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The Southland queen. Vol. II, No. 4 August 1896

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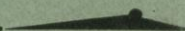
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The 
SOUTHLAND
QUEEN.

BEEVILLE, TEXAS,

August, 1896. 


 Established 1884.

J. M. JENKINS,

Wetumpka, Ala.

Steam Bee-hive Factory.
 Full line of Bee-keepers' Supplies.
 Italian Bees.
 60-page Catalog tells you all
 about it. Free.

Root's Comb Foundation!

New Product.

New Process.


A Big
 Success.

We are pleased to announce that, having secured control of the new Weed process of manufacturing foundation for the U. S., we are prepared to furnish **Foundation by the New Process**, for 1896. Samples will be mailed free on application, and will speak for themselves.

OUR SANDED and POLISHED SECTIONS,
 well, they speak for themselves, also.

OUR 1896 CATALOG

now ready for distribution. Send in your name at once for catalog, samples of the new foundation, and those superb sections, and while you are about it ask for a late copy of **Gleanings in Bee-Culture**.



The A. I. Root Co., Medina, O.

56 5th Ave., Chicago. Syracuse, N. Y.
 1024 Mississippi St., St. Paul, Minn.

The Southland Queen.

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

Vol. II. BEEVILLE, TEXAS, AUG., 1896.

No. 4.

Again we rehearse, don't forget to be here at the bee-meeting, on September 16 and 17, as we expect a grand time.

Wm. McCurry, who has worked large apiaries in Cuba, is here, prospecting, and talks of locating an apiary in this region soon.

Honey is ruling low, in price, in all parts of the country, so far as we know, caused on account of the scarcity of money, and not from over production.

The big rains we had fall here the first of July has caused an unusual honey flow. We were not looking for it and are having to work over time to keep up with the bees.

We are receiving letters almost daily, saying place their "name in the pot," as they will be here at the bee-meeting on Sept. 16 and 17. We are expecting one of the biggest times bee-keepers ever had, as we are sure now, from the evidence, that there will be a large attendance, so you had better be here.

News reaches us, that honey crops, as well as other crops, are short in north Louisiana, on account of the drouth.

Willie and Leah have been in Dallas with our crop of honey since the 10th of July, and they report fair sales, but the cry of hard times comes from every house.

Mr. Atchley is now helping Willie sell honey in Dallas, and as they sell direct to the consumers, they get along much faster, with two to work both sides of the street at the same time.

We know of several bee-keepers in this vicinity, ourselves included, who could have gotten a great deal more honey if preparations for reaping the harvests had been made last fall and winter.

The time of year is just about at hand in this part of the country, for bee-keepers to have a little spare time, or at least the honey harvesting time is just about over—unless we get a fall crop—and it will be to the interest of bee-keepers if they would begin now to prepare for next year.

Contributors' Column.

POISON HONEY.

BY DR. W. M. STELL.

Written for The Southland Queen.

After reading the articles in the American Bee Journal about Mountain Laurel, I decided to make an experiment for my own satisfaction, and seeing a great many goats here, eating the leaves of this plant, a thought struck me about its poisonous effects on goat's milk, for this is the recourse that we have for obtaining milk here, as the mountains are so high and broken that it is impossible to have cows.

Now, the great question; is the honey poison that the bees gather from Laurel? and is the milk poison from goats that feed on Laurel? After watching the goats nibbling so ravenously on this bush, I asked the herder if he did not know that this plant was poison. He said no, to the contrary, that they often drove the goats to them, and besides that it was a great medical plant—for nervous headache they would bruise a leaf and bind it to the temples; for all kinds of ulcerating sores would treat likewise. I asked if he ever took any inwardly, and he said that he had, but it produced pain and vomiting, also stated that burros and mules would

not eat it. I, at once, gathered some flowers and leaves to perform an experiment upon the honey bee, as the opinion seemed to differ very much in regard to the poison honey. In reading these articles, I failed to see any direct experiment performed by these parties, to prove that honey is or is not poison when gathered from Mountain Laurel, though some stated that the hills were covered with this plant, and they never knew of any bad effects produced by eating honey when it was in full blossom, while others made the contrary statement.

The following is the result of my experiment. I bruised, in a wedgewood mortar, eight ounces each, leaves and fresh flowers, adding twenty ounces of water and twelve ounces of dilute alcohol to extract its virtue. This was gently boiled down to about sixteen ounces, which had a strong, sweetish, repugnant taste. I then mixed one ounce of this decoction with eight of dilute honey; this was given to the bees at 6 o'clock p. m., in a simplicity feeder, which was placed between the frames in the brood chamber. Will state that this colony was especially prepared for the experiment, having one frame only with brood (no honey), and four perfectly empty ones; the hive was closed and bees confined for two days before the experiment, to allow sufficient

time for them to digest all honey in their stomachs. The next morning I provided myself with a glass graduate and a small suction dropper. I felt certain when opening the cover that I would find my little workers all dead in a pile, but to my great surprise, on lifting the enamel cloth to one side, they had their little heads sticking straight up, and eyes as bright as diamonds. On examining further, found the feeder empty and almost dry—they had deposited this poison honey in the combs—with the dropper, I sucked out two ounces of this honey (from the cells in the comb), which was taken in their honey sacs, from the feeder, just the same way as they do from the natural flowers; of course the distance was very short, but the honey, without a doubt, underwent the same slight physiological change while there, and we do not know how rapid this change may be. Now, this was the first honey that they had for three days, and I tell you they seemed to enjoy it hugely. Now, after seeing no bad effects on the bees, my next, to complete this experiment was on the human, so I told my assistant, who is a Mexican boy of fourteen Summers, that we would swallow this newly gathered honey between us; I was obliged to swallow first, taking only one half of an ounce, the boy swallowed the remaining one and a half ounces. This honey had a splendid flavor, only leaving a slight astringent-like taste in the palate. Now for the direct physiological effect on man and boy. About one half hour after swallowing this honey I suddenly became giddy, and a slight loss of sight; felt as if being whirled around. I immediately introduced my finger as far down the throat as possible, and vomited sweet laurels up, which relieved me instantly. The dose with the boy stayed with him all O. K. for one hour. Will state right here, dear reader, the Almighty being my helper, I will never try another experiment on any human again, and advise you all to do likewise. Just listen to these honey symptoms; the boy fell with a violent convulsion, hard contracted stomach, cold hands and feet, profuse perspiration, mouth tightly closed, eyes opened and rolled back, pupils dilated, face flushed, twitching of lower limbs, and great difficulty of breathing, pulse full, only fifty per minute, but strong. Being more than satisfied, and greatly alarmed with these symptoms, 2 one-tenth grains of Apomorphia was administered hypodermically, in the left biceps, which promptly produced an emetic effect that relaxed all muscular contraction; after a good vomit, he sat up, complaining of pain in the stomach and back of neck. Two ounces of castor oil was administered, which operated in about two

hours, bringing away a great deal of bile and undigested honey; there was a great deal of honey in the vomits also. The boy was quite broken up and unwell for a week, but is now bright as a dollar, as though nothing ever happened. I hope, after this little experiment, those who are sceptic on Laurel honey being poison, will only try a small bit on themselves, and know, personally, how it feels. I will assure you that a little of the above symptoms will convince and put you straight. Some may say, why does it not produce such effects on the bee? Well, this I do not know, nor does any one else. It is true that when the nectar is gathered from flowers, it undergoes a slight peculiar physiological change, that strains, refines and reduces the amount of acid, to prevent fermentation and conserves preservation, but does not alter its natural constituents; if it did, all honey would look and taste alike; there would be no necessity of grading our honey for the market. By this peculiarity of over deposit of alkaloid in each flower enables us to distinguish its class when eating, and when this process is taking place it is just as natural for the bee as for the nurse girl to let a good bit slip down when chewing for the baby; it is the same honey, only prepared and purified for us. Bees cannot carry honey from the field in buckets or bottles; Nature

has provided each one with a little sac for this purpose. I do not believe that Nature intended that any material changes should take place while there; most assuredly the honey is slightly acted on by the secretions of the compound racemose glands of head and throat, to aid digestion and regurgitation.

The milk from goats feeding on Laurel bushes contains no poison whatever, as I could discover; it may be because they only eat very little, and far apart.

My bees never visit the Laurel blossoms; they crown themselves with something better.

There are two kinds of Laurel, one being considered more poison than the other. Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) and Cherry Laurel (*Lauro cerasifolia*); the two are similar in size of growth, shape and color of leaves, also are evergreen. Mountain Laurel, has a cluster of bright pink flowers, while the flowers of Cherry Laurel are white; the both are wild, Spanish plants, and contain great abundance of Hydrocyanic Acid (Prussic Acid), which is a deadly poison, but often used in pharmacy, diluted. The leaves of Cherry Laurel are extensively used in Mexican cooking, and commonly sold on the streets with other aromatic herbs.

I believe it is the honest duty of all bee-keepers to be more studious

about the poison plants, and ascertain from which source the bees gather the honey. Jasmine, Digitalis; Oleander, Nightshade, etc. are all dangerous and poison garden plants, which should be substituted by others more profitable and as beautiful. I hardly think bees will visit such poisonous plants unless compelled to do so by absence of all others, and during a sudden check in the honey flow.

In my next, will tell you all how I managed to produce a good big crop of comb honey. I have sold eight hundred one-pound sections at one dollar each, and more "a comein' it."

Wishing my noble teacher, THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN, a good honey season, I am, Yours Truly.

Jesus Maria, Mexico.

BOX AND LOG GUMS.

A PLAN FOR OBTAINING HONEY
FROM THEM.

BY R. A. WHITFIELD.

Written for The Southland Queen.

Farmers, of all classes, ought to keep bees, for profit if not for pleasure. They live in the open country around flora abundant, and where their little workers can freely gather the nectar. Many, throughout this county and adjoining counties do keep them; but they keep them (black bees) in common box or log gums. Once or twice during the honey season

they slice out, or rob, chunk honey for table use, and to sell or give a mite or so to neighbors. Since I have undertaken bee-keeping for profit and pleasure, I have used frame hives altogether for the past three years; keeping, however, one small "box" gum for purposes of experiment, and I have learned to have some consideration for the comfort and well being of the little toiling pets, and, as I said once before, I am glad to have furnished them such comfortable "houses" to dwell in. I dislike, so much, to see honey cut out in such a way as to needlessly injure or kill so many of the industrious gatherers of the best and healthiest of sweets for use and comfort of the human family. It seems that human gratitude alone should prompt more pains-taking in robbing, or a better way to take the sweets from the bees. There is no better way than the adoption and use of removable cases. Now, I have a suggestion to offer to such friends as cannot afford the time and expense of fooling with frame hives. I have experimented satisfactorily, and now recommend the following.

The "box" to be made of such a size as to hold nearly a bushel of grain, that is to say, if the inch lumber used be eleven inches wide, the height of the box is to be about 18 or 20 inches, instead of 24 or 30 as is commonly the case. The wider the lumber, the

shorter the box. Put in the cross sticks, nail on the "head," or top (a level piece, at that) firmly, to stay; bore a $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch hole in the center of this top. Now make two boxes ("caps" I call them) of sufficient depth, length and width to accommodate within them, five home made holders and a follower. These holders are straight, plain bottoms, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, nailed on blocks $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and the width of sections used, ($1\frac{3}{4}$, $1\frac{7}{8}$, or 2 inches, as the case may be). Each holder to accommodate only two sections, so then the holder, the long way, is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches from outside to outside. Tack a wooden support, $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ inch square, and as long as the width of the cap, on the inside of cap at its bottom edge, so that the lower side of the support and the bottom edge of cap will correspond. When the sections are placed within the holders there should be a bee space between the top of sections and a cover on the cap. Make a cover of a plain board to fit well on the cap, sufficient in dimensions to shed rain. Now take a $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch board, the same width and length of cap, and bore the same full of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch holes, 10 or 12 will answer. The use of that board is, to place it between any two caps when tiering up. The reason of its use is in the fact that it maintains the proper bee space between the lower cap and

the "hole-ly" board, and between this board and the cap above. Without the board between, the bee space is doubled, and comb will be put in this double space. My reason for putting the supports for the holders, as I do, is a bee space is preserved when either cap is put on the flat surface of the top of a gum.

If nothing better than a box gum will answer a busy farmer's purpose, the plan above described for super ought to suit him. Any of his children over ten years of age, or his wife, by using a little smoke, can "rob a gum" with no trouble, and without leaking honey and hurting queen and bees. Of course he must undergo a little expense in obtaining sections and starters.

We cannot insure a good yield of honey in a box gum, even during a good honey flow, unless the "pesky things" are kept from swarming more than once, they weakening the gathering strength of the parent colony. But the farmer using such arrangements as suggested above, can be instructed to put the new swarm on the stand of parent gum, and placing the latter in a new place; and then, per chance, prevent a second swarm.

Westville, Miss.

The Comb Honey Number.

Would be appropriate for the September QUEEN. Illustrated.

Bee-keeping In New Mexico.

BY W. C. GATHRIGHT.

Written for The Southland Queen.

As a field for practical apiculture, New Mexico has many advantages to offer. I will endeavor to give, briefly, some of the advantages and disadvantages.

To begin with wintering, I will say that it is no trouble to winter bees here, having succeeded the past winter in carrying through a number of three frame nuclei in hives with walls only $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, and no other protection; our winters here are very dry, mild, and even temperature. We are never troubled with too early breeding, as is the case with some of the more southern localities.

Here in the Messilla valley there are no black bees, consequently apiarists have no trouble in keeping their Italians pure, and I have been told by the oldest bee-keepers here, that there has never been any disease known among bees since they were first brought here, some 20 years or more ago. The main honey flow is from mesquite and alfalfa during Spring and Summer, and from golden rod in the Fall. As to the honey crop, there has never been an entire failure, though there have been some poor seasons, but even during the poorest seasons the bees have always gathered enough for Winter, from golden rod, which is

here in great abundance, and other Fall flowers. Alfalfa makes four cuttings here, so there is bloom almost continually throughout the season. The Summer season is very hot, and I find it quite an advantage to wire all my frames; and hives must be painted. I have never had any combs to melt down when in painted hives and facing east, so that the afternoon Sun strikes the back end of the hive, but when the Sun shines directly against the side of the hive at about 2 p. m., there is great danger of the comb on that side of the hive breaking down. Bee-eating birds are very numerous here in early Spring; the only remedy is the shot gun. This season I have been having a great deal of trouble with ants; they kill the bees and eat them. They have killed several nuclei, and they frequently attack strong colonies; I have not yet succeeded in getting rid of them. Most apiaries here are located on a low piece of ground, and water is turned on from irrigating ditches until the ground is thoroughly soaked, and in such places ants are kept in check, but the disadvantage is that if there is any work to be done in the yard it will have to be postponed until the ground dries.

Perhaps some of the readers of THE QUEEN would like to know what crops are raised here. The principal crops are wheat, corn and

alfalfa, the latter being the best paying crop, as it makes four cuttings per year. Apples, peaches, pears and grapes grow to perfection, and immense quantities are shipped from this valley. As a winter resort, this locality is growing in popularity; the number of people that come to spend the winter is increased each year.

My next article will deal with actual work in the apiary; of best methods and appliances in the production of comb and extracted honey.

Donna Anna, N. M.

Notes From Wisconsin.

BY E. A. MORGAN.

Written for The Southland Queen.

I got my bees out of cellar April 20; weather cold through April and May, still they bred up splendidly and my first swarm issued on June 1st. Swarming began generally about June 15, with me. I wanted very little increase, therefore hived all on same stand, cutting out queen cells in all undesirable hives and giving the brood to weaker stocks until all were booming, dividing all choice stocks up into nuclei, rearing queens; these were put in ordinary sized hives, and frames of brood given them until they were good strong colonies.

Clover was abundant and yielded well, and I have taken a large

surplus. Basswood, always a good crop before, was an entire failure this season. Although it blossomed more profusely than before in ten years, the weather, too, was all that could be asked, still, for some unaccountable reason, it came and went without yielding a drop. But as clover was so much better than common, we did not miss it so much.

Just at present (July 21), we have had a cold week, so that bees could not fly for the past six days, causing them to leave the supers, but I expect by August first it will warm up again, so that we may get the usual fall yield from golden rod. Sept. 1st comes frost, and closes the season, then the dreaded 8 or 9 months winter sets in again. Oh, how I ache to get out of this cold, northern country!

I am very busy now, crating and packing my honey; am receiving some letters, with offers, but prices not above 12 cents for clover in one pound sections.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Pray Like Angels, Vote Like —.

BY A. J. CRAWFORD.

For The Southland Queen.

We haven't had any honey this year; too dry, but bees are gathering honey, at this time, from cotton. Old Earth has gone dry.

Ask that "feller" at Stone Point if his bees work when there is no

honey coming in. If so, tell him to send me a queen from his stock.

My brother, my sister, the tramp is a creature of law; he is a legitimate child, and fathers and mothers should feed their children, but mothers are not responsible in this case for they can't vote. Hurrah for Bro. Doolittle! Yes, we pray and sing like Angels, and vote like d—s.

This is not a very good honey country, but some times we do get honey enough to wallup our pan cakes in.

I am well pleased with the way the QUEEN is conducted; I like it better than any bee journal I get.

Well, I've heard people talking about having the bee-fever; I was born with it, and my father before me had it, and all the Belladonna, and all the Aconite and Lobelia can't run it down; I've been tried. Some say a dose of cold loss, but shucks!

Hannibal, Texas.

Millions Of Gallons Wasted.

BY A. M. BARFIELD.

For The Southland Queen.

There are millions of gallons of honey lost each year, for want of bees to gather it, simply from the fact that men will not handle the bees, and if they would take the bee industry in its true light, and work as hard at that as they do in a political campaign,

they could have all the honey for food and medicine that they could ask for. But I look at those campaigners as something like the drone; there is a time that they are not needed, consequently they make nothing and eat all the time. There is a time for drones, and after that time I think the bees are wise in disposing of them, as they eat and do not work. Now is the time for a man to begin in apiculture—when the business is in its infancy. Look back, say forty years, and see what a great change there is in the business.

Stone Point, Texas.

Which, How and Why.

BY L. L. SKAGGS.

Written for The Southland Queen.

I will try to give the beginners a few hints in regard to hives and frames, which should always be standard goods. I prefer the eight frame, dovetailed hive; it is used more than any other, and it has a division board. Some claim to be troubled in getting them out, but it is no trouble at all. Take a piece of wire a foot long, curl it at one end so it will fit over your finger, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the other end bend it square, so you can run it down behind the division board and turn it half around, then it will hook under the board so you can pull it out and not kill any bees. Now get an old file and grind it on the end like a chisel,

heat it to take the temper out; this is the handiest tool I ever saw, to move frames with and clean off bits of wax. Now for the frames. I like the self spacing Hoffman better than any I ever saw, but I want them a little different from the way they are generally made. I want the top bar $\frac{7}{8}$ inch deep and $1\frac{1}{8}$ wide; there are lots of frames that are claimed to be $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide that are not; the only way to get them is to order them made. Some seem to think that such frames will hinder the bees from going above, but I have no trouble; I had hives with brood in three stories at the same time. Just look at the sealed honey, and you will see that it has less space than the frames for the bees to pass up through; if it don't hinder them why should the frames. I want the bottom bar made triangular, and let one of the edges stand up; the bees will fasten to this edge much better than to a flat bar, and that gives more strength than any other way it can be made. It is a great help to have the comb fastened to the frame all 'round. Let the bottom bar measure at least $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch, each way, and be sure that you get end bars sharp on one side, so it will cut through the wax that accumulates on the frames, and have the top bar narrowed at the end, so it will not be over $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide; that will give good finger holt, and less chance for the bees to fasten them at the end. I like them narrowed the second time close to the end, only leave $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the very end, so there will be but little wax to break when the frame is moved. This small end will hardly ever kill a bee. I like little cleats in the side of the hive body for the end bars to come against, to keep the proper space between the body and outside frame, so you can push all the frames against that side, just as hard as you please. When I put bees on new frames I want them clamped tight, so they will be held straight, and to do this, just push a rag down behind the division board, with your flat file; push it just as tight as you please, but be sure to do the wedging at each end or you will bend the division board. When you want these rags out, use the hooked wire that I told you of in the first of this article. You might say, why not use wedges. They are no good, they won't fit, as a rule, and if they do they will either get loose and fall out, or get so tight you can't get them out, but the rag will always fit, and come out easy. Don't ever put bees on frames without foundation, or you will wish you had never seen a frame hive; one-inch strips of foundation will do very well. There should be a saw curf in the under side of the top bar for this foundation to slip in, then run a little melted

wax along where the wood and foundation comes together on both sides, and it will stand the weight of a large swarm. I know of lots of men that failed because they would not use foundation. Use a spoon to pour the wax; it will keep hot till you can get more from the vessel that contains the melted wax.

Click, Texas.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

—
 BY JOHN ORVAL.

Written for The Southland Queen.

I have an idea that some of our thoughts are getting careworn and hungry, and I have come to the conclusion that charity demands such food as I am able to donate, lest prolonged idleness, without a change of diet, might make beggar "tramps" of our thoughts. It is not my intention to "set 'em up" to quail-on-toast etc., and cap it off with a dish of ice cream, neither do I expect to confine myself to a dish of dollar-a-week boarding-house-hash, but I propose to offer the plain, simple, wholesome diet of pure honey.

The question is asked, day after day, and in journal after journal, "why don't our honey bring a better price?" There has been argument piled upon argument, and I presume that each one thinks he is right. Some go so far as to say that it is over production, but I'm

going to make the flat footed assertion that the low price of honey is caused by UNDER PRODUCTION, instead of over production. I contend, and will do so till convinced of the error of my way, that if there was honey sufficient to create a demand, that it would take the place of many of our fancy syrups, which are sold at prices in advance of nice extracted honey. Why is it that sorry whisky will bring \$2.50 per gallon just as easy as \$1.50? Simply because there is a demand for it. Why was it, that when coffee jumped from 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 25 cents per pound, the people continued to buy it? There was a demand for it. I contend, too, that the way to create a demand for honey, or one way at least, is through the retail grocers. A united and systematic effort on the part of the honey producers will be necessary, and while the present low prices would likely prevail for a time, I am confident that if a demand was created the price would gradually adjust itself according to the actual value, as compared to other commodities of like character.

Now who has the gall to say that I am "off" on this? Remember, I say to create a demand and get a better price. This is food for thought, now think.

Come, come, Bro. Skaggs, I never had the least idea you'd make a kite frame out of your self just 'cause I chanced to bust a joke out

your direction; but you and I are all right any way. A man can be a theoretical bee-keeper and at the same time be practical, can't he?

No, not we-uns, not a writer for THE QUEEN, and I hope not a reader of ditto, was once thought to be a fraud. I was referring to another matter when I said that.

Now, Bro. S., if you really would like to see me, and find out where I live, s'pose you go to Beeville, to the big bee-meetin' and I will promise you to be there, from head to foot, all of me, and we'll sop pan-cakes in honey together, and we'll have Mrs. Atchley to give us some clean honey, too—free from spades, spoons and queens.

Editor Bennett, of P. B. J., in commenting on the only fault I had to the Journal—"it don't come often enough," winds up with:

"So let all get in and rustle,
And make this paper bustle
Into a bright and monthly mussel.
Will John Orval drop this fault-el?"

What's the "fault-el" Bro. B., that I should drop? I'm sure I'd be glad it was in my power to turn the P. B. J. into a monthly. Let's have the verse read this way:

Let us all get in and rustle,
And make this paper bustle;
And we'll never call a halt,
Till we remedy the fault.

If you don't want to miss a number, be sure and renew your subscription before the next issue is out. This plan is much better than have a lot of delinquents.

BEES STEALING EGGS.

BY W. H. PRIDGEN.

Written for The Southland Queen.

In one of Mrs. Sherman's articles in American Bee Journal, she says that she is fully satisfied that on one occasion she had bees move eggs from one hive to another, from which they reared queens, and then in substantiating the fact, shows how it is possible for her to be mistaken. She says:

"I made a new colony by division, putting in sealed brood with adhearing bees in all the frames except one, in which was fresh laid eggs from which to rear a queen, as I at that time did not happen to have either a queen or queen cell. At the proper time I looked in and found a nice lot of ripe cells ready to transfer to other hives, which I proceeded to do, of course leaving one. I did not open the hive again for two weeks, and when I did so I failed to find either the queen or any eggs. I then closed it, as it was late in the evening, intending to give them a queen next morning, or eggs from which to rear one, but on the morrow it was raining, and unfavorable weather for several days, so that it was 10 days before I again looked in, then intending to give them a queen; imagine my surprise, upon opening the hive, to find four large, fine queen cells nearly ready to cap, with not another egg or larvæ in the hive. Now, the question is, where did these eggs come from? The nearest hive to this one was 12 feet away, and in it were hybrids, and not pure Italians: so they must have been brought from a colony still farther off, as it does not seem at all reasonable that a queen would have entered this queenless hive

and laid only four eggs and then have left."

It will be noticed that she did not open the hive again for two weeks after leaving the cell, and that in 10 days more the cells were nearly ready to cap, which gave ample time for the queen to begin to lay, and the second lot of cells were in the right condition to have been built over eggs laid 10 days before. Therefore it is reasonable to suppose that the queen had just laid her first eggs, and was not found, because they balled her when the hive was opened. It is a fact that bees long enough queenless to rear their own queen, are more liable to "ball" her, when disturbed, than a colony supplied with a ripe cell just three days after being made queenless. And, as I have had similar experiences, except that I saw the queens, and was surprised to find cells 10 or 12 days later, instead of laying queens, I think, until it is proven positively that bees do steal eggs, that it is reasonable to account for it in this way, as it is an easy matter to overlook just a few eggs in one comb among several.

August is the time to prepare bees for winter and the following spring, by seeing that they do not become short of stores, as it is of as much importance to have plenty young bees and sufficient working force during the fall flow as at any other time. It takes five times

as much syrup for a few old bees to pull through the winter and spring on, as it does to encourage them in rearing an ample force at this season, to gather sufficient stores for winter from fall flowers, and consequently come out healthy and strong in the spring. With me, a fall flow is more certain than a spring or summer flow, and my bees need but little attention before swarming time in the spring, if in the proper condition now. It is at this season of the year that I begin to get them in shape for winter, as well as in a condition to store some surplus, if they gather more than they need.

Creek, N. C.

What They Say About Us.

GLEANINGS.

The May number of THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN is a pleasure and a surprise. It is fully illustrated, contains extra pages, and is filled full of bright spicy things. Success to the QUEEN! and may she see many another birthday as auspicious as the first.

THE REVIEW.

The Southland Queen comes out with a spick and span new dress, of type. There is not one of the bee journals has a handsomer "dress" now than has the Queen.

PACIFIC BEE JOURNAL.

The paper is a great credit to the Southland.

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

One of the most ridiculous ideas recently published, is that put out by a fellow who accuses us of a jealous feeling because the Southland Queen was started about a year ago. Why, bless you, this is a free country, and if people want to sink money in publishing, or subscribing for, new bee-papers, that's their business, not ours. But we feel that it is our affair to protect our subscribers, and save them from throwing away their money on something that is issued principally to boom a private business, or to gratify a desire to have a medium in which to show off the publishers' egotism and desire for notoriety.

Dr. Stell says that 15 years more of experience in the apiary will teach Mrs. Sherman that bees don't steal eggs. Correct.

The Southland Queen.

Monthly.

MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY, - - EDITOR.
— Assisted by —
Willie, Charlie and Amanda Atchley.
E. J. ATCHLEY, - BUSINESS MANAGER.

Terms of Subscription.

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

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

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

BEEVILLE, TEXAS, AUG., 1896.

Do not forget to notice and read the program of the North American Bee-keepers' Association. The meeting comes off at Lincoln, Neb. on October 7 and 8.

The honey our bees have stored since the July rains is much darker, and different in flavor to any thing we have ever seen here. We were too busy to find out from what source the honey came, but we like it first rate, and think if we had been expecting it we might have reaped a good harvest.

The weather in this country from now till October first is just about the same on bees as winter is on them in the north. The weather is hot, no nectar gathered, or but little, all the bees seem to be idle, the queens stop laying, and in fact all is quiet, much the same that freezing weather brings up north. It is heat and dry weather here, and cold up there, is all the difference we can see.

Comb honey, in sections, is selling readily for 10 cents per section, well filled, so Willie reports, and the people are beginning to look upon nice, well filled, and white sections as being the only honey fit for use. We would advise that all who expect to produce section honey should get "snow white" sections, and send nothing but the best to market, if possible. We are in a position to test the market on these points, and give information, as we deal direct with the people that use the honey. That is the way to learn just what suits the consumers.

“Hold the fort, FOR I AM COMING”
to Beeville’s big bee
meeting. Yes, indeed.

If any of our readers have any short cuts on producing comb, or section honey, please send them in at once, upon receipt of this number, and we will sure enough have a comb honey No. for September.

We wish to thank our many friends who have kindly sent in their articles, and ideas on apiculture, hoping you may continue to do so, as we aim to make this paper a medium for the free exchange of thoughts from any and all bee-keepers.

It has been suggested by some who expect to attend the meeting here on the 16th and 17th of September, that we have some one at the meeting to give full and complete instructions on queen rearing. This will be done by some one who thoroughly understands the business.

Just read Dr. Stell’s article on poison honey, page 86, and see how you would like for the Dr. to try the experiment on you. Doctor, you made us tremble when we began reading your article, as we were afraid you had killed that Mexican boy. We are glad to get the experience of Dr. Stell in this matter for our readers, and we are sure that we would not wish such an experiment tried on us.

We have some good articles on comb honey, its care and production, which will appear in Sept. No., and we will likely make that number a comb honey chatter box; many good points will be gained, as it takes good bee-keepers to raise and care for comb honey and make it pay as well as extracted.

Some are asking why we do not comment more upon the matter that goes in our paper. We will comment when we think it our place and duty, but we would rather some of our able correspondents would read closely, and discuss subjects as they come up, and thus we bring out the cream and best thoughts of others, which is real information for us all.

Others ask if we cannot send the QUEEN twice a month. To this, we will say that we may, some time in the future, do such a thing as make the QUEEN a semi-monthly, but at present we will have to content ourselves with getting out a good paper once a month. If our subscribers will be prompt in sending in renewals, and our patronage will justify it, we will, as soon as we can, make the QUEEN a 32 page paper, as we are now far behind. We have a large lot of good matter that we will not be able to reach for some time, but the most of it will keep, and be good at all seasons, so you may expect to be heard from by and by.

One of our latest exchanges, "Texas Young People," of Beeville, is on our desk. The "Young People" is a bright and interesting little paper, quite deserving of a hearty welcome. Success to you.

We regret to learn of the poor health of W. R. Graham, of Greenville, Texas. He writes us under date, July 3: "My health has not been good for more than a month. I would be so glad to attend the meeting at Cameron, but my poor health will not admit of it." We trust that Bro. Graham will soon be himself again, as we want him at our meeting here in Sept.

We have tried the cocoon stick, sent to us by W. H. Pridgen, of Creek, N. C., and find it works O. K. The stick, as described before, is made to fit the inside of a worker cell, and when the combs are shaved down, the stick, or "transfer," which has a concave in the end, is inserted in the cell, a light pressure is given, then a little turn, and the cocoon and larva are picked up; the transfer is quickly and easily made.

At one of our out-apiaries, a few days ago, we lost about twenty colonies of Cyprian bees. The water for the bees is raised by a wind mill; the mill was shut off without our knowledge, and the bees having no other water within their reach, they suffocated before we

found it out. As soon as water was given, they swarmed to it in such numbers as to crowd into the tub 3 or 4 inches deep; the commotion was so great that some whole swarms left their hives and settled on the water tub. One queen got drowned, and we took two or three more off of the tub. It may astonish some of you to learn that 200 colonies of bees will carry a barrel of water in one day, but they will sure do so, as we have to provide them with that amount every day.

Outspoken For "Protection."

BUT SAYS NOT A WORD FOR A GOLD STANDARD.

An Editorial in American Bee Journal.

One of the most ridiculous ideas recently published, is that put out by a fellow who accuses us of a jealous feeling because the Southland Queen was started about a year ago. Why, bless you, this is a free country, and if people want to sink any money in publishing, or subscribing for, new bee-papers that's their business, not ours. But we feel that it is our affair to protect our subscribers, and save them from throwing away their money on something that is issued principally to boom a private business, or to gratify a desire to have a medium in which to show off the publishers' egotism and desire for notoriety.

Those who start new bee-papers seem not to know that during the past 20 years there have been perhaps 50 new apiarian papers

launched in this country, less than a half-dozen having survived, and scarcely one of them proving at all a financial success, aside from a means of furthering a bee-supply business. One reason for this is the fact that the field of bee-culture is limited, and there is neither the need nor the demand for a host of publications.

Again, we wish to say that if our permission is desired for the starting of a hundred new bee-papers, it will be freely given; but their publishers must not expect us to turn around and give them a lot of free advertising so that they can hope to live. We are here to make the American Bee Journal what it should be, and not for the purpose of aiding superfluous enterprises that some people make, and who have failed to "count the cost" before venturing.

By the way, the Southland Queen probably would not have been started had it not been for our dropping the Atchley folks from our columns. And as it was begun immediately afterward, it showed very plainly that they had been using the Bee Journal simply as a stepping stone, for previous to prominent appearance in our columns they were but little known, though having a bee-keeping experience. We have never objected to the starting of the Southland Queen, for that is none of our affair; but we dropped its publishers as Bee Journal correspondents and advertisers, for good and sufficient reasons, that are well known to those most interested.

[Well yes, to be sure, the above gives us a new idea. Now, when you all lose your mind, and need a

guardian, if we are not in a position to "protect" you, we will turn you over to the A. B. J. But we believe in the free and unlimited patronage of THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN, "for reasons that are well known to those most interested," believing that you might as well "throw your money away" on a new bee paper as an old one, and that it is better to show off egotism than—something worse. Now for your dollars, throw 'em away in a hurry, (on us, please,) and we will sink 'em as fast as we can, yes, in booming "our private business," while Geo. W. York & Co., blows up their "public business." Free silver dollars is what we want, but you must go to York for "protection."—ED.]

Again we are in mourning, on account of the death of another friend. Miss Matilda Thetford, a sister of the two girls we mentioned in last QUEEN, died on the 6th Inst., of Typhoid fever, after an illness of several weeks. She, like her sisters, was an exceptionally good girl, and the entire community is grieving on account of her departure from our midst. Only a little while, though, and those of us who do our Christian duty, will join her in a better world than this, where sorrow comes not, and where there is joy forever.



LESSON NUMBER 13.

(21.) If bees or a queen are caged, how long can they live without something to eat?

(22.) Will bees form queen cells when their queen is caged, and left in hive, on top of frames?

(23.) And will they cease bringing in pollen?

(24.) If bees kill the queen, or robbers, by stinging them, why don't they leave their sting in them as they do in my hand?

(25.) Does it injure bees when they sting another bee?

(26.) How long can a queen be kept out of her hive before her colony forgets her scent, or refuses to accept her?

(27.) I send you some bees by this mail; please tell me what kind they are—whether they have Italian blood in them or not.

J. C. REAGOR.

Fosterville, Tenn.

(21.) Queens, when caged without food, and taken away from the colony, will live only a short time, as a rule. Some queens will live longer than others, but generally, they will live but two or three hours in a cage without food.

(22.) Yes, with but few exceptions, bees will rear queens while their own queen is caged over the brood nest.

(23.) No, they will not cease bringing in pollen, but will store

it right along, as though the queen was with them. Long-time-queenless bees do not gather as much pollen as bees with a laying queen.

(24.) The reason the stings are not left in the bees, like the hands, is; 1st, the bees are rather brittle, or the body of a bee is not so tough as the flesh of a person; 2nd, when a bee first stings, her sting is harder, and swollen with poison, and a substance, such as the hand, is stationary, and the prongs, or beards, on the sting won't come out easy, and the sting is left, while the bee or queen is pulled around and gives way as the bee moves, till the sting will shrink and slip out.

I have, in some instances, seen bees lose their sting in other bees, when the dead bee was fast. Bees, in a body or colony, fighting a queen, seldom have a chance to sting, as she is "balled" so tight there is no room for a bee to bend her body, and without curving the body to a right position, a bee has no power to sting another, but a bee can sting your hand, or a smooth surface, even if half dead. Bees try to ward off stings by pushing with their feet, which makes it hard to sting each other. The greatest danger of a queen getting stung, is when there is only one bee, or a small number fighting her.

(25.) I have often noticed bees that seemed to be in great pain, after having stung another bee; I

have seen them crawl around, with their bodies curved, and acting as if they were in great pain, caused by stinging, but to say that it injures them, I do not know, but rather think that as a rule it does not.

(26.) This is something that I never have experimented with, and in fact would be hard to determine, as bees that have been queenless long enough to start cells, will sometimes accept any laying queen offered them. I think that after a queen has been from her hives 48 hours; she would be treated as a new queen, as a rule. Suppose you try and see if you can get at it closer than I have.

(27.) The bees you send, show no mark or trace of Italian, but there might be a slight, far off touch of Italian blood about them, which would show but little, if any, in the markings. They look and act like "black" bees.

[Mrs. A.—Your printer wants to differ with you in your reply to No. 24. I think that one's flesh being more easily penetrated than the body of a bee, the sting is sunk deeper, over the larger barbs, preventing the sting from being easily withdrawn. Then, I think that when the sting is thrust into a hard surface, the point is often broke off instead of being withdrawn, which may account for the bee going around seemingly in pain, as you say, after having lost the point of her sting.]

(28.) I send you a sample of some bees. Would you replace a warranted queen that produced such bees as these, or in other words, is the queen, producing these bees, purely mated? Please answer in the August QUEEN.

M. W. SMITH.

Cuero, Texas.

(28.) It would depend on what the queen was warranted for, whether or not I would call her a warranted queen, or a queen proving to be what she was warranted for. If she was warranted to produce all well marked Italians, I should say that I would not like to replace her, as the bees you sent were all pure Italians, so far as I could see. If the queen, or mother of the bees sent 'was warranted to produce straight, uniform bees, then she does not fill the bill, as she evidently is either a Golden queen mated to a 3 band drone, or a 3 band queen mated to a Golden drone. The queen may have been warranted to be prolific and failed, or warranted to produce gentle bees, and falls short. If she was only warranted to produce purely marked Italian bees, and nothing more, I should say she fills the bill, if the bees sent are a fair sample. There is so much expected, aside from color, and so many people that differ in opinion as to what color pure bees of any race should be, that we have, long ago, taken from our list, "warranted queens." Better test them, and then you know what you send out.

Otherwise, send out only untested queens. We have found so many good people get up unpleasant feelings over a single warranted queen, that we do not sell them.

(29.) I bought a queen about the 20th of April; two weeks later she began to lay, but since then has not done so well as I expected. I will be glad if you can give me some light on the matter. I had a nucleus carefully prepared, with plenty of bees and honey, and the introduction was a success. I used a first class dovetailed hive, so you see I am not conscious of making any mistake. When she began to lay, she filled two combs, then began to scatter her eggs; the bees began to build queen cells, and she got to be a real loafer. Often found her crawling on the bottom or sides of the hive, and seldom found her where I thought she should be. She done but little laying, and they were unfit to swarm. I thought perhaps they wanted to raise them a new queen, and as I did not want them to, I removed the cells as fast as they built them. For the past fifteen days I don't think she has laid an egg. I fed them most of the time on first class honey. When she stopped laying, the bees built seven cells. She is as fine a looking queen as one would wish to see. I have quite a number of fine queens from different stocks, and in appearance she is up with any of them.

JAY McCULLOCH.

DeLuz, Cal.

(29.) The queen was either injured in the mails, or by introducing, or she was not fully developed as regards her laying qualities, and she is no good, and ought to be replaced.

The North American Program.

The North American Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at Lincoln, Nebr., on the 7th of October. The convention will be held in one of the University buildings, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., of the 7th, and closing with the evening session on the 8th.

PROGRAM.

The past and future of Bee-keeping—Mrs. J. N. Heater, of Columbus, Nebr.

Bee-Keepers' Exchange—Prof. A. J. Cook, of Claremont, Calif.

Wild bees of Nebraska—Prof. Lawrence Bruner, of Lincoln, Neb.

Improvements in Bee Culture—Ernest R. Root, of Medina, Ohio.

Some of the conditions of Neb.—L. D. Stilson, of York, Neb.

The Union and Amalgamation—Thos. G. Newman, of San Diego, Calif.

Economic value of bees and their product—C. P. Dadant, of Hamilton, Ill.

Artificial heat and pure air, properly applied in wintering—R. F. Holtermann, of Brantford, Ont.

The honey producer and supply dealer—Rev. Emerson T. Abbott, of St. Joseph, Mo.

An original poem—Eugene Secor, of Forest City, Iowa.

Importance of watering in the apiary—Hon. E. Whitcomb, of Friend, Nebr.

Honey adulteration and commis-

sion men—George W. York, of Chicago, Ill.

Sweet clover as a honey producing plant—Wm. Stolley, of Grand Island, Nebr.

The President, Mr. A. I. Root, will give an address, and it is expected that "Somnambulist" will be present with one of her inimitable papers.

It is the present intention to devote most of the second evening session to an address of welcome by the Hon. Geo. E. McLean, Chancellor of the Nebraska State University, with a response by Hon. Eugene Secor, of Iowa. The Hon. Alvin Saunders, an old-time bee-keeper, and a War Governor of Nebraska, will also address the convention, and if time will allow, other addresses will be made, or papers read.

It is expected that the attendance will be large. Those expecting to attend, should write to the Secretary, Dr. A. B. Mason, Station B, Toledo, Ohio, who will gladly give such information as is within his power.

Last number of Gleanings, in its editorials, smacks strongly of practical work in the apiary. Wish its editor could be kept there about all the time. [I wish so too; but I am in the apiary more than you are perhaps aware.—ED.]—S t r a y Straws, Gleanings.

[Rah for Ernest, a practical editor.—ED.]

DEW DROPS.

GOOD ADVICE.

I can truly say that every man that has bees would do well to read and study THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

A. G. LONG.

Albany, Ky.

GETTING THERE FAST.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN is vastly improved—getting to the front fast.

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Farwell, Mich.

WANTS THE QUEEN.

I have ordered the — — — stopped—want to take your paper.

R. M. WINTON.

Nettle Carrier, Tenn.

ONE OF THE BEST.

I think the QUEEN is just splendid, and each number is a surprise. It is certainly one of the best bee papers, even if it is the youngest.

W. C. GATHRIGHT.

Donna Anna, New Mex.

[No, Mr. Gathright, the QUEEN is not now the youngest bee paper; The Pacific Bee Journal, a quarterly, published at Los Angeles, Calif. wears that honor.—ED.]

Texas Conventions for 1896-7.

S. W. Texas Bee-keepers' Association.

Meets at Beeville, Sept. 16 and 17, 1896.
 No hotel bills to pay.
 J. O. GRIMSLEY, SECY.
 Beeville, Texas.

Texas State Bee-keepers' Association.

Meets at Greenville, April 7 and 8,
 1897. No hotel bills to pay.
 W. H. WHITE, SECY.
 Blossom, Texas.

Advertising Columns.

When writing to any of our advertisers please say where you saw their advertisement.

We will not advertise for parties known to be irresponsible.

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Our Foundation needs no recommendation among those who have used it, and as it is given up to be superior to all makes, we only ask a trial order, which will give you a chance to become a customer. Honey, bees-wax, veils, "Langstroth on the Honey Bee," and general bee-keepers' supplies. Write for catalogue.

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I can now supply you with fine **HOLYLAND QUEENS**: untested, \$1.00 each, 6 for \$5.50, or \$9.00 per dozen. Tested queens, \$2.00, or the very best breeders \$5.00 each.

WILLIE ATCHLEY, BEEVILLE, TEX.

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Department of The Southland Queen is under the management of an experienced Job Printer, and if you are

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Untested queens of the golden or the leather colored at 75 cents each; 3 for \$2. Tested, \$1. each, 6 for \$5. My custom grows every year, and my queens give satisfaction. I send queens to the leading bee-keepers by 50 and 100 lots. Safe arrival on all queens. Try my beauties.

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You want a nice home in Southwest Texas, be sure to write to

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The best strain of Golden Italian Queens, reared and mated where there is absolutely no black bees, two for \$1.00. Warranted purely mated, and safe arrival guaranteed. Reference, The Jennie Atchley Co.

W. C. Gathright, Donna Anna,
New Mex.

Atchley

Queens may be had at the Crescent Apiary, corner Depot and Rose streets, Seattle, Wash., at the Atchley prices.

C. M. RIVERS & SONS.

Bargains!

Prices of Dovetailed Hives and Sections reduced. We keep a full line of

The A. I. Root Co's

goods in stock, and can fill your orders promptly. We have made a specialty for the last 12 years of raising a select strain of

Italian Queens.

Your wants in this line, we can also supply. Send for

36 Page Catalog

free. Japanese Buckwheat seed for sale.

JOHN NEBEL & SON,

High Hill, Mo.

Tar Heel Notes.

I wish to thank my bee-keeping friends for their liberal patronage in the queen trade, and to give any who are not satisfied, or think they have not been treated fairly and squarely, an opportunity to make complaint, which I trust will be done at once.

Will be in better shape than ever to furnish fine queens next season.

W. H. Pridgen, Creek, N. C.
Warren Co.

Dovetail Hives,

Bingham Smokers,

And every thing needed in the apiary. Best goods made. Freight saved to all Central Texas points. Price list free

E. R. JONES, MILANO, TEXAS.

Mississippi Hive Factory.

Your orders solicited on hives and supplies; 5 per cent discount till Dec. 1st. Root's Dovetailed hives at Root's prices. Frames with slatted comb guides and thick top bars. Dixie hives at 10 per cent less than Root's prices on Dovetailed hives.

Patronize home enterprise. Money Order office, Byhalia.

W. T. Lewis, . . . Miller, Miss.

200 COLONIES!

I have 200 colonies of bees in the Dovetailed Hives, all strong, and in good condition. Will sell for \$4.00 per colony, in 100 lots or over. Reason for selling; too much other business. I have a fine location for bees, here on Red river, and all necessary implements to carry on the work.

T. G. MORGAN,
BOYCE, LA.



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The modern standard Family Medicine: **Cures** the common every-day ills of humanity.



Graham

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Bee-Hive Factory

they sold to Boyd & Creasy, and are better prepared than ever before to fill your orders. They mean to not be excelled in workmanship in the United States.

Write for free catalogue, get our prices, give us a trial order and be convinced.

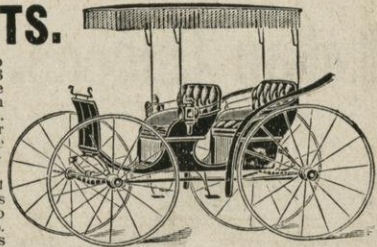
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but have sold direct to the consumer for 23 years, at wholesale prices, saving them the dealers' profits. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 90 styles of Harness, 41 styles Riding Saddles. Top Buggies as low as \$35. Phaetons as low as \$55. Spring Wagons \$31 to \$40. Send for large catalogue.



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ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFC. CO., W. B. Pratt, Sec'y. ELKHART, IND.

Work, for The Southland Queen!

We want to lend

Enough of our time to let you know that we are preparing for the coming season with a vim, and expect to furnish better hives and supplies than ever before. Our trade during the past season was unusually good, and we will prove our appreciation by furnishing, if possible, better supplies, at rock-bottom prices.

We can also supply you, for just

A little money,

Some of the finest queens that can be found. Three or five band Italians, and Carniolans, untested, during August and September, at 75 cents each, 6 for \$4.25, or 12 for \$8.00. Tested Carniolans and three band Italians, \$1.50 each, 6 for \$8.00, or 12 for \$15.00. Tested five band Italians, \$2.00 each, 6 for \$10.50, or 12 for \$20.00.

Safe arrival guaranteed. Send for catalogue that tells all about queen rearing, free.

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The time is up, for which many of our subscribers have paid, and we wish to say to those of you that wish to continue with us, that we would like to receive your renewal as soon as is convenient for you to send it in. If you prefer to do so, you may send us 3 new subscribers at \$1.00 each, and your subscription will be continued one year, for same.

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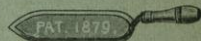
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any thing, easy to fill, gives two quarts of smoke at one puff. Never goes out or burns your fingers, or throws fire in the hives. The three larger sizes have double handles and extra wide shields.

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Let me call your attention to, and ask you to give the new **Jardine Bee-Escape** a trial. During the last two seasons it has been tested and tried by the leading bee-keepers in the United States, and, by them, it is pronounced a success.

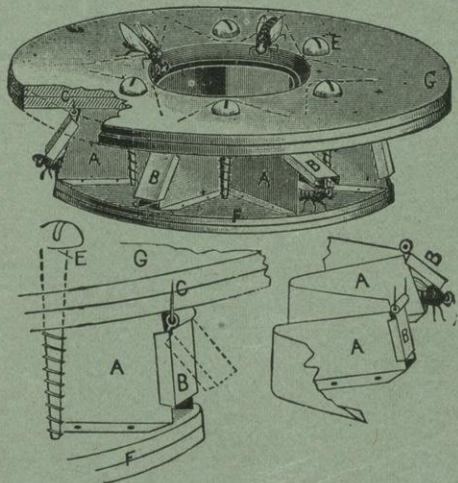
This new Escape cannot be gotten up quite so cheaply as some others that are on the market, and for that reason I must sell them at **50 cents** each in lots of 12; **55 cents** each in lots of 6; and **60 cents** for a single Escape. The rest of the material used with them costs but very little—one cracker box will make four of the boards I use, and as to durability, with care this Bee-Escape will last a life-time.

Take a piece of the board just the size of your hive, and nail a strip 1 in. wide by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick, entirely around the edge, on both lower and upper side, in order to raise and lower the board from the frames. In the center of this board cut a hole 4 inches in diameter, and bevel back the lower edge about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, so as to give the little doors in the escape perfect freedom in raising and falling. Set the escape exactly in the center of the opening, and make it stationary with three or four tacks. Now, be sure your hive is perfectly level, and you are ready for work.

It will be readily seen that in using the Escape, one may remove the honey from the hive or leave it just as he chooses, and the bees will escape just the same.

Every Escape sent out is inspected by a mechanic, and is warranted to do the work as represented or your money will be refunded.

Yours Very Respectfully,



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