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## **Moon's bee world : a guide to bee-keepers. Vol 3, No 9 August, 1876**

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# MOON'S BEE WORLD.

—A GUIDE TO—

## BEE-KEEPERS.

VOLUME 3.

AUGUST, 1876.

NUMBER 9.

For the Bee World.

### Bee-Keeping.

JEWELL DAVIS.

MR. EDITOR:—Friend Hereford once wrote that many theories in bee-keeping have been advanced and that per consequence, he had lost over one years time. This is a misfortune that all new beginners have to contend with, if not set right before beginning apiculture. 'A plain common sense theory,' in the mian is to be commended. Why should not the favored South be the beautiful land of "milk and honey,"—one where bee-keeping will flourish in lavish fields of honey, because of the continued bloom of the flowers there for three-fourths of the year? Some localities, nevertheless, may be better adopted than others for bee-keeping, none may deny, on account of the varied profusion of flowers, and the atmospheric changes which control in some measure the yield of honey. The barren localities may, howevr, rendered better by

well ordered cultivation in bee pastorage. Nine-tenths of the localities in the sunny South may be susceptible of the greatest improvements, and by intelligent energy made to do well. To gain a commendible intelligence every bee-keeper should take and read as many of the bee journals as he can afford and learn all he can about apiculture from all parts of the country. Should we know the truth of friend Hazen's remark that "every field is limited at some point in all seasons. This being true, it is equally certain that many fields may be improved by judicious cultivation, and many barren wastes made to bloom with the honey producing flowers, and all lands can be improved in that direction. Who will try it?

Certainly few will deny that a *dry* and continued hot atmosphere will lesson the secretion of honey in most flowers, whilst warm atmosphere may great-increase it. Too long continued wet weather diminishes the amount that can be made available.

All these things have to be noticed for successful bee-keeping. Bee-keeping certainly will pay if we can always through the summer season have a continuous yield of honey in the flowers and bees enough to gather it.

It is true we may plant all kinds of honey yielding flower seed, but if the soil and weather are unpropitious the honey production will be small, and if small the bees not do well. Nay, long continued drouths may make them a loss instead of profit. The lesson to be learned then is to make that which is poor better by cultivation, manuring or enriching the soil and irrigation when desirable and can be done, and especially introducing some of those deep rooting plants that will better withstand the effects of the long continued dry, hot weather. The next lesson we learn is, that there are some things we may control in bee-keeping and others we cannot. We can improve the soil and make it more productive; we may cultivate a better kind of honey plants, while on the other hand we cannot control the sunshine and rain, nor make the propitious seasons, for this we have to depend upon the Allwise ruler of the universe. We may much injure bee-culture by always giving the good side of the picture and never say a word about the unfavorable side, hence many fail to like the pursuit when failure or even a partial failure comes from any cause. Our great need is to prepare the soil, cultivate the honey plants and trees, both in favorable and unfavorable seasons and when the season is right we shall reap the harvest, provided, always if we have kept our colonies strong, ready for efficient service. They must be strong so they can gather all the precious sweets before evaporation wastes them upon the desert air. Nev-

er since I have kept bees have I seen such a good time for honey in this section of country. The crop of white clover has been large and productive of much more honey than usual. The season has been favorable up till the fifteenth of June, since then it has been too cool and rainy and per consequence stopped the gathering of honey and swarming for the present.

*Charleston, Ill., June 19, 1876.*

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For the Bee World.  
**Fertile Workers.**

J. F. LOVE.

Fertile workers. What are they and how are they to be detected, is a question a great deal easier asked than answered. I always suspect them in hives that are queenless in the Spring. The workers of a queenless hive look blacker and slicker than the bees do in hives that have queens. I can tell a hive that is queenless in the spring by just simply seeing them at the entrance; and if you see some small drones come out on a warm day in the spring you can guess that they are raised in worker cells. You can tell them by hearing them flying in the apiary: Now we always hear bee men say that they can tell that there is a fertile worker in a hive by seeing from two to ten eggs in a cell. Why so many eggs. Well, in the first place fertile workers are abnormal or unnatural, and there are several of them in the hive; they do not have the proper instinct to know that there has been an egg deposited in the cell and therefore put in another one and so on. You can detect them by taking out a frame and seeing them withdrawing the abdomen from the bottom of the cell. They look as though they had wore the abdomen smooth and shining by rubbing

against the sides of the cell. I had a hive this spring that had a number of fertile workers in it, and I got rid of them by changing places with another colony of bees that had a queen, and taking out their frames and shaking them out on the ground in front of the hive and supplying them with a frame of young and hatching brood, and after they are hatched out a few days give them a sealed queen cell nearly ready to hatch. You should first look well in the bottom of the cells in the hive and see that there are no more eggs in it laid by the workers. Take an uncapping knife and shave the heads off the drone brood and the bees will soon carry them out, and then they are out of the way. I am satisfied that where there is one fertile worker in a hive that there are several, &c.

My bees have not gathered very much honey from the poplar this season, and the bloom is all dried though there is more white clover bloom than I ever saw in one season in my life. I have had but one natural swarm this season. The cold weather in March injured the poplar bloom and stopped the bees from breeding, and both combined made a heavy loss to me. I don't know that I will get any comb honey this year, &c.  
*Cornersville, Tenn., May 25th, '76.*

○  
For the Bee World.  
**Feed for Bees, &c.**

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WM. L. GORDEN.  
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In reply to friend Stone I will say that I fed *honey* to my bees last March. I set common pie pans out in different places in my apiary, into which I put old comb pouring honey over it. They done well fed in that way. When I began feeding they were the worst demoralized set of bees I ever saw. One colony went away, going into a neighbors

hive; another one I had to hive five times, and finally closed the hive three days, putting a plate of honey on their honey-board. When I feed them they were perfectly reconciled; all have been doing well since. It must have been general want which made them act so. They had began breeding early and had plenty of drones, when the freeze came and so reduced their forage that they killed the drones and began killing brood, but they seemed to have exhausted their stores, and thus killing brood did not entirely relieve them, but the honey restored them to comfort again.

What kind of buckwheat must I get, when and how must I plant it, for bees?  
*Shreveport, La., May 26th, 1876.*

The above plan of feeding is very apt to induce robbing, as it attracts all the bees in the neighborhood. A better plan is to take a frame of comb from the center of the hive; place the comb over some large dish; turn the food into the cells; carefully turn it over and fill the other side; place it in the hive and it is all right.

Still another easy plan to feed bees. Take a frame of comb, make a small hole through the center to make it easy for bees to pass to the food; take off the honey board and lay the comb on top of frames; fill the cells with food, placing the cap over it. This method of feeding when required is the most simple and easiest, and surest that we have ever tried.

As to buckwheat, it can be sown during the months of June, July and August. It generally blooms in about three weeks after sown, and in the South it is nearly a perpetual bloomer until heavy frosts kill it. As to kind or variety we have most generally sown the Silver hull. There are several va-

rieties of this plant, but the greatest advantage we ever found was to have the right kind of weather for it. Climate influences bear heavy upon it. Should the weather be warm and dry with occasional showers it will secrete finely in honey.—Ed.

For the Bee World.

**Broken Pieces.**

KINCHEN RAMBO.

MR. EDITOR:—Old mayor Phinizy, a Frenchman of Augusta, Georgia, was once a candidate for office, and shortly after the election a friend asked him how he came out. "Ah," said he, "plenty of vote, but no elect—plenty of vote, but no elect." And I have plenty of bees but no honey. My little apiary of 14 stands has run up to 24, and all by natural swarming. But this is certainly the poorest season for honey that I have seen in many years. Little or no honey-dew at all. The honey locust and white sumach did very well, but basswood bloomed very little, some trees none at all. Now the main dependence is upon corn tassels and buckwheat, and perhaps a little tanglefoot in September. I fear that I have not got the real honey buckwheat. My bees feed on it very well until about 10 o'clock, but all seem to be gathering bee-bread only. I wonder if they ever divide their load and take some bee-bread and some honey at the same time. Who can tell me? And if any one has the real honey buckwheat I would like to know it. The Rev. E. Knight, of Maine, sent me a few kernels of his, but said he did not consider it the genuine article—only a sort of hibred, but very kindly offered to furnish me with more of it, free of charge, if I liked it. I sowed it in my garden, and from the

appearance of the blooms, and the fondness of the bees for it I think it is about the same as I have been sowing. They both give forth an odor, but not very pleasant—not sweet like honey. Perhaps they may do better when they get older.

*Floyd Co., Ga., July 1st, 1876.*

For the Bee World.

**Scraps from Illinois—Introducing Queen Cells.**

WILL. M. KELLOGG.

We are all looking for improved methods of bee-keeping, and as the little things well attended to go to make up the successful bee-keeper, I will note one or two of them. All directions for introducing queen cells to nucleus or queenless stocks say we must cut a hole in the comb and insert the queen cell therein. In doing so you have to be particular to fasten the cell by crowding it in pretty tight, or by pins. Either way you are liable to injure the cell, besides the trouble of opening the stock and moving and taking out a frame with bees in the way, generally very cross, necessitating the use of smoke while you cut, insert and fasten the cell. We esape all this by simply going to the hive, gently remove the quilt or honey board and put the queen cell, point down as cut from the comb, between two combs; if the frames are too close to let the cell down even with the top of the frame, move one or two of them a trifle with your knife. In doing it thus, no smoke is needed, it is done in a moment; the bees are not angered, and how easy to see when the queen has hatched, all without taking out a frame. Try it friends, and my word for it you will never do any more cutting of comb to insert queen cells.

*Another convenience is a can made of*

tin to hold 6 to 10 frames, with a rabbit on each side to hold the frames, the same as a hive, with a handle and cover. It is very useful to carry the empty comb from the extractor or full combs to be emptied, to put a frame of bees in while you are examining a stock, or to carry a nucleus or a good sized swarm from place to place, and last but not least, in a hurrying time, it will hold a goodly amount of extracted honey. Ours cost \$2.25 neatly painted and varnished.

#### WHITE CLOVER.

It is said that the perfect paradise for bees is where white clover is abundant. If that's the case we certainly have a pretty good sized bee heaven hereabouts, for we have hundreds of acres of white clover; our pastures, meadows and roadsides are perfectly white with it. Our bees are doing fine, crowding with bees, brood and honey, and some at work in boxes—but it does not seem to be from white clover, for in going across and back over a large field of white clover scarcely a dozen bees could be found. I know there are a great many flowers, but still it seems as though 56 stocks of bees ought to make a bigger show on the flowers. For five days now it has been cold and raining, so the bees can do nothing, but to-day, wet and cold as it is, I noticed them working on a pile of *wet cobs* in considerable numbers. Wonder what they get there? It may be because *it is so dry*.

I am sorry to see so much hard feeling and the personal articles that are creeping into the BEE WORLD of late and hope it may be all settled pleasantly, soon.

*Oneida, Ill., June 18th, 1876.*

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THE honey crop poor in this section.

For the Bee World.

#### How I Manage Bees, No. 8.—Extracting Honey

REV. M. MAHIN.

A good deal has been said in the bee journals of late concerning extracted honey. Some condemn the extractor altogether, while others regard it as a very important implement in the apiary. I have had and have used an extractor for five years and am prepared to give a very decided opinion in its favor.

All who become accustomed to the use of extracted honey, not only like it as well as comb honey but decidedly better. My wife was very much prejudiced against it at first and wanted her honey in the comb; now she will not eat honey in the comb at all, when extracted honey is to be had. When I first offered extracted honey in this market my customers wanted box honey, and would have bought no other if it could have been had, but as there was none in the market, they would take a little extracted honey rather than none, and soon the demand exceeded the supply. Nine hundred pounds is the most I have produced in one season and I had no difficulty in disposing of it at home. In fact every ounce was gone long before flowers bloomed the next spring. The price realized was 25 cents per pound. My youngest son and I have a market garden, and run a delivery wagon, and we carry honey in jars as well as fruits and vegetables.

I do not wait for the honey to be sealed before extracting. As soon as the combs are full, and the sealing process has been begun I remove the honey, and my honey is thick and good. As I am a Methodist Presiding Elder, and away from home one-half of every week. I extract during the honey harvest, once a week. I do not as a

rule extract from combs that contain brood. It is difficult to do it without injuring the brood, and in general there is no necessity for it.

I designed in this article to tell *how* to extract honey rather than to discuss the merits of the extractor.

The best time in the day to perform the operation is the time when the bees are busiest gathering honey, and that depends upon the sources of supply. Some flowers yield honey in the morning, as buckwheat, others yield most abundantly in the heat of the day, as white clover. When bees are gathering honey plentifully, extracting can be done anywhere, and robbing will not be induced, and no bees will disturb the exposed honey. At other times great care is necessary. The hives must be kept open as short a time as possible, and the extracting must be done in a room that bees can have no access to. At such times all opening of hives should be done very early in the morning before many bees are astir, or late in the afternoon when activity has mostly ceased.

Being ready to begin the work of extracting, I blow a little smoke from rotten wood in through the entrance of the hive, and having opened the hive blow in some smoke at the top. I then lift out a comb, and by a quick vertical motion shake the bees off in front of the hive; having a board slanting up from the ground to the front edge of the alighting board to facilitate their re-entrance. Those that remain after shaking I brush off, using for that purpose five small heads of broom corn tied together. Placing the brush just above the bees I give it a short quick motion which dislodges without hurting them. As soon as all the combs have been removed—all that honey is

to be taken from—I close the hive, and let it remain until the combs are returned. I usually extract honey only from frames of comb in the upper stories of my hives.

Concerning the uncapping of sealed honey, and the rate at which the extractor is to be run specific directions can not be given. The novice must learn by experience. One caution, however, is important. Do not turn too fast, or you will damage the comb. Run the machine slowly at first, and gradually increase the speed until you ascertain the rate that will do the work.

The honey, as it runs from the machine, should pass through a wire cloth strainer. The one I use is made by cutting a round hole, about five inches in diameter, through a piece of board, and passing the wire cloth down through it, and tacking the edges on the upper side.

*Newcastle, Ind., June 10, 1876.*

For the Bee World.

**Honey Dew.**

W. R. BAKER.

The honey dew spoken of that fell from heaven, the land of promise, to the Israelites, was in a land that flowed with milk and honey.

Mr. Editor, it appears this land of milk and honey is a type of our future home, (heaven) that is if we so conduct ourselves here as to enable us to reach it. I have an idea of honey dew of my own, or I think it is original. I believe that the honey dew that our friend saw fall from heaven is the sacharine evaporations of such flowers as bees are unable to gather. Their proboscis is not long enough to reach the depth of many of the greatest honey producing plants. This evaporation of course must necessarily be taken up into the atmosphere,

and is condensed. If so it becomes heavy and must necessarily, through the agency of dew, be carried back to earth, and this is generally seen in the afternoon near evening. I have been in company with others, believers of honey dew, and saw something fall like rain coming down in the shape of fine mist. This was May 14th, 1876, near the Cypress Apiary, where at the time was a heavy dew, about 7½ miles southwest.

*Hernando, DeSoto Co., Miss.*

We have often examined honey dew and found it to vary in taste. This undoubtedly was the result of the substances of which it was made. The apis it is claimed feeds upon different substances. If such be the case it accounts for the difference in the taste of honey produced by them. It has been supposed by some that the apis, while in the air, emits this honey that is seen fallen to the ground; while others believe that it is the evaporation of the secretion of the nectar that is passing off from the flowers that produce it. We never saw honey dew fall until about two years ago. The sun was about one hour high, clear as a bell, and warm. We were riding along and just ahead of us, between us and the sun, we saw it falling with the appearance of rain, and then supposed it was rain. It only had the appearance of extending about ten rods in circumference, and when we came up to it, to our surprise, we could see it on almost everything before us, even it could be distinctly seen upon the harness on our horse. We had occasion to examine it and found it to be quite plenty on every object before us: it fell about one half minute and ceased. The question, since that time, has been was it from the apis in the air emitting it from their bodies, or was it from the

evaporation of the floral kingdom. From our experience we are not prepared to say what produced it, but we do know it fell like rain before and upon us.—ED.

For the Bee World.

### Black Imported Queens.

WM. J. ANDREWS.

MR. EDITOR;—I am truly glad to notice the independence of the BEE WORLD. You are right in giving a place in your columns to all to speak out whenever they feel that they have been wronged. Let justice be done tho' the heavens fall. If any beekeeper thinks himself imposed upon it is his duty to speak out, and I think it the duty of the different bee journals to give a place to all complaints, so that if any are practicing a wrong others may be warned; also give a place to those complained of that they may set themselves right. With these preparatory remarks I shall proceed to answer the article in your June number, headed "Are Dadant & Son Humbugs" in a few words as possible. The whole upshot of said article is based upon the following facts: I ordered of Dadant & Son a light colored imported queen. Instead of sending such a queen as I ordered and they promised, they sent what I and all others who have seen her call a *black* queen, and which they, the Dadant's, call a *dark* queen. But they say "it is to be wondered how they did wait eight long months before complaining." Is such the case? I quote from their letter, page 210, BEE WORLD. "On September 21st Mr. W. J. Andrews received from us a nucleus with imported queen. \* \* \* *Mr. Andrews complained of the color of our queen.* INDEED WE HAD PROMISED HIM A LIGHT COLORED QUEEN." Again they say on



the same page: "On September 24th he wrote us that he had formed a partnership with Mr. Staples, a bee-keeper of 40 years experience and that Mr. Staples had pronounced our queen a hybrid." And yet in the face of their own words and in the same article they say we waited "eight long months."

Again they say that their "queen must have been replaced by one of his (my) black blood." Is it possible for a queen to be superceded and replaced in the short space of three days? from September 21 to 24th? They admit that I complained on these two days. I will, and so will Mr. F. P. White and my two sons, all make a positive oath that the queen exhibited at the Maury County Bee-Keepers Society is the *duplicate in color* of the one received and sent to me by the Dadants, and if superceded, which I deny most positively, then she was superceded by a queen reared from a brood of the queen received by me of Dadant, and is the perfect duplicate of her mother. The queen he sent Kannon was introduced by Mr. C. C. Vaughan who clipped her wings. This queen is a fac simile of the one sent me, and would be just as readily pronounced a black queen, in fact is and has been so pronounced, and Mr. Vaughan will swear positively to her being the same queen shipped by Dadant & Son to W. W. Kannon, and that she is a black queen and to all appearances the same kind as the one I received of them, yet they say "our queen was not so really dark, being the lightest colored out of five in nuclei."

A gentleman to whom we read the above sentence, and who saw the queen three days after her arrival, remarked "if she was the 'lightest colored' he would like very much to know how *black* their darkest was."

I did write them, and say it yet, "if her progeny proves to be like *some*"—mark the words—'SOME OF THE BEES' with her, leather colored, she will prove just the queen I want." But she dont do it. There was but few of "some of the bees" that I referred to with her, and if the ones I referred to were, as the Dadant's claim, her progeny, and "she had laid in that nucleus for more than a month (36 days) then a large share of the bees should very soon have been her progeny, even if she had been superceded, but they ain't there!

In conclusion permit me to add that I firmly believe that the queen I have is the same one sent to me by Dadant & Son, and that they believe it as much as I do, notwithstanding their denial. If not, why so much resemblance in the queen sent Kannon and myself. The color of the Kannon queen can be well established at the time she was received, and the two queens can scarcely be told apart.

*Columbia. Tenn., June 17, 1876,*

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing I have had a visit from a gentleman of several years experience as a bee-keeper to whom I exhibited my Dadant queen. He had read nothing about our controversy, but the moment he put his eyes upon her he remarked "she is very black but unlike any of the common black bees in this country, and unlike anything I ever saw before, and I would like to own her." I replied to him that if he would give me a good stock of black bees for her he could take her, to which he agreed. Her cost to me was fourteen dollars and forty cents, and I disposed of her for what I can readily purchase for three dollars and think I made a "bully" trade.

With these remarks, I will add that I am rid of the queen, and let what may be said *I am done.*

For the Bee World.  
**In-and-In Breeding of Bees, a Myth.**

H. H. TAYLOR.

We propose a few remarks on the subject of an article published in the May Number of the American Bee Journal, entitled "The Black Bee—Causes of its Running Out," in which the writer asserts that they undergo deterioration by in-and-in breeding and therefore advises apiarists to "make an arrangement with a fellow bee-keeper some ten or fifteen miles distant to exchange an equal number of stocks," in order to arrest this degenerating effect. If the question had been suggested as probably true, or as a proper one for examination, no objection would have been made, and these observations would have been withheld, but when asserted as an undoubted fact, and this assertion followed up by advice which if acted upon might lead to serious inconvenience and more or less expense, it becomes proper to enquire how far it is supported by reason or probability.

Now we most emphatically deny the whole of in-and-in breeding with this insect, as contended for in the article referred to, and hold that it can be supported by no reasoning from the nature of the bee, nor has accurate observation ever established a single instance of the black bee or any other degenerating from its original purity from any such cause. The black bee is to-day what it was when first created, in all its instincts, habits and qualities. It is a distinct species, as much so as the Italian bee.

There is a wide difference between the change which the species can be made to undergo by intermixture with another species, and the process of in-and-in breeding. It is easy, by this

means, to improve the quality of bees by crossing with other and better species as is done every day by Italianizing, as also to deteriorate by uniting with an inferior species. This is but substituting by degrees one species for another. But for this crossing, whether accidental or by artificial means, the species would always remain the same without change. In-and-in breeding results from sexual intercourse between members of the same blood and to produce injurious results must be continued near degrees of relationship for several generations, with regard to bees and perhaps other insects, reasoning on this subject drawn from analogy with the animal or vegetable world can have little or no application. Bees in an apiary are distributed into independent and extensive communities; the inhabitants of each hive or community having no intercourse with those of another, except as the drones from one hive may meet queens from other hives. When this happens it is a union between strangers of different communities, between whom there is no blood relationship, consequently there can be no in-and-in results. In an apiary the chances are hundreds to one that the queen will meet with a drone from another hive than her own, an entire stranger to her blood. and if by accident she were to meet a drone from the same hive, that similar accidental meetings should continue in a direct line for a sufficient number of generations to impart degeneracy or a "running out" is an impossibility. Nature never designed that insects which are produced by hundreds of thousands by the same male and female, as by the queen bee and a single drone, should have such relationship as exists, even among the lower animals, and which would require,

at intervals a change of stock to preserve their purity. These are laws which apply to a higher order of organization than the bee.

Again: No paternal relationship exists between the worker bee and the drone produced by the same mother. The drone is produced by the queen without sexual intercourse, while the worker bee can only be produced after impregnation. For it is an established fact which we are not at liberty to question (at least not without a scientific investigation equal in authority to that which established the fact) that the drone egg is never impregnated while the worker egg is always so impregnated. It is a very mysterious origin, no doubt, this of the drone, but not to this insect alone. The worker bee partakes of the character of the male as well as of the mothers. The drone has no male progenitor and partakes of the qualities of the mother alone.—Therefore the blood relationship between the worker and the drone, is from this fact very slight; if, indeed, there be any at all, and cannot produce to an appreciable extent, the effect in question even supposing all other circumstances favorable. From these considerations, without going further into the subject, we consider the idea of in- and in breeding among bees unfounded in reason or observation and altogether imaginary. We may therefore be excused for counteracting the advice given and say, be at no trouble to change stocks with your neighbor, unless you can get a superior quality of bees by so doing.

Your bees will never degenerate at in and in breeding. As they are, so they will remain, unless by artificial means you change in part or in whole, the stock by introducing another and better species.

*Point Coupee, La.*

For the Bee World.

### Management of Swarms.

B. W. STONE, M. D.

MR. EDITOR:—I allow bees to swarm naturally—prefer it to dividing or “artificial swarming” as it is termed. I have tried dividing or “artificial swarming,” but was not pleased with the result and abandoned it three years ago.

Bees are creatures governed by certain laws of nature, and whenever they are ready to swarm they obey that law. When the colony becomes too populous for the room they have and honey is abundant in the fields, and a young queen nearly ready to take the place of the old queen then they will swarm, or you may artificially swarm them if you prefer it.

When my bees begin to swarm out I merely stand by and look on, and admire the natural workings of their nature, or instinct as some would term it. I will not allow loud talking in their midst or near them; no blowing of horns, ringing of bells nor beating of tin pans, as the custom of some is when their bees are swarming. Some people practice these to settle the bees, but in my opinion it often causes them to flee to the woods. I never practice any such “tom-foolery,” and never had a swarm to desert to the woods.

I think that when bees are swarming they are only obeying a law of their nature and should be let alone so far as the apiarist is concerned. Let every other noise near them be hushed, if possible, so that they may hear the commands given by the queen, and all will be done in decency and order.

Whilst my bees are clustering I prepare the hive for their reception by opening it and sprinkle the inside with sweetened water slightly scented with

Oil Anise. Place the hive as near as possible to the cluster of bees, shake them down or dip them off with a dipper and pour them near the entrance of the hive.

As soon as they are hived remove them to their stand and cover well to protect them from the sun and rain. If we would be successful in our apiarian pursuits we would do well to let our bees pursue the course that nature demands—with as little of our meddlings as possible—until we learn something of those laws, then we assist them in their labors.

*Fountain Run, Ky.*

P. S.—This was prepared for the June number, but was overlooked and not mailed in time.

For the Bee World.

Our Answer to the Accusations of Mr. W. J. Andrews.

BY CHAS. DADANT & SON.

We beg the readers of the BEE WORLD to excuse us for occupying the pages of this valuable paper with a personal controversy. Mr. Andrews having dragged us on the accused stand we are compelled to answer. We will try to do it as briefly as possible.

We will not come back on the occasion of Mr. Kannon. This gentleman has put himself out of the controversy by acknowledging indirectly that that the queen sent could have been changed, since he did not dare to send the affidavit required by us, to send him another queen. We will let our readers appreciate the conduct of Mr. K. towards us. According to Mr. Andrews, Kannon is sure of our dishonesty, although he is not sure of not having our queen killed when introduced.

And is it on such proof that Mr. An-

draws wishes, to begin his charge on us? Now Mr. Andrews produces a certificate "of complaints," given him, "after 8 months," to prove that our queen was black on her arrival. We have letters Mr. Andrews wrote us, "three days after receiving the queen," that his partner, Mr. Staples, had pronounced her a "hybrid," "not a black, but a hybrid" queen.

As to our promise to send Mr. Andrews a light colored queen in nucleus, we ask him to produce the letters written by us before his order was sent, to see exactly what we had promised.

Yet our dark queen would have filled the bill, according to the letter of Mr. Andrews, had her progeny proved pure. But she proved to be nothing but a black queen, "an imported queen producing black bees." We answer that the queen exhibited by Mr. Andrews has never crossed the Atlantic. There are no black bees in Italy. A few weeks ago we have offered a challenge to Mr. Andrews to prove this assertion. He has not answered yet.

We are ready to make the same offer to any one who will accept it, for we are sure of winning.

The nucleus received from us by Mr. Andrews, was too feeble to live over winter. Mr. Andrews, or his partner, gave it bees, brood and honey, and at the same time introduced in it one of their black queens. It is thus that we explain the change of queen. We have offered Mr. Andrews to send his money back, if he would send us an affidavit purporting that the queen exhibited by him is the queen that we have sent him. Like Kannon "he did not answer."

Indeed it is hard, for Mr. Andrews, to admit that he has made such a blunder. Our assertion that he is an experienced bee-keeper has offended his

yet a man who, on 18 queens to be introduced, has lost 4 or 5, "25 per cent," is not according to our notions, an experienced bee-keeper. Mr. Andrews narrates this loss in *Gleanings*, for December, page 153.

Besides we find in the BEE WORLD, number of May, that Mr. Andrews has lost 20 per cent of his colonies this spring. Such a considerable loss does not prove in favor of the management of their owner.

For the benefit of Mr. Andrews, and other novices, we will give, in this paper, our method of introducing queens. A method which has permitted us to introduce as much as 75 imported queens so far, this spring, without having one killed.

But to return to our subject. Mr. Andrews produces a number of certificates to prove that "*his* queen is black—we have never decided it—that she is not of the same black as the bees of his neighborhood. These trifles, about color, are risible indeed. If the hue of the queen is so extraordinary, she is really a god-send, and as Mr. Andrews made as much noise about her as was necessary to speculate upon her, he will probably improve the opportunity.

In his desire to find us at fault, he has read over *all the old numbers of all the bee journals of this country*. This hard labor was remunerated by a "*great discovery*." Mr. McGaw, of Monmouth, Illinois, had complained, three years ago, of having received a dark imported queen.

Taking up this new charge, Mr. Andrews draws against us a very new theory of business. "*At first we fill the orders with black queens, knowing that our customers will not be satisfied, and then we solicit a second order, thus securing the sale of two queens.*" Pray

Mr. Andrews, ask your lady if she would buy an article of grocery, from a store-keeper, "*who would have cheated her to obtain orders for more?*"

Had not Mr. Andrews been blinded by his prejudices, he would have written to Mr. McGaw, before introducing this new charge against us. The answer of our friend McGaw would have been: that his daak queen produced pure Italian bees, and that when, two years afterwards, she died, he wrote to us for another.

But this is not all. The eyes of our accuser could read nothing without seeing our dishonesty written on every page. A respectable and well known lady having written him a letter about our pending controversy, he imagined that after receiving ten dollars from this lady we had sent neither queens nor money in return. When he wrote us this accusation, we dared him to prove it. He refused to send the name of the lady, but maintained the charge. Fortunately we guessed who this lady was and wrote to her. In her answer she says that she cannot explain how Mr. Andrews has so much misunderstood her letter, and that she has written to him to explain.

The letter of this lady to us is dated June 25th. On July 6th, Mr. Andrews had not yet disabused the bee-keepers to whom he has related this accusation. On July 15th, we have not yet received his apology about this misunderstanding. (!) Is it not probable that, the self love of Mr. Andrews being stronger than his sense of justice, he will let this accusation on our heads, till he knows that we have received a letter of the lady in question, and be compelled to allow the truth?

Had not Mr. Andrews spread this charge among the bee-keepers of the

society of which he is secretary, we would not have answered here; but a slander is like a stain of oil, it spreads itself. Then the publicity of the BEE WORLD is the best medium to rectify "unpardonable mistake," which by the delay of Mr. Andrews to redress it, has turned a "voluntary slander."

Mr. Andrews, in a letter under the date of June 8th, having said that he would write to the lady, we have sent him several postal cards asking earnestly the answer of the lady; but he has remained silent so far.

This uncalled for controversy, *in which our business has been less injured than the character of our accuser*, was very disagreeable to us. Had we not sent orders in Italy for 264 queens, we would have stopped the importing business directly, to henceforth avoid such troubles; for our peace of mind is much dearer to us than the benefit derived therefrom.

Compelled to continue, we have resolved, in order to prevent the return of such abuses, to refund the money to all these of our patrons who, after testing our queens for two months, will not be satisfied with them, on the only condition that the queen be returned with an affidavit that she is the same queen that we have sent. See the addition to our advertisement.

We will receive from Europe four different kinds of bees: Cyprian, Dalmation, Lingurian, and Carniolian. If they arrive safe, part or all, we will exhibit them at the Centennial in October. These queens will arrive this month, and will have plenty workers hatched for October.

*Hamelton, Ill., July, 1876.*

Write your experience in bee-keeping and send it to the BEE WORLD.

From the *Bienwater*.

**A Letter from Bohemia.**

F. JOSEPH FROMAN.

Translated by Louis Meyerhardt, of Rome, Ga.

DEAR EDITOR:—The past summer reminds me of the seven unfruitful years of Pharaoh's dream.

The months of May and June were very propitious for bee-culture, this year, accordingly there were a great many swarms. I, myself, have yet twenty swarms, composed partly of Queen and partly of Italian bees, which I am distributing among my neighbors. Thus far the laborers are well cared for, but not yet the work.

July was cold, and August, our usual month for making honey, was too dry; it naturally followed that our hives were without honey, and we had to use sugar instead. After this so unfruitful summer followed a wet autumn, succeeded by a very severe winter, continuing from the middle of November to the first of March. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the wintering of our bees might be pronounced good.

The bees placed in my hives, as well as those of Mr. Franz Aille, an officer of the Bee Society, living in the lowlands on the Elba, fared very well. It is remarkable, that the bees during their stay in the hives, did not decrease in weight at all. This demonstrates the excellence of manner of bee-keeping.

At length the wished for day arrived when the bees emerged from the hives, and the result surpasses our highest expectations. But even as propitiously as the month of April was ushered in, so disastrously did it end. What was not ruined in March, was destroyed in May, by a severe wind, accompanied by frost and snow. The bees which survived during the sunshine, were killed by the cold.

To-day, the fourteenth of May, when everything is in bloom, it is so cold that one almost believes winter has returned.

But enough, What has been lost in the spring may be regained in summer. Let us hope for a prosperous year. I am building four hives, after a new plan, and filling them with bees, from which I hope to obtain many hundred weight of honey.

*Wolfsberg, May 14.*

—○—

For the Bee World.

**Sketches from Tennessee—Is Our Method at Fault.**

S. D. MCLEAN.

The object of all correspondence on bee culture should be to arrive at and impart truth. that the uninitiated, who are seeking light, may not fall into the errors and blunders, of those who have preceded them. Although we do not see through the same mental optics, and consequently may differ in our opinions regarding certain results, yet may we not exercise charity toward our fellows, with whom we differ, to hold them up in their true colors. Our friend Taylor, page 244, July number, BEE WORLD, says we assert, in a paper read before the Maury County Bee Society, that there is a marked distinction between queen raising in large colonies and those raised in nuclei hives. Read his article. Now we are glad that the paper referred to was published in the BEE WORLD that your readers may see whether a correct version of the ideas there given has been copied. Page 162, May number, second column, begin at "in addition to a new (pure) queen, &c.," and read to the remark "a marked distinction is observable in queens raised from cells as above nourished and those raised in weak and half starved colonies or nuclei." Here you perceive the idea of

comparison is not between the system of queen raising in large colonies, and nuclei as he states, but between queens raised from cells built by bees in a prosperous condition and those in a half starved condition. The idea there advanced is here reasserted, and that not from a theoretical standpoint, but from practical test and experience.

Neither does the paper anywhere condemn the nucleus system of queen raising, but on the contrary gives specific directions on the subject, which we, making queen raising a specialty practice ourselves. Not the building of the cells in the nuclei. We prefer a full thriving colony for that for the reasons stated. We regard the method as there given the true one.

Our friends statement, that the late Mr. Quinby's conclusion that queens raised in small nuclei hives are more uniformly good than those raised in large colonies, is calculated to mislead and should be read with some degree of allowance, since Mr. Quinby, with his natural tact and sound judgment to lead him, nowhere that we have ever seen, advocates that queens raised in small nuclei, without regard to condition are more uniformly good than those raised in large colonies.

But he gives certain specific conditions to be followed, whereby he arrives at his conclusion. He was one of those men who, when he wrote, tried to arrive at truth; and when he published his method of raising queens he had the frankness to acknowledge that he was on delicate ground and stated at the same time that some of his best friends who were earnest in their wishes to advance the cause of bee culture, would pity, perhaps condemn him. Mr. Q.'s method of having queen cells built is doubtless a good one when his direc-

tions are followed, but it seems not to have gained much favor among queen raisers.

REPLY TO HARRIS.

Yes, friend H, we mean what we say, but are not responsible for everything the types make us say. In May number, sketch "Tennessee leads," read contribution in every place where it is contributor and you will read it right.

We very much admire the spirit manifested in your article referred to by you was written in the kindest spirit and for the sole purpose of awakening a greater interest in the south on bee culture and to greater action is support of the BEE WORLD.

HONEY CROP.

Our honey crop has been light and from such information as we have, Middle Tennessee cannot boast of a good honey crop.

The yield from poplar bloom was very meager in our locality and our hope for a good yield was directed to the linden bloom. It has come and gone; was comparatively worse than the poplar. Our greatest yield from any single colony is one hundred and sixteen pounds. Our average forty-one. We may yet take more which would raise these figures a little.

*Culleoka, Maury Co., Tenn.. July.*

—o—

For the Bee World.

**Good Heavy Harvest.**

G. W. JOHNSON.

DEAR BEE WORLD.—We are having fine honey harvest here now. Have not seen so good for many years. White clover the chief pasture. I fear for the result this winter. Many in eagerness to secure large yields of surplus, will continue to use the extractor until late and bees will go into winter quarters

on uncapped honey. Then cholera, dysentery, &c., will sweep off entire stocks. I have five frames in each hive of good honey for winter, which shall not be touched. Keep close to nature and we need not fear the cholera. I have only lost one colony in all my bee-keeping, and that through neglect. I have quit extracting honey, I think that the difference in the price will make up for the loss of pounds, if we take into account the extra labor.

I use the "American hive," with nine frames and honey boxes on top of frames, which when filled, will weigh about twenty pounds. On some of my hives I have the third box nearly filled. The body of the hive has been filled for some time. These boxes and four frames are mine, the five remaining I leave for the bees from the first honey collected, it being pure, and perfectly healthy.

I think honey is unhealthy (for bees) until it is properly sealed up by the bees. Nature or instinct, if you please, teaches them when this should be done.

I must give a little of my experience this summer with a country swarm. Cast in the forenoon and properly hived. At night they were on the outside of the hive, instead of the inside, where good bees ought to be. I then put them in another hive and left them till morning, when I found them under the hive. I then put them into another hive and closed them up, each time placing the hive in a new location. At night I released them from their confinement, only to find them on the outside again in the morning. I then got another hive, sprayed it on the inside with essence of Cinnamon, diluted with water, and sprayed the bees also, shook them off in front of the last hive, when they went to work and are doing



"bully." What made the "yaller gals" so contrary? What finally induced them to accept the last hive? The object in placing them in a new location was to bewilder them if possible. The object in using the essence was to change the smell of the hive, they being "fine stock," were choice in regard to the odor of pine boards. Did any of these things induce them to remain, when they exhibited such a determination to have their own way? Hope to write on next Centennial.

*Shelbyville, Ill., July 4th, 1876.*

For the Bee World,  
Scras From Missouri.

E. C. L. LARCH.

MR. EDITOR.—I received a paper last evening, probably sent by W. T. Andrews, containing an unpleasant controversy between Dadant & Andruwes, and one or two others about some imported queens sold by Dadant, and claimed to be impure. Bee-keepers will do well to not be hasty in pronouncing Mr. Dadant a humbug. I believe the trouble is that Mr. Dadant is too honest and honorable a man and that he has become so well known as to excite the jealousy of some who cannot sell queens as readily as they expected to. I purchased two queens of Mr. Dadant in '74, also wrote to him in '73 for an imported queen, but he was unable to supply me with an imported queen until August 30th, '74. He sent me a home reared queen in May 1874, which proved to be a choice queen, though of a leather color, and more than that she never failed to duplicate herself in her queen progeny, and their workers always showed their three bands distinctly and they were unsurpassed as honey gatherers.

My imported queen is yet living and is as vigorous as ever. Last season I superceded my entire Apiary with her daughters, and they all produce nothing but three banded workers, all uniform in appearance and as honey gatherers they are unsurpassed.

I would caution all apiarians when receiving a queen to always clip one of her wings to prevent mistakes.

You will pardon me for this article, as I have had a great deal of trouble with improved queens, having purchased two colonies, one from Ohio and one from Argo to commence with, neither of which was satisfactory. The one from Ohio was not prolific enough, and the one from Argo occasionally produced a bee nearly black. Her queens were not uniform in appearance and did not breed uniform. I thought that some had mated with black drones, but as soon as I began to rear queens from some of the best, I found their offspring impure, both workers and drones, and the only pure drones in the apiary were those of the old queen. I then had to superceed my entire apiary twice to get my bees strictly pure. Now I will not accuse Mr. Argo of intentional wrong-doing, but to say the least he has been a very careless queen breeder, or some of his neighbors have kept hybrids.

Mr. Argo, please tell us why you have not sent the remaining \$3.00 for the honey, and how your light brahmas came to be mixed with the dark brahmas. Perhaps you thought that we Missourians would not know the difference, provided that you would boast on them a little, as you did your queen. Mr. Editor, I shall send you a sample of all the different kinds of honey we have, as soon as we obtain our baswood honey, including a sample of the same of which

Mr. Argo complains so much, because he does not want to pay for it, and I hope you will express your opinion in regard to the quality of it fairly and unequivocally.

*Ashland, Mo., June 27.*

—o—  
For the Bee World.  
**Queens, their Eggs, &c.**

R. A. N. CARRALLTON.

MR. MOON, EDITOR BEE WORLD.—  
DEAR SIR:—Having seen it stated in some of the papers, that you was considered the standard authority upon any topic connected with the nature and habits of the honey bee. I am very desirous of understanding a correct system of their habits, that I may practice accordingly.

If the theory you published many years ago be correct, then sir, their must be some of our bee men in the dark. I have an article written by you, where you most emphatically state that any egg that will produce a worker bee, would under certain circumstances produce a mother bee. The article I allude to I have in my possession, it was written in the year 1839. You speak of a queenless colony, and by reversing the worker larvæ or eggs that you have produced large numbers of fine queens. You also state that this experiment was repeated by you several times, with the same results, if these are facts, why not give your readers the benefit of them. We have in our possession several very interesting articles written by you in the years 1840, '41 and '42, at a period when the bee-keeper's of this country took but little interest in them, perfectly ignorant were many upon this subject. In some of these articles you gave some of your experiments, that you were at

that time following. And sir, if some of these experiments were given to your readers now, I am of the opinion they would throw much light upon apiculture and greatly aid us new beginners in the right way. We intend to present to you, Mr. Moon, from time to time, some of the experiments you gave to the world in your early life and see if there is any change in your programme, or whether you have discovered any new improvements in your experiments. Your first writings on bee culture was given when we were a small boy, and residing there in the dominions of Canada. It has been but a short time since we saw a copy of the BEE WORLD—yes, MOON'S BEE WORLD. We like the name of the journal. We also like the independent way in which it is conducted, that it is not run by any particular interest save that of the public, and we do believe the South must feel proud of it, as they have one of the best conducted bee journals in America, and in addition to this the editor is one of the oldest and best qualified bee keepers now living, and one who the press has so often bestowed upon the honored title of the Huber of America in apiculture. Mr. Editor, you will please pardon us if we have offended, but we are after light, and are looking for it through the pages of the BEE WORLD, and long may it live.

*New Orleans, La.*

Perhaps the writer was not aware that of recent date there has been a little controversy going on upon this same question. When such is the case we prefer to keep silent. Again we will say that we very seldom publish that portion of an article where it renders us such exalted praises, "but as this article seems to emanate from one who knew us when a boy, and at a time when ig-

norance seemed to be bliss to a large portion of bee keepers, we will publish it entire, and hope that in future you will send along those articles spoken of and see how much change there has been in the Moon, in the short period of over forty years."

The question you ask to be explained, is one of much interest, and one that is easily tested. We are aware that some of our good bee keepers have fancied the idea that there must be an egg for a queen as well as for a worker or drone; that there is three distinct kind of eggs in a hive. To demonstrate this fact, select from any hive where there is worker eggs, a piece of comb one inch square, now destroy every egg except five, leaving one near each corner and one in the centre; reverse this comb, leaving the eggs to hang in a vertible position, with a little bees-wax and rosin melted fasten the piece of comb to the top of the hive or box you put your bees in. These eggs are now in the same position that the workers start their queens. You now have five eggs laying in rather a curious position, and it could not be possible that those eggs selected in the midst of worker brood, would all be a queen egg, admitting there was such a thing, but we have now five eggs. Put into your box containing these eggs one pint or quart of bees. The latter is better. Place them in a dark room, feed them every day and at the end of the fifteenth day you will have five queens. Now reverse this and take larvae from three to five days old, place them as you did the egg, destroy all others except those left in the position described, and feed as before, and at the end of ten to twelve days your five queens will hatch. You may continue to reverse this first from the egg and then to the larvae, and you never will fail to produce queens from any of the eggs.

For the Bee World.

### More About That Barrel of Honey.

FRIEND MOON:—The following letter will speak for itself. It is a verbatim copy of one I received some time since from John K. McAllister & Co., and for the benefit of all who have honey to sell, I wish you to give it a place in the BEE WORLD:

*J. F. Montgomery, Lincoln, Lincoln County, Tenn.:*

Your postal card of the 7th inst. to hand. We will say that if you do (or have done) as you say, we will fight the payment of your claim to the bitter end. We stated that you would be paid for your honey if it were shown to be pure, on analysis, or could be sold for pure honey. When your last postal came to hand, we answered saying, that no report has been given, and would in all probability know by the 15th or thereabouts; that when a report was given we would remit. Now if you think to *choke* it out, all we have to say is, *try it on*. Our reputation is worth more than a barrel of Tennessee honey; and your course is *not* the best to pursue if you calculate to get your pay. A lawyer of this place who had some of it, says it is *not pure*, and if we do not wish to pay for it he will defend us in a suit without one dollar of expense. This however is not our desire, but if you force us to it with yourself rests the blame.

J. K. McALLISTER & Co.

*Chicago, June 12, 1876.*

Now, Mr. Editor, don't you think the above is a splendid advertisement for McAllister & Co.? Their talk about the honey being impure and having it analyzed, etc., etc., is all bosh. The honey I shipped them was as pure as ever a bee gathered, though somewhat dark. Their proposition to me said nothing about color, but said if my honey was

pure they would pay me 11 cents for it. And I will simply say that if the sample they sent you was impure, it got its impurity after leaving me. Two beekeepers from Indiana ate of the same honey, on my table, and they pronounced it a good article. I shipped them the honey in February, and if they have been all this time analyzing it, the process must be a slow one

I would bring suit against them, but it would be a very easy matter for them to pour a lot of sorghum in the honey and thus render it impure, and get out of paying for it in that way! So they can pay me for it or let it alone just as they like. If they are honest they will pay for it.

Yours truly,

J. F. MONTGOMERY.

Lincoln, Tenn., July 20, 1876.

—o—

For the Bee World.

Our Answer to Mr. C. H. Getchell.

BY CHAS. DADANT & SON.

MR. C. H. GETCHELL:—In a letter "sent to Mr. W. J. Andrews," and published in the BEE WORLD, you say that you have tested *till October two queens*, received from us in June. This statement is untrue. In a letter of July 11, you wrote us that, the hive of one of these queens having been robbed a few days after the introduction, the queen had disappeared.

Beside, in a letter of September 20th, you complain of the surviving queen, because she is only "*the second best of your apiary.*" Of course you do not mention the other queen, for *you had not seen her progeny.*

In the same letter, of September 20th, you sent us ten dollars for two other queens. Of course a queen-breeder, who receives an order for queens, after having sent some three months before,

to the same party, cannot think that this party is discontented with his bees! Our second invoice of two queens started from Memphis on September 27. The queens were introduced in your apiary on the 30th or thereabouts. On the 14th of October, "*fourteen days after the introduction,*" you wrote to Mr. A. I. Root, editor *Gleanings*. In a *post scriptum* of your letter you say that you have received *four* tested queens from us, and that *all four* proved hybrids. Mr. Root sent us your letter, asking explanation.

In answer, we prayed our friend Root to ask you how you could judge of the purity of the last queens, since *fourteen days only had elapsed*, and since the worker progeny of a queen does not hatch *before twenty-one days*. *You have not judged this question answerable, and did not answer.* Please rise and explain. Where is the truth among these discordant assertions? Nowhere! To us you complain only of one, because she is only the second best of your apiary. To Root you say four before testing them. To Andrews you say three. We can furnish the proof of all our statements, if desired.

This accusation was sent for publication to our friend Moon, "*by Mr. W. J. Andrews,*" in spite of the answer, that we had sent him, as soon as we had received a copy of the letter of Getchell, and "*although Mr. Andrews had on hand the proof that we had the best side of the question.*" In sending us this communication, Mr. Andrews said that he had some others on hand. Well, we will let him publish them. But we will not bother any more the readers of the BEE WORLD with our defense.

If Mr. Andrews is not tired of his vain efforts to prove that we are swindlers, we are tired of answering such

stupid accusations as the charges of Kannon, Andrews, McGaw, the lady and Getchell; we will therefore leave to Mr. Andrews the battle-field, relying on the common sense of our readers to do justice to these ridiculous charges.

*Hamilton, July, 1876.*

For the Bee World.

**How I Manage Bees, No. 19—Introducing Queens.**

REV. M. MAHIN, D. D.

In the present article I propose to give some practical suggestions on the subject of introducing queens to queenless colonies. I have tried several methods, and the one I shall recommend is, in my judgment, the best, because the safest. I have tried sprinkling the bees and queen with sweetened peppermint water, and introducing the queen at once, and sometimes I have succeeded, and sometimes I have failed. However thoroughly the scenting may be done there is danger that the queen may be destroyed. Bees are very capricious. They will sometimes do very unexpected things. Sometimes a new queen may be introduced in almost any way, and the bees will accept her; and sometimes they stubbornly refuse to accept her. I once put a queen, with one wing clipped, in at the flyhole of a hive having a laying queen, and a week afterwards when I opened the hive to introduce an Italian queen, I found the one I had thus introduced in quiet and undisputed possession.

In the introduction of queens I practice the caging method. I remove the old queen, if there is one to be removed, and put the caged queen in the brood nest, and leave her caged about forty-eight hours. In releasing her it is better to fix the cage in some way that will enable the queen to get out some little

time after the hive has been closed, and the bees have recovered from the excitement caused by opening it.

It is easy for a practical eye to determine when the bees are kindly disposed toward a caged queen. If a number of them cling tightly to the cage, their bodies lying close to the wires, they are hostile, and the queen would be killed if she was liberated; but if, on the other hand, not very many are clustered on the cage, and they move about over it, they are kindly disposed, and the queen may be set at liberty without danger.

A few weeks ago, having a queen that I wanted to keep a few days, I caged her, and put her in a hive having a laying queen. In a little while I observed in front of the hive, dead and dying bees, which had evidently been stung. I opened the hive and found the bees fighting among themselves. I removed the strange queen, and in a few minutes the commotion ceased. This was an unusual occurrence. I have been in the habit of keeping surplus queens for days and weeks in hives having laying queens, and the bees fed them, and no disturbance occurred.

In a former article in recommending the introduction of caged queen cells before removing the old queen, I gave twenty-four hours as the time to leave the young queen caged after removing the old one. I think on further experiment, that forty-eight hours is better, unless the old queen is removed as soon as the young one is hatched. In all cases any queen cells that may have been started should be destroyed. When there are queen cells in the hive, the queen will sometimes be accepted until a young one hatches, and then she will be destroyed. In this way persons who buy Italian queens sometimes think

they are cheated. They find their purchased queen in possession of the hive; and after awhile they find black or mixed bees hatching, and conclude that the queen breeder has swindled them; when the fact is, their purchased queen has been destroyed, and a new one has been raised.

*New Castle, Ind., June 19th, 1876.*

P. S. Since the above was written I have received the July No. of the BEE WORLD, in which G. W. H. Green says that he introduced queen cells in cages, as recommended by me in the April number, and when the young queens hatched, removed the old ones, and released the young one two days afterward; and that the bees killed them. I do not know how to account for the destruction of the young queens, unless I knew all the circumstances. The old queen should be removed as soon as the young one is hatched, and before the bees have begun to manifest hostility toward her. I am still raising queens in the way described in the April No., and very generally succeed. I have had two or three failures, which I attribute to leaving the old queen in the hive too long after the young one is hatched. If the old queen is removed before the young one hatches, yet not so long that queen cells are considerably advanced, the certainty of success is increased.

The present season is the best there has been since I have had bees. I have taken within a few pounds of 13,000 pounds of honey, and still it comes. I had 37 stocks in the spring, and have so far succeeded in keeping down the swarming fever that I have had but four natural swarms. One of them went to the woods because I was not at home to care for it.

Honey crops are poor in this section.

For the Bee World.  
**Weather Notes for June, 1876.**

Taken between 7 and 8 o'clock, A. M.

WM. J. ANDREWS.

Day	Ther	Weather.	Wind.
1	75	Cloudy; heavy rain	South
2	77	Clear	"
3	78	Cloudy	West
4	—	Clear	West
5	58	"	N-W
6	64	"	N.W
7	67	"	N-E
8	74	" Rain at night	South
9	52	Cloudy; heavy rain at night	"
10	70	Clear	"
11	76	" Rain at night	S-E
12	71	" Heavy rain at noon	East
13	76	Cloudy; showers	East
14	72	"	South
15	76	"	East
16	74	Clear; heavy rain at night	South
17	65	"	S W
18	60	" Sold Dadant queen	West
19	65	"	S W
20	67	Cloudy; Shower	South
21	67	Clear; rain at night	West
22	74	Cloudy	South
23	76	"	"
24	78	Clear - dissolved with Staples & Vaughan	N-W
25	87	Clear	N-W
26	74	Cloudy	West
27	78	Clear	S-E
28	76	"	"
29	78	"	West
30	78	"	S E

*Columbia, Tenn., June, 1876.*

—o—

For the Bee World.  
**Suit for Damages.**

J. F. MONTGOMERY.

EDITOR BEE WORLD:—Gillespie has actually sued me for using two-story hives for \$1,250 dollars; also for \$10,000 dollars for damage done him for having an article published in the *Fayetteville Observer* warning bee-keepers not to pay him.

If you or any of your readers can benefit me any by sending me affidavits or depositions I will be under many obligations. I have no idea that he will

recover anything, but I want to make assurance doubly sure, and want all the assistance I can get. He says he has the only patented two-story hive in the world, and everybody who uses two-story hives are infringing on his, and are liable to pay him a royalty. I read his papers and they don't cover but two articles, which are as follows: "I claim as my invention, 1st, The notched metallic strips nailed in the upper edge of the sections. 2nd, The metal pins driven in the end of the upper bar of the frame to hang on the notched metallic strips." That is all. He says it covers two-story hives from the fact that the "metallic strips are to be nailed in the upper edge of the sections," "if it had meant a one story hive it would have read section—not sections." I shall employ the best council in the State, and I have no fear of the result, though it will put me to some trouble and a good deal of expense. He sued me in the United States Court, which meets in Nashville next October.

*Lincoln, Tenn., July 26, 1876.*

—o—  
For the Bee World.

**Free Premiums.**

—  
WM. J. ANDREWS.

Being desirous to assist in sustaining a good Southern Bee-Journal in the South, and believing that Mr. Moon is conducting such a journal in the "BEE WORLD," I offer the following premiums:

For the best article written by a lady for, and published in the September number of the BEE WORLD, I will make a present of a pure queen, reared from an imported mother; imported by Dr. J. P. H. Brown.

For the best article written by a gentleman for, and published in the September number of the BEE WORLD, I

will make a present of a pure queen, reared from an imported mother; imported by Dr. J. P. H. Brown of Augusta, Ga.

The award to be made by a committee of three disinterested gentlemen, appointed by the Editor of the BEE WORLD. Should the queens prove not to be purely mated, I will give others in the place of them.

To the person forwarding the greatest numbers of subscribers to the BEE WORLD by the first day of January 1877, I will make a present of a fine colony of Italian bees, with a pure queen, reared from an imported mother; imported by Dr. J. P. H. Brown of Augusta Ga.

This last to be decided on the 1st day of January 1877, by the Editor of the BEE WORLD.

These premiums are offered through an entirely unselfish motive, and solely to help on a brother bee-keeper in his struggles in our cause, and for the independence he has displayed in the conducting of his journal.

*Columbia Tenn., July, 1876.*

—o—  
A convention of bee-culturers recently assembled in the city of Breslan, which was well attended, being composed of Germans and Austrians. Bee culture is making great progress in Germany.

—o—  
Bees in this part of the state, Northern, Ga., have made but little honey, and many swarms are now destitute. Unless the fall foilage is good, bees will have to be fed or perish.

—o—  
Should your journal fail to reach you, notify us at once, that another may be sent.

—o—  
Subscribe for the BEE WORLD.



## Ladies Department.

For the Bee World.  
Sundries from Sunny Side, Southern Miss.

ANNIE SANDERS.

The BEE WORLD for May came last night. Many thanks Mr. Moon, for remembering me so early in the month. I am so glad to see that Mr. McLean is stirring up the fraternity to do something for Mr. Langstroth. Before many years roll round, the time will most likely come when it will be in our power to do anything, and however much we may do now, we will be sure then to wish it had been more.

I read with surprise Mr. Andrew's remark that a colony with 15 Langstroth frames was the strongest he ever saw. I had a Langstroth hive last year and used its frames in my Dixie hives and the Dixie frames in it. So I know the size; it is almost identical with the Dixie. I wish Mr. Andrews could see some of the stocks I have now—several of them have thirty frames crammed with bees and one has forty. I have taken about fifteen frames of brood and heavy honey from that stock, besides what I have extracted, and yet I have to watch them constantly to keep them from swarming.

The honey I have extracted this spring is entirely different from the beautiful poplar honey of last spring.

I have had very little of the poplar flavor at all and none with the beautiful green color. The light honey is over now. I notice cells of dark honey scattered over the combs and know what to expect.

My dear friends, the terrible trouble with the negroes has commenced again, and is still going on. It commenced about 10 miles from here. Some negroes murdered a white man (foreigner), and then some 200 of them attacked the men who went to investigate the matter. That was the beginning. The scene of conflict has moved farther away and I hear that negroes are gathering in immense numbers—the white people are I know. Every man and boy from all this part of the county and a good many from Louisiana. I gave breakfast this morning to fourteen. I cannot tell what to believe, but suppose nearly 100 negroes have been killed, no white people, yet strange to say—tho' I fear and tremble for those I love and my heart aches for the poor negroes. One of the men who took breakfast here this morning was Dr. Roberts of Clinton. He made the fire for me and helped me get breakfast, and I talked bees to him, and after breakfast opened a hive to show the men and extracted a frame to gratify their curiosity. Dr. Roberts has sixteen stands of bees mostly in box hives. Is going to transfer them; and I made him promise to take your journal, and write for it also. Indeed I never fail to urge all interested in bees to take it, and many have promised to do so. I don't know how many have remembered their promises. Besides the grief and heart-ache now, there are many annoyances connected with this excitement. I have not made more than a barrel and a half of honey, but I want to try and get it sold before



any is lost by stealing or leaking. I have not a dust of flour and only about a pound or so of meal, and there is no telling when I can send or go to get more. My potatoes are too small to use, but I have commenced on them anyway. So you see there is no more sweet sleep for me soon. I have been so thankful for the sound sleep which has done me so much good this year. I told you that I had come near losing my eye-sight.

Woodville, Miss., May 15th, 1876.

O  
For the Bee World  
**Notes from Alabama.**

KATE GRAYSON.

You say I must write an article occasionally for the WORLD; would that I could write something of interest to yourself and many intelligent readers it would be a pleasant task indeed, but a consciousness of my inability to do so for several reasons, deters me many times when I would gladly write. However, I feel somewhat encouraged since reading a late number of the WORLD, for previous to that I had thought myself foot of the class of bee-keepers, but I am not; although I doubtless stand next. So cheer up friend Rambo, you are at least two from foot anyway. I know a queen when I see her, but the difficulty is *seeing* her ladyship, for they certainly are the most expert little things at hiding that I ever searched for—a flea not excepted. We have had a poor honey season indeed, nothing but rain, rain, rain, all Spring. My bees have increased rapidly in numbers, but stored but little surplus honey. I have, however, taken some beautiful honey, a full frame of which I took last week to an examination in our school and suspended it over the table at dinner. It created quite a sensation, and

attracted more attention than anything else on the table—notwithstanding it was loaded with everything that was good and nice in the way of eatables—but my frame of nice white honey just as the bees had filled and sealed it was something entirely new, the like had never been seen by any one present before. I had two objects in view in taking it. First, I knew it would be enjoyed by all lovers honey. Second, I thought it would be a first rate advertisement for my hive, which conjecture was correct, for it excited more interest in the movable frame hive than if I had talked myself hoarse expatiating upon its merits.

Is buckwheat honey always dark? I planted a patch of it early in the spring, and some of my honey has been quite dark, though tastes well, nevertheless. I am to-day planting another patch of buckwheat. Sumac is one of our finest honey producing plants. Poplar and Sourwood also quite good. There is a tree in this country called Paradise tree—(a very inappropriate appellation,) which I heartily wish was destroyed from the face of the earth. Bees are very fond of the flowers, and the honey they make from it is so bitter, sometimes as to be almost nauseating. It emits a very sickening unpleasant odor indeed. I am having all within reach of me destroyed. I am completely disgusted with my Northern bought bee plants. Think the bees of a colder clime than ours of the Sunny South, and (God bless her,) must have different tastes. I have experimented with many bee-plants, but so far as tried, my dwarf holly-hock excels them all. Young as I am in the cause Mr. Editor, I am prepared to give some wholesome advice to those who are younger; i. e. Do not use but one

kind of hive in your Apiary. If you wish to avoid vexation of spirit, trouble and inconvenience in many ways, heed the above advice. I have three different patents, which is just two too many, and two more than I will have, just as soon as I can get fixed up for getting the bees all into one. You are right friend Montgomery, let us all know who the swindlers and imposters are that we may not be imposed upon by them. Sorry the one you referred to has taken up his abode in Ala. However, as "forewarned is forearmed," should he chance to stray down this way I'll be prepared for him, and will "hand him around" in this part of the country.

I see much about crystalized honey. Will some one tell me what causes it to crystalize? I would like very much to see some, for notwithstanding I have been accustomed to honey all my life I never saw any.

One more question and then I'll weary your patience no longer. A writer in the May number of the WORLD gives a plan for trapping and destroying bumble-bees. What upon earth does the writer wish to kill the poor old bumble-bees for, is a question I have asked myself many times. I thought them perfectly harmless, was not aware that they did any mischief whatever. Want enlightenment on the subject. Now do not laugh at my ignorance, but positively I never knew bumble-bees guilty of any misdemeanor. True, if pinched they will use their weapon of defense pretty freely, but no occasion to pinch them that I am aware of. Do they rob his hives, or is it the sweets they steal from the flowers that might be appropriated by the bees causes his animosity towards them. If the latter, he must also wage war against the butter-flies,

for they are guilty of the same. In that occupation he would find a co-laborer in my little two year old blue-eyed fairy, as chasing butter-flies over my flower-yard is a juvenile employment with her. I frequently get amused at her maneuvers to catch them. How cautiously and gently she approaches a flower around which she sees one hovering, she stretches her tiny hands to grasp the tempting beauty, and just as she thinks the much coveted prize hers, lo! her treasure is gone! Ah! my baby dear, you are not the only one in this wide world of ours chasing butter-flies, for

"Thoughts as vain, pursuits as wild,  
Occupy the full grown child."

May success, prosperity and happiness attend each and every reader of the most excellent WORLD, (which by the way continues to grow better,) is the sincere desire of the writer.

*Nixburg, Coosa Co., Ala., July 18th.*

#### Queen Cells

A well-known queen breeder of fifteen years experience writes us: "I can make a full stock of bees make 100 cells just where I say, and from the eggs I give them, they will cover every part of the comb I will give them with queen cells, and try and make a queen cell for every egg given them and will hardly make a cell in their own combs. I have brought the queen rearing business to perfection. The only trouble I find is that the bees make too many cells. But just one man in the United States knows about my process."

This to us seems very remarkable, and we think the gentleman should lay aside all selfishness in the matter and give the benefit of his knowledge to his brother bee-keepers. He is a subscriber to the WORLD, and we hope he will reply to us through its columns.

W. J. ANDREWS.

## Notes and Queries.

CONDUCTED

WM. J. ANDREWS.

KIND FRIENDS:—Having been assigned this department of the BEE WORLD, I desire to say that I have withdrawn from the firm of Staples & Andrews and Staples, Andrews & Vaughn, and have concluded to have nothing to do with the "queen rearing" business in future. Consequently any queries which I may answer in this department will not be dictated by any selfish motives or with an eye to any personal advancement. I would be pleased to hear from all those who may have any questions to propound, especially new beginners, as I desire to make this department as interesting as possible, and will be thankful for such aid in conducting it and will cheerfully reply and impart such information as in my power I am able to impart.

Yours very truly,

WM. J. ANDREWS.

Dear sir, bees have not done so well this season, it has been too dry.

H. B. DANIELS.

Quincy, Florida.

### International Exhibition.

A. F. MOON, Rome, Ga.

DEAR SIR:—The period set for the display or honey has come and gone without an ounce of honey being exhibited.

I cannot understand such apathy, after so much enthusiasm displayed at the winter meetings of the various associations. I sincerely hope that the special display set apart for October 23rd, will be on a scale sufficiently extensive to atone for the failure of the present.

Yours respectfully,

BURNETT LAMBRETH,  
Chief of Bureau.

Bees have been doing pretty well, gathering steady but not fast, for six weeks, but the season is almost over. Honey splendid.

H. NESBIT.

Cynthiana, Ky.

I notice this is not the only place that bees are doing well, and even better this season than usual. I visited an apiary the last of May that increased from nine to twenty-four, besides two swarms leaving. One colony cast five swarms and all doing well. This locality is one of the best. Dry weather prevents bees from doing much. We have some honey-dew now.

Respectfully,

T. B. PARKER.

Goldsboro, N. C.

I see in Moon's BEE JOURNAL that you speak of a Melino bee; please send me your circular.

H. M. A.

Greenville, S. C., July 5th, 1876

Our article friend A., in regard to Melino bees, was intended as a burlesque on an imported queen which we had purchased. However, if you wish one of them, we will send you one for ten cents. We only ask the sum named to pay for cage and postage.

Bees have swarmed well, an abundance of white clover but no honey in it, too dry for honey.

WM. CARY.

Corlean, Mass.

This year has been one of the most favorable for honey, than any other in twenty years. I have just met with a severe loss, I lost 25 per cent. of my bees by fire. Had two sheds 150 feet long and pretty well filled.

J. M. HICKS.

Battleground, Ind.



## MOON'S BEE WORLD.

A. F. MOON & CO.,  
ROME, GEORGIA.  
AUGUST, 1876.

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### Hardy Prolific Queens.

The grand secret in rearing good hardy prolific queens can be summed up in a few words, viz :

First, Plenty of bees. Second, Plenty of honey, whether the swarm be a natural or an artificial one, these are the true essentials to successful queen raising. We once supported the idea that queens reared from the egg was by far the best, but by careful experience have found that the great secret rests in the amount of food and plenty of bees for animal heat. Within the last three years we have reared many queens in nuclei's of three frames, as well as in full hives. Giving nuclei plenty of bees and honey, and find no difference in the quality of the queens raised. But do find a very great difference between a nuclei; or hive having plenty of honey and one not having but very little. To rear good queens, bees should be gathering plenty of honey or it should be given them. Take two hives or nuclei each of equal strength, at a season of the year when bees are not gathering but little or no honey, and start them to raising queens, to one feed a little each day, and the one fed will produce almost double the number, and of much finer queens than the one not fed. Here is the secret: The stimulative food with bees, sufficient to maintain animal heat, will almost invariably produce fine queens, whether they were started from larvæ or the egg. And the idea that queens raised in a queenless colony are always worthless is all (bah,) and the man that advances such an idea exposes his ignorance. If you want good vigorous queens be sure to have plenty of honey and plenty of bees and success will attend you.

### Fine Queens.

We call the attention of our readers to the free premiums offered in this number by W. J. Andrews, of Tennessee. Mr. Andrews offers one premium of a pure tested Italian queen to the lady writing the best article for the September number of the BEE WORLD. He also gives a pure tested Italian queen to the gentleman writing the best article for the September number. He gives a swarm of pure Italian bees, to the person sending us the largest number of subscribers to the BEE WORLD up to January next.

In addition to the above offered premiums we will give to the person sending us the next largest club of subscribers, two pure tested queens from our favorite queens, "Victoria," "Empress" or "Gold Mine."

The Judges we have selected to pass upon the merits of the articles, written by either the ladies or gentlemen, are Dr. Brown of Augusta, Dr. McLean of Tennessee, Dr. Davis of Ill., Dr. McLean, Chairman of Committee.

Gleanings says the WORLD came to hand too late for his usual "notices." Sorry for that, the BEE WORLD was mailed on the fourth, allowing it six days to reach him, when three is sufficient. That would give him nearly twenty days to expatiate. This is about as much time as "ordinary editors require." "Ah!" well these are fast times and we will have to do a little better and give Gleanings more "time for usual notices."

R. M. Argo, wishes it distinctly understood that he will be ready to compete with Dr. Larch for the \$100 premium. Mr. Argo's article will appear in our next.

### Fine Honey.

Through the kindness of Dr. E. C. L. Larch of Ashland, Mo. we have received four jars of honey. No. 1 is from the Basswood, which is exceedingly white and very thick and limped, this tree produces the finest flavored honey in the world. No. 2 is from white clover, which may be set down as the king of flowers for honey, its quality is unsurpassed, except that of the Basswood, which in flavor surpasses it. These two specimens are exceedingly fine. We would like to see them come in competition with others by a committee that knows what pure honey is. No. 3 is froms mart-weed and spanish-kneedle, color of wine and fine quality. No 4, Buckwheat wine color; flavor so good that we were inclined to think that the bees had gathered from other flowers at the same time.

### Controversy.

We have received communications asking the privilege to make some remarks upon the controversy between Messers Dadant & Son, and W. J. Andrews. While we are glad to receive communications from our friends, we must decline publishing anything that is calculated to keep up this excitement, by those not interested, we believe the parties concerned are competent to manage their own matters, and we hope the controversy will be as short and pleasant as possible.

Persons ordering the Journal should say what number they wish their subscription to commence with.

Queens from Cary and Pike arrived, and were successfully introduced.

**Publishers Department.**

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 C. H. BUCKLEY,  
 Agent So. Express Co.

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 11, 1876.

In order to supply the wants of my customers, I have made arrangements this season to receive every few weeks, Queens from the districts in Italy where the finest type of the Ligurian or Italian bee is found. Send circular to

DR. J. P. H. BROWN,  
 Augusta, Georgia.

(1ylc)

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#### GOING NORTH.

Leave Mobile.....	6:00 p m
“ Vicksburg.....	2:00 p m
Arrive Meridian.....	1:00 a m
Leave Meridian.....	1:05 a m
“ Selma.....	8:00 a m
Arrive Calera.....	11:02 a m
“ Rome.....	5:45 p m
“ Dalton.....	8:20 p m

#### GOING SOUTH.

Arrive Mobile.....	8:00 a m
“ Vicksburg.....	10:10 a m
Leave Meridian.....	1:05 a m
Arrive Meridian.....	1:00 a m
“ Selma.....	9:40 a m
Leave Calera.....	5:20 a m
“ Rome.....	9:10 p m
“ Dalton.....	6:00 p m

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At Dalton with E. T., V. & Ga., for New York, Philadelphia, Battimore, Boston, and all points east, Virginia Springs, North Carolina and East Tennessee Springs.

At Dalton with W. & A. for all points west.

Going south—making close connection at Meridian for Vicksburg, Jackson and points in Miss. With M. & O. R. R., for all points north and south of Meridian. At Mobile with N. O. & M. R. R. for all points in Louisiana.

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March 7th, 1876.



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