had passed and this business of bee-raising continued, and then the little insect was ready to speak it's language. My bees now began to swarm, at first scatteringly, then in earnest. They told their tale, from no swarms per day to as high as three swarms per day. I was enthused again, and stepped about in my brogans as lightly as if they were kangaroo gaiters, but did not allow my enthusiasm to run too high, for I had had too many sky-scraping leaps and hard alightings already. My bees continued to multiply until I went from eleven colonies to over thirty that spring. When the swarming season was over the honey-flow began, and I robbed bees until I was tired. All my first swarms filled up with surplus once and many of them twice. All my old stands filled up once with surplus and many of them three times. I filled all of my orders for honey at last, but not when I promised. I explained to my customers that my bees filled up all the combs

with bees in place of honey, and that I did not know when I could fill their orders, but hoped to do so before a great while. They were good people. If they had not been they would have been vexed and angry with the young bee-simpleton who did not know his profession better than to make contracts to fill orders for honey on a brood nest. Everything was smooth sailing with me now. All that I tried to do with my bees was a success. All that I transferred came through elegantly and quickly.

I had quite a number of after-swarms this season. I caught and hived every one of them that was as large as my single fist, placed them in a hive and built them up with young hatching brood from the mother hive, replacing quickly the stolen frame. This after-swarm business caused me to lose one or two old stands from queenlessness, but I didn't mind that so much. I was delighted with my bees this year.

Now, to recapitulate, my bees had furnished me a bountiful living, all clothing, spending money and a large increase in stock, and were going into winter quarters full of stores. I was well pleased with my year's bee-keeping and the old adage that "The darkest hour is just before dawn" was fully realized.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### A Good Honey-Flow.

BY L. L. SKAGGS.

I am getting a very good honey-flow now. I have taken about 50 pounds to the colony and have a good prospect for more yet. We have had lots of rain this year—more than we have had for the last five years, all put together.

I will give the readers of THE QUEEN my way of curing hog meat, and it makes the best bacon I ever ate. One of my neighbors says it is as good as chicken. It is as follows: Kill in cold weather, cut up as soon as possible and spread out in the coldest place you can find, each piece to itself. Sprinkle it with two pounds of salt to one hundred pounds of meat, let it remain over night and then put it in a sweet brine made as follows: To each gallon of water add two pounds of salt, two pounds of honey and one ounce of saltpeter, and pepper to suit the taste with either red or black pepper ground fine. Let it remain in this brine three or four weeks and then hang up and smoke black. If bugs or skippers bother your bacon take it down and wet it in honey. It will kill them and improve the taste of the meat. Bugs don't like honey, so they will not bother the meat as long as it is coated with honey. It also keeps the skin soft, so it is no trouble to slice. Don't ever use

anything hot in curing meat. Get the meat cold as soon as possible and keep it cold as long as possible.

Why do bee-keepers use thick, heavy honey knives? Have them made as thin as possible, and a little oval, and you will see that they will slip through the comb much better and are much easier sharpened.

Llano, Texas, Sept. 10, 1900.

### A This-Year's Report.

BY JOHN BEST.

I brought sixteen colonies through the winter of 1899-1900 and during this year I have increased them to thirty-two colonies, or just doubled my spring count. I have sold, during this year, 1000 pounds of extracted honey and 357 pounds of comb honey. This does not represent all I took from my bees, as I gave away, to several different parties, one or two frames to some and a few pounds to others.

I used six colonies, in single stories, for breeding up and strengthening my honey-gathering colonies, taking no honey whatever from those six colonies, but I think they paid me better than any other colonies in the yard.

Now, as I am a farmer and no bee-man, I will ask some of you that are bee-men to tell me if that is all right. Beeville, Tex., Nov. 9, '00.

### Good News Flies.

BY E. J. CARROLL.

Mrs. J. Atchley:—Just a few lines to let you know how things are here. I did very well last season with my bees, having sold all the honey at a profit. I now have ten swarms, with queens from the one you sent me first, and, strange to say, I got a letter from a man in a place called Rockhampton wanting to buy her. He said he saw my letter in THE QUEEN, so you see good news flies. Now, with regard to the last one, I am sorry to tell you she was dead in the cage. I was told by a large bee-keeper that he thought she did not have enough workers with her, as it has been very cold in the South this winter. I do not like to impose on good nature, but, if it is the rule, I would be glad to get another one in her place. I am posting back the cage just as it came. I must tell you also that I have only received one copy of THE QUEEN since last May, and that is the one that came with the bees. I got so used to expecting the journal that I miss it very much. I get the *Farm and Ranch* regular every mail. It is a very nice paper indeed. We have had a very nice winter here—*not too cold*. It is just getting warm and we are getting nice showers. I have every

hope of a nice spring. I have taken 112 lbs. of honey so far. I am sorry to see you have had such terrible storms in your country. I must now conclude, trusting to soon hear from you and get the back numbers of THE QUEEN.

Jas. St., Brisbane, Queensland,  
Sept. 17, 1900.

Friend C.:—We are sorry that some numbers of THE QUEEN have not reached you. We are very desirous of our readers all getting the papers regularly, and we always send missing numbers if we have them. Yes, good news flies and spreads rapidly. We are glad you have such a good queen. We wish you every success in your faraway home. ED.

### White Comb Honey.

BY J. E. CHAMBERS.

We had 1700 pounds of comb honey from 30 colonies this fall, all of it broom-weed honey of good quality. You can say to any one who thinks the queen to blame for greasy sections that all my bees cap white on broom-weed and on cat's-claw, yellow on sumac, dark on honey dew and creamy white on buffalo clover. I will give \$100.00 for a colony that I can't get to build white comb or rear drones at any season or time.

Eden, Texas, Nov. 4, 1900.

Subscribe for THE QUEEN.

### Bees Swarmed too Much.

BY H. L. ROWLAND.

I have thirty-six colonies of bees in my little apiary. My bees swarmed too much in the spring, but they have gathered considerable surplus honey. I have the A B C book on apiculture, which is very instructive to bee-keepers, but it gave my little boys the idea of how to steal bees by placing hives in forest trees to trap absconding swarms. They did so and caught two fine swarms of Italian bees. Bees hunt homes to go to before they swarm. One of the swarms that my little boys caught worked in the hive several days before they took possession of it. I will want twelve more queens about the first of October. This neighborhood will need several hundred frames next spring.

If any of you good people are passing through Quincy, fifteen miles east of Beeville, call on Mrs. Maggie South, my daughter, and kiss her little girls for me.

Leo, Cooke Co., Texas, July 25, 1900.

### Feeding Bees.

BY T. P. ROBINSON.

I have noticed, time and again, for the last eighteen months, in the columns of THE QUEEN, com-

munications on the important subject of feeding bees. The methods used to feed bees seem to be as numerous as the minds of men, yet all have one great end in view, and that is to get at the best way and adapt it as a standard. Some advise feeding at or just about night; some advise the use of various traps and patent contrivances for that purpose; others advise pouring syrup, made of sugar, on empty combs, and there are many other ways too numerous to mention here. I notice that one writer complains of his bees getting on a rampage when he fed them. Now I have had some experience in feeding bees and have never had the least bit of trouble along that line.

I desire to say that I am a strict economist of time, due to the fact that I have so much, apart from the apiary, to attend to. I have adopted a method strictly my own, which is a perfect success with me. By it I have no mad bees, nor do I feed oftener than every three weeks or one month. My method is simply this: I go to our grocer at town and procure two-pound peach cans with paper all round them—so that the bees can crawl up the sides better, yet the paper is not absolutely necessary—fill them up with sorghum molasses, or any other molasses I can get, or honey or sugar syrup, place a



super on top of the stand to be fed, remove enough of the frames of the super to admit the can, place the can of syrup over the brood-nest if convenient—but any other place in the hive will do—take my finger and make a streak of syrup down the side of the can, from the top to the bottom, by first sticking it into the syrup, to induce the bees to go up to the syrup quicker. I get a number of little short sticks, white pine is best, and drop them in the can on top of the syrup, nearly covering up the entire surface. I never cross and pile up the sticks, but spread them out so that the bees can crawl all over them, from one to another, without falling into the fluid. When I desire to feed a long time, or see it necessary to do so, I put in 2 or 3 cans. Sometimes I put in a large tin stew-pan that will hold one-half gallon or more and fill it. I have employed this method exclusively for years and never had a mad bee; nor have I had any bees to drown in the fluid. It is perfectly safe and successful. Feed any time of day it suits your convenience. Have your hives ready for the reception of the feed, and apply it at once when you enter the yard with the feed, so as to prevent flying robbers from catching on. It would be well to contract the entrance of the fed colo-

nies, yet I rarely ever do it, and never had a stand robbed when thus fed. I generally use some kind of molasses for feeding purposes. Get out of the way with your patent bee-traps as feeding devices for me. I don't want them; neither do I want any of this sunset, daily entrance feeding in mine, if you please.

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### An Overland Journey in South-West Texas.

BY JOHN W. PHARR.

(CONTINUED.)

On leaving camp the next morning we crossed the river into the town of New Braunfels and turned due south through the county of Guadalupe. Here we found plenty of rock and mesquite—fine farming land, but most of it was in pasture. When we came to Wilson county we struck the sand, and it made us think of old Burles County, but I want to say that it is the watermelon land. On the night of the 26th we reached the home of M. M. Faust, who lives near Floresville. Here we remained for three days and enjoyed the hospitality of Bro. Faust and family. While there we saw Bro. Faust and James putting up comb honey that we heard so much talk about at the Hutto convention and

it was fully as nice as represented. We had intended visiting Bro. Frank Davidson, but he was not at home. He was on the road taking orders for honey. We met him, however, on the morning we left Floresville. Although Bro. Faust was very busy, he did not fail to do his part toward entertaining us, as did all of his family, and we are glad it was our lot to meet them; but the time came for us to say good-bye, and, on the morning of the 30th, we again started on our journey, starting, from there, down the San Antonio River. I think we must have traveled fifteen miles without seeing any one. Night came on and it began to rain, and, after searching all the ravines within one-half mile, for water, (only to be disappointed) the question arose as to how we should sleep. We could not make down our bed on the wet ground, so we made it up across two seats we had in the wagon. Father Jones said he could not sleep on that kind of a bed, but if he slept any that night he could for sure.

Next morning we were up and going early, for we began to get thirsty, as well as our team. We soon came to the San Antonio River, and, after drinking all the water we wanted, we drove up into Karnes City, the county seat of Karnes County. From there we

went to Kenedy, where we stopped and filled up our grub-box. We got near the line of Bee County that night. We got water that night, but we had to tell a straight tale to get it. In this county we found the kind of land that suits us. We hoped to reach Beeville the next night, but we did not do so until Thursday noon. On reaching the city we inquired the way to the home of the Atchleys, which we found to be one mile north of town. On our arrival at their home we were met by Mrs. Jennie Atchley, who informed us that Bro. Atchley was at the house sick, so we went to the house and found him poorly, but able to be up. We were soon introduced to all members of the family and made to feel at home. We found Bro. Atchley very busy putting up a new boiler to his factory. After dinner he took us through the factory and showed us how the different parts of the bee-hives and frames were made, which was very interesting to us, for we had never seen a bee-hive factory before. We wanted to look over some of the surrounding country, but the Atchleys were so busy that we thought we would help them and then they could help us, so we slipped into some old clothes and started to work.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### Do Bees Work By Sight?

BY A. G. ANDERSON.

I wish to ask the readers of THE QUEEN a question or two, which I hope some one will answer. Do bees work by sight only? We all know that bees can't see well at night, yet they build comb at night and manage to start their combs the proper distance apart, even in the middle of the cluster, where it is always dark. Do they have a way of measuring? I heard some one say it is their nature. Well, we know it is, but how do they do their building so perfect? If the first comb is crooked all the others crook too.

Waring, Texas, Oct. 8, 1900.

### Kind Words.

I received your paper and catalogue. I am much pleased with THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN. It is just what I wanted. I am only waiting for the queen, as I found a stand of bees without a queen the other day. It is fine weather here now. Fruit trees are blooming and the bees are busy. The bees commence swarming here about the first of April.

H. P. JORGENSEN.

Inclosed find \$1.00, for which please send me THE SOUTHLAND

QUEEN one year and one three-banded Italian queen, as per your special inducement in catalogue and price list. Allow me to say that I have several dollars' worth of books on bees, but your lessons in catalogue have been of more value to me than some \$1.00 and \$1.50 books.

JNO. P. McCASLIN,

Graysport, Miss., May 31, 1900.

Inclosed please find postal order for one dollar, which is my subscription to THE QUEEN, and pays for her till October next. I am pleased to read of the doings of the Atchley family. They scarcely seem as though they were strangers since I have become acquainted with them through THE QUEEN. JAMES BEARDMORE.

San Francisco, Cal., April 17, 1900.

Inclosed find \$1.00, in stamps, for which renew my SOUTHLAND QUEEN and send me your premium queen and oblige. If it is convenient send queen by return mail, as I have a hive for her now. I can't miss a copy of THE QUEEN. Mine came in all O. K. last week. My time is not out, but I need the premium now. I expect to make more orders this spring, as your bees are hustlers.

HOWARD GILMORE,

Hayes, Texas, Feb. 13, 1900.

# 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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Beeville, Bee Co., Texas.

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

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, NOVEMBER, 1900.

We are having fine weather at this writing, Nov. 13—bright sunshine and pleasant days. We hope that the bees may yet gather considerable honey from the sea of

fall flowers now all over our land and country.

We are now very busy, making ready for next season's work, both in hive-making and honey producing. We are getting up a supply of wood for the new boiler that we recently put up. We have now thoroughly tested the boiler, and we find her all right and seemingly safe.

Our new 1901 catalogues are now out and ready to mail. Another chapter is added telling how to produce, pack and market bulk comb honey, and those that contemplate raising bulk comb the coming season should see our catalogue, which is free for the asking, but we seldom send out catalogues unless applied for.

We notice that John E. Bradley, of Angres, Mich., is held up as a fraud in *Gleanings*. This same man has bought queens of us and will not pay. We wrote the post master of Angres, who gave us information that Mr. Bradley was not reliable, and advised us to get our money first. Mr. Bradley orders the best breeding queens. As he never intends to pay he gets the best and leaves the queen-breeder to mourn. We are in hopes he will get no more queens that way.

## FALL SWARMING.

There was a swarm on election day at Round Rock, Texas. It was an afterswarm, but just as good, so far as we know, as any of those before it. It was a sweet little queen—a baby girl at the home of W. H. Laws. Mother and child are doing well. May the little one prove a great blessing to her parents and be a shining light in the community in which she is brought up is the wish of a friend.

## HELP WANTED.

I have 90 colonies of bees in 8-frame, dovetailed hives, in good shape for winter, and I want a good man that is up in the bee-business to help me make my bees pay, and to learn me how to make money out of them, as I am in a good location and have good markets. I am an old veteran soldier and have no family. Should any one who wants a job see this write to me.

S. F. RAY,

Cleburne, Johnson Co., Texas.

Our attention has been called to another rise on sections, and the prospects now are for lumber to go still higher. We will allow our present prices to stand for a while at least, as we have several thousand sections in stock. Our trade in sections fell off nearly one-half

the past season, owing to our customers producing *bulk* comb honey. We think it will not be long before nearly all of the comb honey producers will produce nothing but bulk comb and extracted, as it certainly pays better to produce bulk comb than section honey.

We clip the following from *The Mirror*, of Higginville, Mo., under date of Nov. 3, 1900:—

S. P. Culley was run over and killed by a train in East St. Louis about 1 o'clock Friday morning. He was on his way to Cuba with a car of bee supplies. He was one of the best bee-keepers in the United States, and one of the leading contributors of the *Progressive Bee-Keeper*, of this city. Another contributor, Mrs. A. L. Hallenbeck, of Millard, Neb., met a violent death in a runaway some years ago. Mr. Culley leaves a wife and two children. The remains were brought to Warrensburg for interment.

We very much sympathize with the wife and babies of Mr. Culley, and we will all miss his welcome articles in the bee-papers.

We think all extreme southern apiarists should look well to their bees this month and equalize their stores and strength by feeding, uniting, etc., that all may come out prosperous next spring. It is

not always the weak colonies late in fall that have inferior queens, as young queens reared late may not have had time in which to bring her colony up to average strength, and such queens caged and introduced to united colonies, or colonies where old queens were, will prove the most valuable queens for honey next spring.

We had a light frost and a little ice on the night of November 11th, but no harm was done more than to stop the work of the bees for a few days, as the broom-weeds seem to yield better after a light frost than before if the weather is favorable. The only trouble we have after cool nights come is because the bees will not, as a rule, spread out to brood-rearing as we would like on account of the cold, as we need bees reared this month and next to gather the January and February crops that we usually get from Cleome and wild currants. We are pushing our bees for all the brood we can get, and with our *young* queens it is easy to get a fair brood-nest, but nearly all the queens a year old seem to want to rest. If we could do it (and we are as far as we can) we would rear queens this month and December to requeen every colony we have for best results in honey next spring.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

## OUR SCHOOL.

Mrs. JENNIE ATCHLEY,  
INSTRUCTOR.



Kindly give me some information about how to Italianize my apiary; also instruct me as to moving bees a distance of one or two miles.

B. A. DERTHICK,

Eureka Springs, Ark., Nov. 4, 1900.

Friend D.:—We will impart to you such information as we think will give you best results, as there are many ways to do both kinds of work you desire to know about. Get two good pure Italian queens from some reliable breeder and raise queens from one and drones from the other and when you have cells ready to move dequeen the colonies you wish to Italianize and in three days give each a cell that you have raised from your breeder and keep all their own cells torn down. Should any colonies miss a queen from any cause give such a frame of eggs and brood from your breeder and let them rear a queen of their own. (See queen-rearing in full in the catalogue we sent you.) This is a subject with which we could fill *THE QUEEN* and then not touch all the essential points, but if you will observe our queen-rearing rules laid down in the catalogue you may expect to be reasonably certain of success. To move bees it is best to

wait till you have a moderately cool spell (we do not like to move bees in freezing weather). Close up the entrances with pieces of wire cloth, at a time when all, or very near all, the bees are in the hives, place the hives in a spring wagon and quietly drive to your new location and place them right where you wish them to remain and all will be well. As long as no combs are broken down no damage to amount to anything will be done in moving bees a distance of a few miles. It is always best to use a spring wagon in moving bees, but if you haven't one handy and can not well get one you can make a common farm wagon do by placing about four or five inches of hay, straw or corn-shucks in the wagon to set the hives on. In the above plan of raising drones from one queen and queens from the other it will be best, to make certain of the queens mating with pure Italian drones, not to allow drones to fly from any but the drone colony. This can be done by not allowing drones to hatch in other colonies or by using drone-excluding zinc over entrances to keep them in.

wired for extracting? Will the Cowan extractors work the shallow frames? Which is the best extractor? I have some unfinished shallow frames of honey, and I want to know if I place them in upper stories over colonies that need feed if the bees will take the honey down. Can bees be divided in the spring so as not to interfere with their gathering surplus honey.

JOHN C. SMITH,

Lockhart, Texas, Oct. 31, 1900.

Friend Smith:—Bees can be moved short distances without any loss to speak of if all the colonies are moved at the same time or the same day, or if all are moved before the bees are allowed to fly from their new location. If some colonies are moved and the others are left at the old yard those moved will return to the old stands, at least most of the field bees will, and, not finding their own hives, will enter the hives left at the old yard and the colonies from which they came will not have much field force for some days. Besides some queens may be killed in the hives left at the old yard by the strange bees that enter them. When all hives are moved at the same time these troubles are principally avoided, the bees soon quit returning to the old stands and all is well. Your question as to which is the best hive of the two, 8 or 10-frame, is a hard one, unless we were fully acquainted with your range. We would advise that

Please tell me, through THE QUEEN, if bees can be moved a short distance without loss? Which is the best hive, the 8 or 10-frame? Ought 'queens' wings be clipped? Should shallow frames be

you begin with 8-framed hives in your locality and if you have long and heavy flows of honey your eight frames to the story may prove too small for best results, but after you test the matter you can best judge for yourself. No queens' wings should ever be clipped. We think that those that can not keep bees without clipping their queens should also bob their horses and cows' tails. It is not necessary to wire shallow frames at all. Yes, the Cowan will work the shallow frames all right. We consider the Cowan two frame extractor the best for all purposes. Yes, the bees will carry the honey down when they need it. Bees may be divided in early spring, which will serve the same purpose as natural swarming, but unless you need increase we would advise neither division artificially or natural swarming, as this weakens the forces of both colonies, the old and the new, and if a honey-flow comes before they can again secure a full working force you will lose some honey on account of the swarming. If you have only a moderate flow early and have time to build up your colonies before a good honey-flow and will do the dividing properly and in season it will be all right. Here, in South Texas, we can divide early, say in March, and build them up to strong

colonies by May and get a good crop from both the parent and young colonies, but we do not know whether you could do the same in your locality or not, as very much depends on locality.

---

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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.

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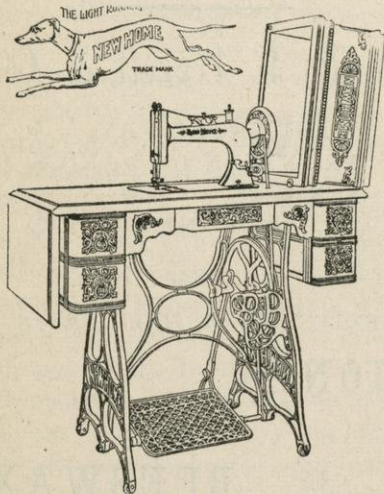
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We have been forced to rise 10 per cent. on hives and frames for 1900. Lumber has advanced and the rise we have made is very slight considering the advance on lumber. All articles that we have advanced on will be mentioned in THE QUEEN and 1900 catalogue.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

## Job Printing for Bee-Keepers.

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

**The Jennie Atchley Co.,**  
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## FOR SALE.

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.

**J. H. ANDRE,**  
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6-6 Please mention "The Queen."

## 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.

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.

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6-8

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If you have any bulk comb honey to offer write us and give prices wanted. We also buy extracted honey. When you have wax to sell you may ship it to us without notice and we will pay the market price of it or the ruling price here. Put your name on box or sack and tell us how much you send.

**The Jennie Atchley Co.,**  
Beeville, Texas.

# LARGE Apicultural Establishment

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

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

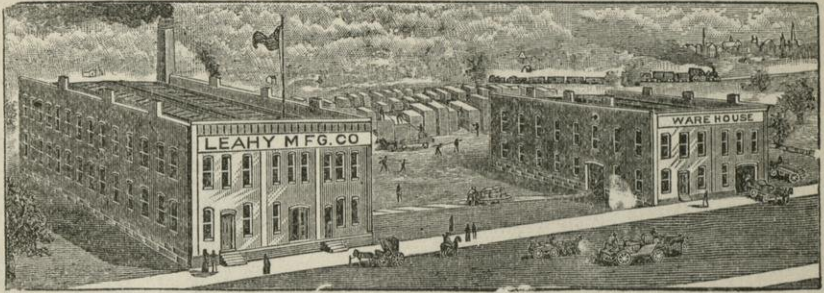
6-8

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.

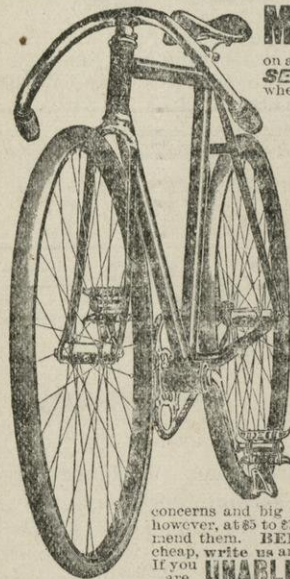
**WILLIE ATCHLEY, Beeville, Texas.**



FOR APRIAN SUPPLIES

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 connections, flush joints, improved expander device to fasten seat post and handle bar; Royal Arch crown; the celebrated **Mavis** hubs and hangers—the easiest running known; **Record "A"** tires, the best and one of the most expensive tires on the market. The genuine **#1 Messenger Hygienic** saddle; pedals, tools and accessories the best obtainable. Enameled 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-metery, or a high grade floor pump. Your money all back if you are not perfectly satisfied.

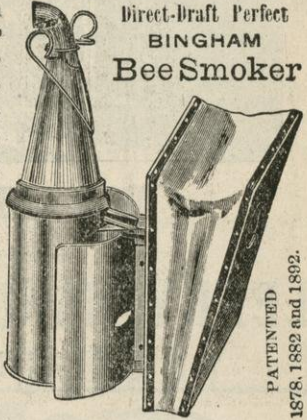
**CHEAP WHEELS.** We do not manufacture the cheap department concerns and big supply houses advertise and sell as high grade. We can furnish them, however, at \$5 to \$7 striped; or \$9.75 to \$12.50 complete. We do not guarantee nor recommend them. **BEFORE ORDERING** a bicycle of any one else, no matter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

If you are **UNABLE TO BUY** a wheel we can assist you to **EARN A BICYCLE** by disassembling and rebuilding catalogues for us a few days. We need one person in each town who will close out at \$3 to \$10 each; also some showworn samples and '99 models very cheap. Send for **Eargain 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.**

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         |



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!!

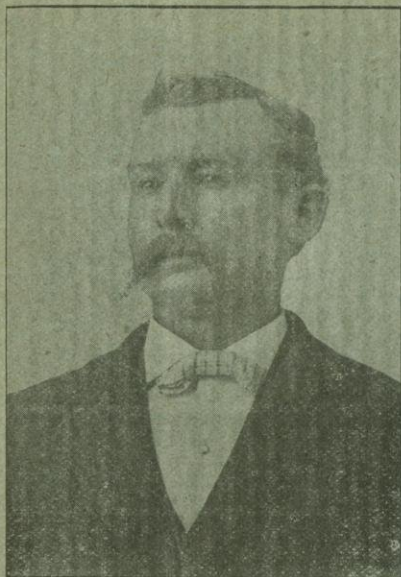
DEAR SIR: Have used the Conqueror 15 years. I was always pleased with its workings, but thinking I would need a new one this summer, I write for a circular. I do not think the 4-inch Smoke engine too large.  
Yours, etc., W. H. EAGERTY, Cuba, Kansas, January 27, 1897.

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.



## 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.

Please mention THE QUEEN.

## 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, Unglased,..       | 10         | “ “ “        |
| “ Glased or Cartons..        | 11         | “ “ “        |
| White Extracted in barrels.. | 7 to 7½c.  | 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.

## In Tennessee

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

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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

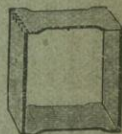
The West Tennessee Industrial Journal,  
PARIS, TENNESSEE.

Please mention THE QUEEN.



## BEE-HIVES AND HONEY-BOXES,

in car lots—wholesale or retail. Now is the time to get prices. We are the people who manufacture strictly first-class goods and sell them at prices that defy competition. Write us today.



**Interstate Box & Manufacturing Co., Hudson, Wis.**



NOW IS THE —  
— TIME TO ORDER

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Don't wait until your bees are

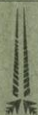
**Hanging on a Limb,**

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

**They do Swarm.**

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**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.