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MOON'S BEE WORLD. ♦

—A GUIDE TO—

BEE-KEEPERS.

VOLUME 3.

SEPTEMBER, 1876.

NUMBER 10.

For the Bee World.

Notes from Murfreesboro.

W. P. HENDERSON.

A. F. MOON:

DEAR SIR:—The first term of honey producing ended with us on the 4th of July. The storing had been gradually diminishing from about the 15th of June, and on the glorious 4th we had a rain that was a rain, that seemed to wash out completely what little sweetness was "lying about loose." Very strong colonies are now storing a little from the cotton blossom, not enough, however, to pay for the trouble of extracting.

We have sold but few queens this season, but enjoy the satisfaction of having pleased the few customers ordering of us. Honey producing would be more profitable than queen rearing at present prices, if it were a staple like wheat, corn or cotton, and always had a market value as well as a market, but

such as yet is not the case. Honey is not one of the necessary articles of diet, but is regarded as a luxury, and hard times and worse looked for, our people are economizing and buying as little of everything to eat as possible. The very best clover honey extracted and comb, can be bought at 12½ to 15 cents per pound respectfully. A druggist of Nashville informed me he purchased a barrel of extracted or strained honey at 9 cents per pound.

We notice that about ten pages of the July No. of the BEE WORLD is taken up with the proceedings of the Maury County Bee-keepers Society, in which Dadant & Son are on trial for shipping black or impure bees as pure Italians. We received a Columbia paper sent us we suppose by Mr. Andrews containing the same as published in the BEE WORLD, with a great deal more if our recollection is not at fault.

Without passing judgment upon the evidences produced, we would say that

we are not a little surprised that Mr. A. should be purchasing second-handed, imported queens, when he could have procured from his partner Mr. Staples, a queen, pure Italian and purely fertilized, "that would in her queen progeny, without variation reproduce herself." Why send so far if such a desired queen could be procured so near home? We have contended for several years that there were good bees in America from importations made by Powers and others, and if they were kept pure, that it was folly to pay exorbitant prices for bees just because they were bred in Italy, or imported from Italy to Germany then bred and sent to the United States. Our people will learn we hope after a while. As we have before stated the highest priced queens we ever bought were the least account. They produced the poorest workers, body marked and were themselves indifferent layers.

Murfresboro, July 1876.

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For the Bee World.

Bee Work at Night.

J. P. H. BROWN.

Very often, owing to peculiar circumstances, it may be necessary to open hives, take out frames, hunt queens, etc., at night; and it might be well to make a few observations upon the subject for the benefit of beginners.

Those who are compelled to perform night operations with their bees, must bear in mind that when it is dark bees can not see, but rely upon the sense of touch and smell. Hence they are prone to crawl over the hive, and on the person of the operator—to get up his pants' legs and sleeves, which, to say the least, is not very pleasant.

For this reason really more protec-

tion to the person is needed at night, when manipulating bees, than when the same operation is performed in the daytime. The sleeve at the wrist should be confined with a rubber band, and the bottom of pants' legs either placed within the stocking leg or held around the ankle by elastic.

I find the best lamp to use is one with what lamp men call an "Orient" burner. In fact, it is only a modification of the "Argand" burner. For all operations, except hunting queens, the lamp should sit on a stand at least 20 or 30 feet from the hive; and if the bees have been first alarmed by smoke so as to have filled themselves with honey, hardly any will make for the light. And if any should, the above-named burner, having a very tall narrow chimney, will not injure them.

It is very difficult to find a native queen by lamplight; but Italian queens, being more gentle, can usually be easily discovered. The lamp must be held by an assistant close to the comb, while the operator must keep up a steady lookout for the queen. In hunting queens it does not depend as much upon the keenness of eye-sight as it does upon the strength of the faculty of individuality in the operation.

For changing frames, uniting bees, etc., on bright moonlight nights no lamp is required.

Augusta, Ga.

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For the Bee World.

Scraps from Ohio.

E. KNIGHT.

The June number of the BEE WORLD has been received, and perused with much pleasure. I am much obliged to Wm. J. Andrews for the suggestion how to settle the question as to the sex

of eggs which produce workers. I also thank T. B. Parker for the facts that he has given upon the same subject. The report of the Maury County Bee-Keepers' Association has thrown much light upon this subject in extended remarks on the "Grafting, or inoculating" system of queen-breeding.

I can see no reason why these facts do not fully establish the theory that a queen egg and a worker egg is one and the same thing. It gives me pleasure to be set right whenever I am wrong.

In all that has been said I see nothing to sustain the "Royal-gelly" theory. Is it not more probable that the undeveloped condition of the worker is the result of emasculation in the early part of the larva state?

BEE-STINGS.

The propensity of bees to guard their stores and to resent an insult or injury is attended with some unexplained mysteries. It is well-known that one person will safely handle bees under almost circumstances, while another cannot go near the hive without being compelled to beat a hasty retreat.

The person who has handled bees with impunity for years sometimes becomes the object of their aversion and unrelenting hostility.

But it more frequently happens that a person who has for many years been the object of their displeasure is astonished to find that he no longer needs any protection in the management of his bees.

I am aware that troublesome insects are not equally annoying to every person. I can conceive that a flea or a mosquito are particular as to the odor of his dinner; but, I do not know why bees should make such nice discriminations in both defensive and aggressive warfare.

Will some of the savants explain?

EFFECTS OF BEE STINGS.

A bee sting causes much more pain and swelling on one person than on another; hence, we infer that there is a difference in individuals in regard to their susceptibility to this particular kind of poison. This difference may consist in something that gives efficacy to the poison; or, in something that acts as a gradual antidote; or, it may consist in a combination of elements from which arises as many variations in effect, as there are different proportions in their composition. Again results may be modified by the electrical state of each person.

Nor do we know the component parts of the virus deposited by the honey bee. We know that it contains an acid; for this is discovered by ordinary chemical tests.

ANTIDOTES.

A remedy for poison may consist in neutralizing some element; or, in forming a new combination with some foreign element.

A remedy may also be successful by destroying the susceptibility to poison just as the kine pox destroys the susceptibility to the virus of the small-pox.

From the preceding remarks we see why different persons require different remedies.

As the virus contains an acid we should naturally infer that an alkali might be successfully used. The following have all been used and recommended: Soda, saleratus, ammonia, salt, lime, potash, and earths containing lime or potash, and even wood ashes. These are of course to be mixed with water, or at least moistened, as they would produce little or no effect in a dry state. Tobacco, lobelia, plantain and clover have also been recommended.

Various kinds of liniments are also used.

Hear the conclusion of the whole matter. When stung, with the thumb and finger press together the flesh so as to prevent the circulation of the blood, remove the sting, apply some simple antidote, and bid defiance to all patent medicines.

Bees have commenced the clover harvest here, and are now in the midst of the swarming season. But little surplus honey has yet been stored.

Maple Grove, Mo., July 7, 1876.

For the Bee World.

Notes from New York.

D. W. FLETCHER.

MR. EDITOR:—As you request notes from different localities as to how bees are doing. I thought I would write you what they are doing in this vicinity up to the present date, June 19th. Bees have done comparatively nothing this season in this locality in consequence of the extreme cold backward spring, but few days could bees fly in April and the cold unpleasant weather in May prevented their flight, yet there was nothing to gather. I fed my bees very liberal with wheat flour this spring and they stored a good quantity of it when a good day came, but in two or three days it was all gone. Bees worked on flour the longest this spring I ever knew them to in this locality.

The strongest stocks are the ones that appear to suffer the most at present, as they have lots of bees and brood, and but little honey. Those that were weak in bees in the spring and contained lots of honey are doing for the best. But swarms will without a doubt be few and late in this section. I do not wonder at it as this is as poor a locality for bees as I ever saw. Yet

some seasons they appear to do very well but not lately. The seasons has considerable to do with it. I can remember twenty years ago when bees done well here, and by the 4th of July swarming was done. Now it just commences about the fourth of July, some seasons a little earlier. I am strongly convinced the more I work with bees and see of them, that the grand secret of successful bee culture is a good locality and unless a person can secure such, my advice as a friend is not to engage in the bee business very extensive, go slow, and you will soon find out about the locality and regulate the number of colonies according to your locality. I have seen localities where one hundred colonies of bees could flourish as well as ten would in some other locality. I have known many men to give up the bee business in disgust within the past six years after paying out a pile of money. The reason they attribute for it is luck, when the true cause, many times is a poor locality. Many beekeepers are not contented with the number of colonies they have, they want more, and the first thing they know, the locality is overstocked, and bees dwindle away and their luck vanishes. I would like to keep bees and work with them, as I think it is a great study and but few understand it fully. Yet very many discoveries have been made in a few years and something new is coming up most every day—either in hives or bees. I go in for improvement in bee culture, but many hives I have seen are worthless and expensive contrivances. I go in for a plain simple hive, and which is the best I do not know. Some say one and some another. I think the plain Langstroth hive would do well in the South, but I presume a deeper frame would winter

bees better in the North, if wintered out of doors.

I will endeavor to inform you from time to time how bees get along in this locality throughout the season, and I hope to see a report from others in different sections. I am always pleased to read a good report from others if I cannot furnish such myself. It affords me great pleasure to hear of every one prospering with bees who engage in the business. I will close my remarks by wishing all the readers of the BEE WORD, a rich honey harvest this Centennial year.

Lansingville, N. Y.

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For the Bee World.
Notes from North Carolina.

T. B. PARKER.

A. F. MOON:

DEAR SIR:—Having had nothing to say in the WORLD for some time, I concluded to give you a report of W. P. Wemyss as he gave it to me. I visited his apiary in Clinton on the 1st of June.

It then consisted of twenty four hives all neatly made and painted different colors so as to show to the best advantage. He uses the American hives, bees mostly blacks, a few stocks of hybrids. He commenced this year operations with nine hives, has had nineteen swarms, lost two, united two, and returned one to the parent hive. One stock gave him five swarms, natural, some three had two swarms from a first swarm, one or two stocks did not swarm at all. He runs them for box honey exclusively. Has taken to date 400 pounds net. His first swarm gave him 63 pounds of honey, as fine as you could wish. Another swarm yielded 56 pounds, while his stock that did

not swarm and in good condition yielded only 52 pounds. This is the first good honey season he has had in 57 years that he has had bees.

I know another who took 160 pounds from two log gums by robbing them. Another that took 62 pounds from a first swarm in box hive. Shall be able to give you other reports before long.

Country honey, that is, "log gum" honey, with portions of bee bread and young bees in it, is worth 12½ cents per. pound, It is brought in in tubs, tin cans, &c., generally pretty well mashed up. Box honey sells readily at 16½ cents, I ask 16½ cents for extracted honey in small quantities, but find it slow sale, however that is my price and if I don't get it I shall keep my honey.

I have been experimenting somewhat with thin sheets of wax for comb foundations, I find that they work very well. Bees do not simply build the sides of cells on to it and leave the base flat as I thought, but go to work and construct as nice comb from it as from the foundations. They may not get along as fast as with the founds. I can't say, as I have not tried them enough to tell yet. The only difficulty is, that they will make it into drone comb if they see fit.

I have an eye on a queen breeder of some note that don't work to my notion. If he does not answer my letters or send me a queen before a great while I think I shall have to hand in his name. Have written to him three or four times and read only one postal card saying he would attend to me, but he has not attended worth a cent.

Goldsboro, N. C., July 17th, 1876.

—o—
Write your experience for the benefit of others.

For the Bee World.

Write Your Experience for the Benefit of Others.

C. B. WHITE.

MR. EDITOR:—In part in compliance with the above injunction, copied from the BEE WORLD of July; in part for want of more light and part on business, I again drop you a few encouraging lines from Putnam county.

First the Italian swarm you sent are coming out a good strong colony with the body of the hive well filled, and the first set of boxes nearly capped over. I can scarcely keep my hands off, so anxious am I to try some Italian honey, or honey made by them. My Italian swarm had a hard time of it. I do not think there was a handful of bees left when they arrived. Their journey was enough to destroy almost any swarm, from Rome to Jacksonville, Fla., thence up the St. Johns, two or three days' ride, then back to Jacksonville, from there to Quincy, Middle Florida, after one or two weeks rest they were again reshipped to this place, Buffalo Bluff about eight miles from Palatka, the swarm was very much reduced. The few bees left soon began to increase, and now are a strong colony, and so fine are they they are admired by every one that sees them.

We are greatly pleased with your improved hive. We have made fifteen, and have sixteen more nearly ready for use. We use six boxes, covering the frames complete. They have made their boxes full of beautiful capped honey: Have put on another set of boxes, which they are working in beautifully, whilst the bees in the old box hive are nearly all upon the outside, and too cross to let me go near them. Whether they are disgusted with their old hive or jealous of the improved is

a question. I shall transfer all my bees in the old hives to the improved hives. Quite a number have seen it and all like it, and seem to think it about the standard for a bee hive. We have had a very good honey season thus far. I have thirty swarms of black and one Italian. The latter are perfect beauties, and admired by all. I want a queen from one of your favorites—either *Victoria*, *Empress* or *Gold-Mine*, and leave you to select for me. You will hear from me again.

Buffalo Bluff, Florida.

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For the Bee World.

Queens.

HUBER.

Aware that in summer the males usually leave the hive in the warmest part of the day, it was natural for me to conclude that if the queens were obliged to go out for fecundation, instinct would induce them to do so at the same time as the others.

At eleven in the forenoon, we placed ourselves opposite to a hive containing an unimpregnated queen five days old. The sun had shone from his rising; the air was very warm; and the males began to leave the hives. We then enlarged the entrance of that selected for observation, and paid great attention to the bees entering and departing. The males appeared, and immediately took flight. Soon afterwards, the young queen came to the entrance; at first she did not fly, but during a little time traversed the board, brushing her belly with her hind legs; neither workers nor males bestowing any notice on her. At last she took flight. When several feet from the hive, she returned and approached it, as if to examine the place of her departure, perhaps judging this

precaution necessary to recognize it; she then flew away, describing horizontal circles twelve or fifteen feet above the earth. We contracted the entrance of the hive, that she might not return unobserved, and placed ourselves in the centre of the circles described in her flight, the more easily to follow her, and witness all her motions. But she did not remain long in a situation favorable for our observation, and rapidly rose out of sight. We resumed our place before the hive; and in seven minutes the young queen returned to the entrance of a habitation which she had left for the first time. Having found no external evidence of fecundation, we allowed her to enter. In a quarter of an hour, she re-appeared, and after brushing herself as before, took flight; then returning to examine the hive, she rose so high that we soon lost sight of her. This second absence was much longer than the first; it occupied 27 minutes. We now found her in a state very different from that in which she was after her former excursion; the organs distended by a substance, thick and hard, very much resembling the matter in the vessels of the male; completely similar to it indeed in color and consistence.

Pregny, June 29, 1788.

For the Bee World.
Centennial Exposition.

WM. J. ANDREWS.

It is generally understood that the National Bee-keeper's Association will hold their annual meeting in October. We also notice that many correspondents in the different Bee Journals express an intention of being present. Such is our purpose, but is the time and place of meeting generally understood?

I would advise that the different Journals be very explicit in their September numbers on the subject. Let's have a rousing meeting in October. Let every bee-keeper, who possibly can, be present on that occasion.

Columbia, Tenn., July 10th, '76.

Imported Queens.

Just now there is considerable discussion in regard to the merits of imported queens, and the dark colored are being rather severely considered. We would advise our friends before saying harsh things, to put the suspected workers on the window and see if the three bands are not all as they should be. Perhaps they may be of a dark leather color instead of yellow, but if they are full and distinct, should it matter about the color?

All the bees that we have seen, that were reared from the Dadant importation, show the bands quite satisfactorily, especially when young; yet when old, many might pronounce them hybrids; or even *black* bees, just because the bands are of the dark hue mentioned. Honey is the main object, and bees that can board themselves; not bees that are pretty to look at. Is it not likely that the bees of Italy are diverse in their markings, like animated creation of all kinds.

Gleanings for July.

Well friend Root is it not very well that a "considerable discussion in regard to the merits of imported queens" is going on just now. Will it not cause persons to investigate what their merits are. A number of writers assert (as we will show by and by,) that there are bees in Italy as dark as our native bees, Dr. J. P. H. Brown, an importer

says there are, while Mr. Dadant another importer says not. We have queens from each of them. The one from the first is *dark*, the one from the other so very dark that we can but call her *black*. However, we have never made a test of the "suspected workers" as you suggest, by placing then "on the window," but shall do so and report the result frankly.

"Should it matter about the color.?"

We say emphatically no, if the article is genuine and the color is not misrepresented. Dr. Brown, of whom we have purchased another queen, writes us regarding his last importation:

"Nine are darker than the one I sent you, while several are much lighter in color. Cannot say anything about their progeny—have not seen it. Can only judge by other importations. Mostly find them well marked and well colored."

In this case if the progeny should prove to be not all right, could I justly complain of Dr. Brown? I say certainly not. But if he wrote me that they were all *pure* and afterward it proves not to be so, who need deny my right to complain.

For my part I prefer the dark strain—but not so dark as to be taken for so-called black. There are others, however, who fancy bees "that are pretty to look at." I must confess that I like a few of that kind myself, regardless of their honey gathering qualities. But as Dr. S. D. McLean recently put it, can we not combine "fancy and workers too, or beauty with utility."

W. J. A.

Comb Foundations.

We have been giving these a trial in a small way. Those made of wax do finely, but novices para-fine ones, like

black queens, all tried to find the bottom board.

Friend Root describes our case precisely when he says "we were alarmed to find the cells stretching themselves downward into ovals, instead of hexagons." Two of our frames got in that condition, the others found the bottom board. The two that did not meet down we left in the hive and the bees are working out the cells in the same oval shape that the downward tendency gave them.

We see that most parties using the foundations tack or fasten them into the frames with melted wax. We tried that method, but made a poor success at it. We use a board half the thickness of the frame and one-half inch smaller all around than the inside of frame. Upon this we spread the foundations and fasten in with melted glue, a pot of which we keep setting by us, and find it to work admirably.

Friend Novice, with his characteristic honesty proposes to all who have bought foundations of him that have not proven satisfactory to "send in their bills for damages," and he will "either pay them or send them better ones." We purchase all our apairian supplies of him, because we have learned that if anything proves not all right he will make it so.

July 10, 1876.

W. J. A.

For the Bee World.

Scraps from Illinois—Extracted Honey.

WILL M. KELLOGG.

Much has been said about not extracting honey until capped or just begun to be capped, or it will sour. We never had any extracted honey sour, and we take it out just as it suits us. Sometimes when we need to extract from central combs to give queen room, a part of the honey will be like water—

can jerk it out by hand. If you bottle your honey up tight as soon as extracted, nine times out of ten it will sour, if there is any thin honey in it. When we extract, it is strained through a fine cloth at once, put in stone jars, 2, 4, 6 or more gallons, a cloth tied over the top, two sticks placed on top, then a board, and other jars piled on top in same manner, and sour honey is a thing unknown in our bee yard.

OLD FOGY.

We still have some antiquities in this section of country—one who thinks a man ought to be *hung* who will use a movable comb hive, extractor, cut out queen cells to prevent the swarming fever, etc. Another tells of a man he knows, who can go to a hive, pick out certain bees, put them in a tumbler and place it anywhere in the yard and they will go to work and fill it. When asked how he knew it, "Why! I *saw* it done." Another tells of a man in Ohio (wonder if it's Novice?) who keeps his bees in a brick house, double walled; in the winter buys sugar and cheap Cuba honey, feeds his bees with it and supplies the city market with *box honey*, made in dead of winter. There's *progress* for you, brother bee-keepers. We are far behind the times as yet.

THE SEASON.

Since my last I have changed my mind in regard to white clover. We have an enormous crop of it, for it rains now, and for weeks past, nearly two-thirds of the time. In the hot spells between rains, the bees work as though they were crazy, they go so fast and late. For the past four weeks father and I have been kept on the jump making hives, transferring, extracting, making new stocks, and all the etc.'s, for we do work on four different bee yards beside our own. Have taken for all hands over 500 lbs.

extracted and 75 lbs. box honey and hives chuck full again. Had 11 stocks in the spring, have 14 now and two nucleus, and have sold two. It looks like the biggest year for honey and bees this county ever saw. Some say that swarming *cannot* be controlled. We have not had a natural swarm come off since we quit the box hive, and our neighbors' bees are swarming all around us—swarms going over our heads to the woods every few days. Our bees are as strong as any and stronger than some; still we have no trouble in keeping them at work without swarming.

COMB FOUNDATION.

Several of us are trying this new invention, or rather newly introduced article, and like it. But let me warn those who buy it for the first time, not to put it nearer than a half-inch to the sides nor more than three or four inches down from the top bar of frames. We tried it within two inches of bottom bar and it sagged so that the top cells were elongated to all of $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, and three frames went down all in a pile at bottom of hive. Put it in shallow 3 to 5 inches and it is splendid.

CAGING QUEENS.

I would say to friend Green that if he has two or three or more stocks that he wants to give new queens to, he can do so by the following: Take away all old queens and cut their heads off; then if they are well stocked with brood and bees make new stocks of them, say dividing up the brood and bees of 3 stocks into five. Do this by placing your two new hives where you want them; then take brood and bees from the three old stocks and shake the bees off in front of new stocks and give them the combs to crawl on too in the hives. Take the combs from the old stands and shake bees from one stand to the other till they are

all mixed up, but all about equal strength. You will thus have them all befuddled, and mixed up so, they won't know "beans when the bag is open," and in 24 hours you can put in your caged queens to be let out in due time, or queen cells ready to hatch. You need not be afraid of their fighting, for this is the way we make all our new stocks. The shaking down in front, which sprinkles them with honey, and the crawling into the hive together, takes away all desire for a fight.

GERMAN BEE-STING CURE.

I have it, and while I cannot endorse it as doing all that is claimed for it, I can say that it greatly relieves the swelling, and that's all I care about. As I write the bees are going with a roar like a coming rain-storm.

Onida, Ill., July 16, 1876.

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For the Bee World.

How I Manage Bees. No. 10—Sources of Honey.

REV. M. MAHIN, D. D.

Every bee-keeper ought to know the honey resources of his neighborhood. Even if he be not able, by the cultivation of suitable crops which will supplement the natural or indigenuous pasturage, he will know when to look for the several honey harvests of the season, and how to manage his bees accordingly. I will endeavor, in this article, to give an account of the most important sources of honey and pollen.

Among the first flowers to put in an appearance in the spring are the soft Maples, Willows and Elms. These bloom nearly at the same time, the order of blooming being the order in which they are here mentioned. The first blooms in this latitude, during the month of March, and when the spring is very late, not until the first of April.

The soft Maples yield pollen, and perhaps a little honey. Some of the Willows yield pollen, and some of them honey in considerable quantities. The Elms yield large quantities of pollen, but I think this one destitute of honey. These trees are of great advantage to the bees in early spring, as they furnish an abundant supply of pollen for brood rearing.

Next in point of time comes the fruit tree blossoms—plum, cherry, peach, pear and apple. These all yield honey in greater or less quantities, according to the weather. Last spring the harvest from these sources was unusually large.

The flowers of the raspberry are very rich in honey, and in the neighborhood of fruit-farms considerable honey is stored from that source. The flowers of the strawberry and of the blackberry have no value as honey producers.

The common black locust is very rich. While it is in bloom, if the weather is favorable, the bees have as much honey as they can gather, especially in the neighborhood of the towns, where the black locust is largely planted as a shade tree.

Among the best honey producing trees of this section, the black gum deserves honorable mention. It blooms a little later than the black locust, and is so rich that when it is in bloom the bees load themselves so heavily that many of them drop to the ground before reaching their hives. It is well that black gum is good for honey, for it is good for nothing else, except shade.

Next in point of time, and of more importance, because it remains longer in bloom, is the poplar. This season but few of the trees bloomed at all, and we got no poplar honey. Some seasons the quantity is considerable.

By the time the harvest from the above named sources has been gathered the white clover loads the air with its rich perfume. The commons, the roadsides, the woods, where the shade is not too dense, and the pastures, are covered with it. It is our best source of supply; best because of its abundance, of the long time it remains in bloom, and of the superior quality of the honey. The quantity of honey depends greatly upon the character of the season. Last year the weather was cool and wet, and white clover, though abundant yielded scarcely more than the bees needed for daily consumption. This year the weather for a time after white clover bloomed was dry and hot, and then it became wet and hot, and I have never before seen so abundant a harvest of honey. The white clover harvest lasts from late in May until early in July, after which there is usually a short time of comparative scarcity.

In the month of June, earlier or later according to the season, the linden, or basswood, comes into bloom, and lasts from ten days to two weeks. The honey is very abundant, and the bloom does not fail to put in an appearance, as it sometimes does, the bees are sure to store a good supply, provided they are in good condition and have plenty of room.

Our late summer and fall pasturage consists principally of buckwheat, of polygonum, the family of plants, to which the smart-weed belongs, of several species of yellow flowers resembling sun-flowers, and of several species of asters. Of golden-rod we have but one species, (*solida-go canadensis*) and that is of no practical value as a honey plant. There are a few specimens of other species of golden rod, but they are so few that however rich in honey they may

be, they are of no practical importance. The *canadensis* is very abundant, and it is a matter of regret that a plant that adds so much to the beauty of our autumn landscapes does not afford our bees the harvest we would naturally look for where there is so much beauty and fragrance.

I have passed over many plants and trees of some importance to the honey producer, but I have only room to mention the more important.

INTRODUCING QUEEN CELLS.

In the April number of the *WORLD*, I recommended introducing caged queen cells, and leaving the old one in the hive until the young one has hatched. I succeeded so well with that method last year that I thought it a complete success. But I am compelled to modify my opinion somewhat. Since my last article was written I have failed when all the conditions seemed favorable. It is possible that the young queen may have been lost on her hymenial flight, as I cannot find her in front of the hives; but she is gone, and this added to some other suspicious cases leads me to the conclusion that it is safer to remove the old queen when the cell is introduced. I think it an advantage to cage the cells, as the bees will sometimes, in fact frequently, destroy queen cells which are given to them, but will rarely if ever destroy a young queen hatched among them when they are aware that they have no queen, and are casting about to produce one.

New Castle, Ind., July 19th, 1876.

For the *Bee World*,

One Hundred Premium—Honey Season 1876.

R. M. ARGO.

MR. EDITOR:—I dislike to make the excuse "No time to write." Nevertheless it is a fact. But I must now *take*

time, so as to tell Mr. Larch that he is laboring under a mistake as to the \$100 premium. In the June number, page 216, he says: "I find that Mr. Argo has not accepted my proposition to compete for a \$100 prize, etc." Now when I read this I said, Mr. Larch certainly has not read the May number, or if he did he either overlooked my article on page 172, or else he is as the Dutchman says, "as dull as a goose"—could not understand it as a plain acceptance of his proposition. Now, Mr. Editor, when you set Mr. Larch's article in the June number, why did you not add that I had accepted it, referring him to the article in May number? Can it be that you neither understood it any better than Mr. Larch?

When I read Dr. Larch's article in June number, I thought thus to myself: If friend Larch read my article in the May number, he did not understand it. So I read the article over again, to be sure I was clear; and give Dr. Hays, Professor of Western Theological Seminary, the article to read, then asked how he understood it. He said he understood me to accept Dr. Larch's proposition on the terms given by H. Nesbit. This was my true meaning, and was so clear that a child might have understood it. I waited to see what Dr. Larch would have to say in the July number, which is just read, but he is silent. Is he trying to scare me out? It is a little too late for that, for my honey has been ready six weeks, but I can hear nothing from him. I fear he has let the thing fall through.

This was the best honey season I ever knew since '62, but unlike that one it was very short and cut off suddenly on the 24th of June by frequent showers and hard rains, followed by excessive hot weather. Showers were too fre-

quent during the whole season; also high winds and cold. Overcoats and shawls worn about middle of June for a day or so. The honey is consequently thinner than usual, but thick enough to scare Dr. Larch. The white clover bloom was never thicker.

Two queens in one hive. I am aware that a great many deny this, but I have seen it too often to doubt it as a fact. The very best experienced bee men are also frequently bothered with cases in a stand of bees that they cannot account for. I will give two cases that occurred last month at the same time, and if any of your readers can account for them otherwise than two queens in one hive I would be glad to hear from them.

While extracting honey one day about 11, I accidentally killed the queen, which I regretted very much, as she was a choice one. When I put the frames back she was not dead, so I put her back, hoping she might recover, but in an hour after found her dead in front of hive. The same evening I made a swarm from two very strong hives by taking three frames from each hive with the bees on, taking six frames to make the swarm, filling out with four frames of comb. I would here say that in order to prevent taking the queen, I first find her and set the frame she is on side of the hive till I am done making the swarm, then put her back. On the next evening about 27 hours after, I placed a cell in each of these hives that I knew would hatch in a day or two, and in the evening just 48 hours after I went to see if those two cells had hatched, when lo and behold they were both destroyed and there was a laying queen in each hive. Now this was three days from the time the queen was killed and the swarm made and there were fresh eggs in each hive. Had

these been virgin queens I could have very easily have accounted for it, but they were not, and to be sure I was not deceived I opened these two hives again on the fourth and fifth day and still there was fresh eggs. I concluded that in making the swarm I had taken one of the queens by some blunder some-way, but on examining all was right with the two stands I made the swarm from. How then did those two laying queen get there is what bothers me, for I was extracting at that time and know the condition of every other hive. Some may say that the one I killed was a virgin queen just emerged. To which I answer there was no cell in the hive. I extracted every comb and know the queen I killed. Nor is it possible I took a frame from any other hive in making the swarm than the two described. I do not believe any case of bees ever bothered me more how to account for than these two happening at the same time. Come friends Nesbit, Brown, Davis, McLean and others, and you too Mr. Editor, how do you account for or solve this problem, otherwise, than "*two queens in one hive.*"

A word to our writers of the BEE WORLD. I don't think it is possible you can be as busy as I am at all times; therefore write often and early and keep up the interest of the BEE WORLD.

Lowell, Ky.

—o—
For the Bee World.

Albino Bees.

D. A. PIKE.

Being asked by many to give a description of the Albino's, I will do so; hoping that I may, by this means set aside some of the prejudice found against them.

When first I discovered them I was

somewhat surprised and did not know to what to attribute it. I applied to different persons for information, and was advised to continue breeding them until I obtained the pure stock. I did so, and in my experience have found them to be as I shall now describe them. As to their markings, the difference between them and the pure Italian is very striking. The head in color approaches nearer a purple than that of the Italian. Beginning at the waist they first have three distinct yellow bands, then three distinct white bands. (The white is a pure—not muddy and dirty). The wings are finer and of a lighter color than those of the Italian.

The only marking of the drone is, the hair around the waist is white, giving to it a very clean and pretty appearance.

As to their breeding and working I will say, the queens are very prolific. Pure Albino queens produce pure Albino bees. If an Albino queen meet with a pure Italian drone, one half of the bees will be pure Albino; the other half will be pure Italian. I have never seen any bearing the marks of Italian and Albino mixed. The markings will not be mixed as in a cross between the Italian and black. I have found them to be better honey gatherers and more gentle than any other race of bees I have ever possessed.

I would ask the editor to give the pedigree of the three queens he prizes so highly. If there is any choice stock of bees in existence I want to possess some of the same immediately. I am always desirous of having in my apiary the purest and best race of bees.

Smithsburg, July 14, 1876.

We will soon give the pedigree of the three above-named queens, etc.—Ed.

Weather Notes for July, 1876.

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

WM. J. ANDREWS.

Day	Ther	Weather.	Wind.
1	80	Clear	South
2	82	Showers	S. W
3	80	"	South
4	78	Clear; heavy rain in even'g	"
5	78	Showers	S. W
6	76	"	South
7	77	Clear	West
8	78	"	"
9	82	"	N. W
10	80	"	S W
11	80	Clear; showers in evening	West
12	80	"	"
13	78	"	N. W
14	78	"	West
15	78	Clear; rain in evening	N. west
16	80	"	South
17	80	"	"
18	77	"	S. west
19	80	Clear; rain in evening	North
20	82	"	S. W
21	78	"	S. E
22	70	Clear; heavy rain in even'g	"
23	84	"	North
24	66	Clear; rain in evening	North
25	60	"	N. E
26	60	"	N. E
27	70	Cloudy	South
28	78	" heavy rain	South
29	72	" showers	S. west
30	74	"	N. west
31	68	Clear	North

Columbia, Tenn., July, 1876.

For the Bee World.

More About Queens.

G. W. HARRIS.

MR. MOON:—In my last (which did not appear this month) I promised to tell you more of my queen, which I got of Mr. J. S. Devitte. I believe I told you that I thought she was successfully introduced, but on examining that evening after closing my letter, I found the bees a little too fond of her, or not fond enough of her, for she was confined in a small bunch of bees on the top of the frames. Seeing this strange knot of bees, I knew not what to make of it,

but suspected that it might have something to do with my queen. Upon scattering them, I discovered her. Being released, she made rapid progress towards the bottom of the hive. On raising the frame, I found a similar knot at the bottom of the card. I called for the cage, caught and recaged her. She had been uncaged from Friday in the forenoon, until Saturday about 3 o'clock in the afternoon—more than 24 hours. I then let her remain in the cage till Monday morning and again released her, when they received her kindly. I cannot yet speak of her progeny. I bought this queen for a tested one, but subsequently Mr. Devitte discovered that I did not get the one he intended me to have. I may have something to say of this at a future time. I believe I also promised to tell how I make some of my divides. I make a hive—or brood chamber merely—just like the others, except that I have no bottom board, and have all the pieces even at the bottom, so that it will fit closely on top of the others. I then remove about half the cards to this new chamber, and place it on top, filling the empty spaces in each with empty frames. I let this remain one to two weeks, or longer. Then remove the frames from this top chamber to a complete hive, and remove the one containing the queen to another stand, leaving the other on the old stand. I think it best to give the queen all the ripest brood, as most of the old bees will return to the old stand. The one left queenless I supply with queen cell capt, or a queen, if I have the one and not the other. Not having either I leave them to their own ingenuity to supply themselves. Very little surplus honey to date.

Cedartown, Ga., July 10th, 1876.

For the Bee World.

Our Controversy.

W. J. ANDREWS.

EDITOR BEE WORLD:—The August number of the BEE WORLD is to hand. In it appears two articles, the conclusions of which I desire to direct especial attention too. The first, written by myself, on page 264, entitled "Black Imported Queens," concludes "let what may be said, I *am done*." The other to be found on page 275, written by Mr. Dadant, concludes, "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.

When we wrote the article above referred to, we meant just what we said, viz: "*I am done*," but since the appearance of the article by the Messrs. Dadants, entitled "Our Answer to the Accusations of Mr. W. J. Andrews," we deem it proper that should add another word or two that our silence may not be construed into an acquiescence of his charges. And in doing so, permit us, Mr. Editor, to say that we shall studiously avoid all personalities in what we have to say, so far as we can consistently do so.

In regard to the controversy between the Dadant's and myself, I would again state that it grew out of my receiving from them what I at the time believed to be, and yet believe to be a *black* queen, sent in a nucleus as a pure imported queen, and which Mr. Dadant in his last article says I complained of three days after receiving her. Believing myself humbugged and swindled, I so stated to a meeting of the Maury County Bee Keepers Society, and again, so believing I felt it my conscientious duty to make it known to

the entire bee-keeping fraternity, just as friend Montgomery with Gillespie on his claim to a two-story bee-hive, and for which he has my sincere thanks, and shall also have my aid and support pecuniarily if desired or needed. But I digress. The Dadants and I agreed to leave the matter in dispute between us to Mr. A. I. Root, editor of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*. I did so in good faith. The Dadants under date of June 19th, just after agreeing to leave the matter to Mr. Root, wrote to W. S. Rainey as follows:

We are glad to see this disagreeable controversy ended. *We have no bad feelings towards your friend Andrews.* He was deceived by the accusations of Kannon, and *believing himself swindled he took fire in behalf of the welfare of his brother bee-keepers.* He was too hasty in his judgment *but we acknowledge that he acted in GOOD FAITH* and it is sufficient to excuse him."

To show how Mr. Root decided the matter, we quote from page 151, *Gleanings* July 1876; so much as is relative to the subject:

"All the bees that *we* have seen that were reared from the Dadant importation, show the marks quite satisfactorily, especially when young, yet when old, many might pronounce them hybrids, or even *black* bees, just because the bands are of the dark hue just mentioned." Again on page 154, same number, he says: "We must enter a little protest against the hard things that are said about our friend Dadant. *Although at the same time we do think it looks a little hard that there are so many complaints against him.* If we may be excused *we would advise Mr. D. to have his customers satisfied even if he had to return the money he had received when he knew he was in the right*

To his customers we would say that if he really meant to be dishonest he would send out *yellow* instead of *black* ones, for they could be furnished almost as cheaply as the common queens at the present time, and perhaps even cheaper for one in Dadant's position. If so disposed he could give the best of satisfaction by selling golden queens, and all would pass lovely; but the fact that he continually sends queens that are not handsome, in spite of the clamor for "nice ones" is to us good evidence that he gives such as he is able to procure from Italy an *no other* even when the temptation might be very great at times to send out just such a one as was wanted. Among all the complaints we think none has been made that his bees were not industrious. Visitors frequently tell us when showing them a queen, that they would not take such a one as a gift, simply because they look so much like *black* queens, and this may be the case, when they have no fault to find with the workers."

We have given the article in full that they may have the free benefit of it.

As before remarked, we accepted Mr. Root as an arbitrator in good faith. Mr. Dadant wrote Mr. Rainey as quoted before, saying that he had "no bad feelings towards us," and that "we had acted in good faith." He would have had still farther occasion to have acknowledged our "good faith" had he not been too hasty in showing his passions by rushing upon us a host of postal cards and one or two letters scarcely ere the ink had gotten dry upon the words penned by friend Root. That they were very much dissatisfied with the decision of Mr. Root is clearly evinced to our mind from the tone of his letters since that time, and as is also

shadowed forth in their articles in the last BEE WORLD. If as they say, in August *Gleanings*, that they are very thankful for his (Root's) defense of their dealings, why do you write with so much ill-temper in your recent letters to me. If so thankful, why did you not address us a polite note, stating that Mr. Root had decided in your favor by a defense of your dealings and await our reply? We presume it was the following words which fired you: "*We do think it looks a little bad that there are so many complaints against him, and we would advise Mr. D. to have his customers satisfied, even if he had to return the money.*"

It is true, as Mr. Dadant asserts in his article in the "BEE WORLD," that he has written us several letters which *we did not answer*. Our reason for not doing so is well known to our friend Root, as several letters have passed between us on the subject. I wrote him, if not in so many words, to the effect that to reply to their postal cards and letters since his decision, would require a loss of self respect on my part.

Mr. Editor I wish to say to you and your readers that I have never made any demand on the Dadants for a return of the money I paid for the queen I got of them, neither have I ever asked that she be replaced by another—nor shall I ever do so. The queen in question came into my possession about the 20th of September last. I *immediately* wrote them complaining of her, *as they admit*. I wrote them on the 24th of September, three days after, again complaining, *as they admit*, (see their article in June and July number,) yet they made no overtures towards settling the matter, but endeavored to explain it away. Under the circumstances, I feel justified in saying that I thought I was

"humbled and swindled" and so believing, felt it a duty which I owed the bee-keeping fraternity to state it. I done so, which lead into a practical controversy. We finally agreed to leave it to a brother bee-keeper to settle the matter in issue between us.

He in an editorial makes his decision setting forth that the Dadants are harsh in their dealing. Having accepted him as an arbitrator in good faith, in the same good faith I accept his decision and withdraw all charges I have made against them as to any purpose on their part to humbug or swindle me, but must say that the queen that I received of them, I verily believe to be the same queen that I disposed of for a stock of common black bees, and shall leave it altogether to their sense of justice to do what they think right in the premises.

I have had many business transactions with Mr. Root, some in which I made complaints. Let him say whether I met them all honorably or not. I have also had them with the Bee-keepers Magazine, the American Bee-Journal, the BEE WORLD and Dr. J. P. H. Brown, each of whom I dare say will vie with each other in testifying to my honorable dealings with them.

In conclusion I desire to say, in justice to the lady referred to in the Dadant's letter, that I received an explanatory letter from her bearing date June 23d, and as I have repeatedly wrote you Mr. Editor I was absent from home a great deal of the time and very busily engaged during the entire harvest season, consequently had but little time to devote to my correspondence, and as the lady wrote me, "I have written to Mr. D. and told him how it occurred," I did not think there was any necessity for my writing them regarding it at all, but should have done so, had I not re-

ceived from them one of the postal cards or letters before referred to, which were couched in such language that I did not feel disposed to reply to them at all, and so wrote our friend Root.

In conclusion, permit a word to Mr. Paul L. Viallon, who appears in last *Gleanings*, page 183, and Dr. E. C. L. Larch, last BEE WORLD, page 372, both of whom accuse us of jealousy in our controversy with the Dadants. Gentlemen, in all kindness let me ask do you know the definition of the word you have used; if so, in what sense do you use it? Probably you meant it in the sense of "an earnest *concern* or *solicitude* (on my part) for the welfare or character of others." If you meant in the sense of envy, (on my part) I must ask you of whom? of what? and why? should I buy of the Dadants? Was it, not to rear queens from, to supply my customers that I ordered an imported queen of them? Such being the case why should I be envious? Why not also be jealous or envious of Dr. J. P. H. Brown, another importer and queen rearer, of whom I have bought several queens and been well pleased with them, and on nearly every occasion in our controversy so spoken of them. Friend Viallon, if you will furnish us with the proper address, and we can import bees as you say from \$25 to \$30 dollars per dozen, safe arrival guaranteed, we promise you we will import a lot and sell them at one half the price now charged.

And friend Larch, is there not an out-cropping of the very spirit you charge us with in your article itself? If you say not, I would ask if there is not just as much reason in our charging it on you, in your *left handed* attack on friend Argo as our *open* attack on the

Dadants? Now we are frank to admit that we are a little jealous of friend Argo, for he has a very enviable reputation hereabouts as a queen breeder.

We are sorry Mr. Editor to have to occupy so much of the valuable columns of the BEE WORLD. We were in hopes that we were done with to us this unpleasant affair, but felt it due both to your readers and ourselves that we should make the explanation we have in our preceding remarks.

August 8, 1876.

The above article should of been published last month, but through an oversight was omitted.

—o—
For the Bee World.
Answer Deferred.

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R. M. ARGO.

MR. EDITOR:—I notice a bold charge against me on page 272, present number of BEE WORLD, by Dr. Larch, of Missouri. I have written to the Doctor for an explanation of what he means by the charges he makes against me, and will answer to the charges in the October number unless I get his answer in time for the next (September number).

The cause of his charges is the offense he took at my article on honey in the January number, page 43, I invite all bee keepers to read that article carefully, and say whether it is written in a manner to give offense to any one. I was not thinking of Dr. Larch when I penned it. I will say no more till I get his answer.

Lowell, Ky., Aug. 14, 1876.

—o—
For the Bee World.
Getchell's Answer to Messrs. Dadant & Son.

EDITOR BEE WORLD:—I know I am asking you and the readers of the BEE WORLD to extend your patience when

I ask you to insert this answer to D. & Son. By way of introduction, that the correspondence may be understood rightly, I will say that my two daughters are my partners in the bee business. One is a school girl yet (Emma); the other (Linda) graduated this year with the intention to become a teacher. I started the apiary to save the necessity of her teaching.

Last year I gave them full charge of it and they attend to all the duties pertaining thereto under my general instruction; and one of the letters written to Mr. A. I. Root was written by Linda. In it she told him that she bought in June two home-bred queens of Messrs. Dadant & Son; and they both proved to be hybrids; also two others in October, which we thought would prove the same. Now this letter was written about the last of November, and we have the answer before us now, dated December 7th, and signed by A. I. Root, it being the only answer Mr. A. I. Root ever sent us for any correspondence pertaining to Dadant & Son, and if I should give the contents, it would be another hard slap at Mr. D. & Son. As he (A. I. Root) has given my correspondence to other parties, I am entitled to use his the same. I will merely use the date at present to show that instead of having fourteen days to test the last two queens, I had over six weeks; and now right here I will say we *never had a hive robbed*. We said something to Mr. D. & Son about noticing robbers around the hive, that caused us to take notice of it. As I use specs, and not having them with me, that morning, I missed finding any eggs or brood, and could not find the queen; therefore I concluded that she was lost, and wrote him to that effect. The other queen, *the second best in my apiary, (and every*

one in our apiary at that time were all hybrids), was a very handsome large queen; so much so, that quite a number of bee-keepers came to look at her.

Mr. Copeland was among that number. The first time he saw her, he was so pleased with her, that he sent Messrs. D. & Son an order for one. A week or two after, more or less, he called again, and by that time, could see that *she was a hybrid*. This time he said he believed he would look for the other queen and see if he could find her. He did find her, on a comb with a small patch of brood, that could be covered with my four fingers; and with a very little uncapped brood around it, and she herself being very small, I had already received the answer from D. & Son, to the one where I told them I had lost her. I sent them a postal card the very next day, and the boy that carried it to the letter-box recollects my finding her by that card. In December or January I wrote to A. I. Root, taking back what I had said, about being all hybrids, and told him I believed one to be pure. I did this without solicitation, and without receiving an answer from him. Mr. Dadant also says that we told Mr Root four, and Mr. Andrews three. If the reader of the BEE WORLD will turn to page 248 he will find the exact words I sent to Mr. Andrews, which says, *two and two*; and by adding he will find that two and two make four. The above is the truth as near as I can remember, with the exception of the word October. It should have been sometime the last of September. I quoted from the date on my hive, when I introduced his two last queens. If anything more is needed to settle the truth, I propose that the whole correspondence be sent to the editor of the BEE WORLD, that he may

read it to see the truth, and burn it up. I also take the opportunity here to thank Mr. Andrews for remembering that there were two sides to be heard, and for not drying up, when Messrs. D. & Son requested him to.

As Messrs. D. & Son think Mr. Andrews lost too many queens, and bees, to understand handling *his queen*, when he had an *old beekeeper at his elbow*, I will state, that we bought our first bees in 1874; and that we have never lost a swarm; never lost a colony; never lost a queen by introduction; lost one by cutting her leg off instead of her wing; and one while extracting, and have introduced about twenty, within the last fifteen months; and we have five more coming from Dr. Brown, which I have no doubt we shall introduce safely. The hybrid colony I reared from D. & Son's queen gave my daughter Linda thirty-six stings on her right arm, last Monday while taking off boxes, it being the only colony in the yard that we care about using gloves to. I will now close, thanking the readers of the BEE WORLD for consuming so much of their time, and promising them, if I find out anything worthy their attention, to give it to them in part payment thereof. C. H. GETCHELL.

Memphis, August 16, 1876.

For the Bee World,

Dissolution.

WM. J. ANDREWS.

In stating in the last number of the BEE WORLD that I had withdrawn from the firm of Staples & Andrews and Staples, Andrews & Vaughn, I did not, as some have inferred, mean to convey the idea that the queen-rearing business had been abandoned by all the parties, but simply that I had with-

drawn from the firm. The business will be conducted as heretofore by Messrs. Staples & Vaughan until Oct. 1st, 1876, at which time the partnership ceases by limitation. The utmost harmony existed between us, but owing to my other business duties I did not feel justified in longer remaining a member of the firm.

Mr. Vaughan I have known for a number of years, and can cheerfully bear testimony to his being a conscientious, honest and reliable gentleman.

Mr. Staples, when we entered into the partnership, was comparatively to me a stranger. He is a practical aparian of many year's experience, and in all the business transactions I had with him I found him strictly honorable.

August 9, 1876.

—————o—————

For the Bee World.

History of Bees.

L. L. TOMKIES.

A. F. MOON, ESQ.

DEAR FRIDND:—The bee was no doubt the friend and companion of Adam and his consort in the garden of Eden, and with Noah crossed the flood of waters and pitched his tent with Nimrod in the vale of Shinah, and gathered sweets from opening flowers, and supplied the Post-delimions with the honey and the honey comb, which has made the bee the most remarkable and the most useful insect in ancient or modern history.

Honey is spoken of in biblical history 1700 years before the birth of Christ, and bees are not mentioned until 250 years later. They followed the Caucasion race into Egypt, and ultimately spread over the continent of Africa.

The black bee was introduced into

this country from western Europe and has kept pace with the tide of civilization up to the present hour.

They crossed the Mississippi river about the year 1800, and made their appearance in California with the advance of the white man in 1850.

The Indian called the bee the white mans stinging fly. And to this day there is not much affiliation between the red man and this favorite insect of ours.

We hold a preliminary meeting this week in our city, for the purpose of organizing a Bee Association, to meet in Shreveport during the month of October. The idea originated with our friend and neighbor Wm. L. Gordon, Esq., who is a live man on the bee question. As an association we will convene in the fall and open with essays on bee culture and proceed with the discussion of subjects of vital importance to those interested in this particular science. It is impossible for a man to live without light and still thrive and grow. Light opens the way to health, strength and prosperity. So with the man in this particular department. He must open his eyes and see what the world around presents to his view. He must wake up to the improvements of the age, and utilize and apply the experience of his neighbor to his own advancement and that without infringing on inalienable rights.

Therefore we propose to advance by an interchange of ideas. And wake up a spirit of progress among the denizens of Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana. "The BEE WORLD" will not be forgotten, its merits will be heralded abroad. And we expect new recruits to come up and invest in our favorite monthly.

My little stock of bees are moving on in the even tenor of their way. About

ten days ago I went through the Italian No. 1. The brood chamber and the upper story were running over with honey, and every available space was occupied in the upper chamber. We then made the hive three stories high, by adding a middle chamber with empty comb frames—and raised the hive behind about 3 inches, but not a frame has yet been filled with comb. In the other gums I took out every other frame already filled, and placed empty frames in their places.

I now observe that the bees are ignoring the empty frames and lengthening the combs of the full frames, trespassing as it were on the unoccupied space belonging to the empty frame. I believe that an extractor would bring these bees to their senses. Though the bee is its own architect, I believe that a little artificial comb properly applied would add much to their value, in the smoothness and uniformity of their work, and in giving direction to their movements and satisfaction to the owner. We live to learn and stand open to suggestions; though the wisdom of to-day may be regarded at the next Centennial as the folly of the past.

Shreveport, La., Aug. 15 1876.

—○—
For the Bee World.

Dadant and Andrews.

On the 10th of August I received a postal card, enclosed in an envelope, directed in the hand writing of Mr. Chas. Dadant, which read as follows:

MEDINA, OHIO July 31, 1876.

If you ask my *advice* I would say, send Mr. Andrews a good queen, and tell him you will leave it with him to pay whatever he thinks right. If you lose, you can feel that you have certainly done *your* part towards giving satisfaction and harmony.

Very Respectfully,

A. I. ROOT.

To Chas. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.

And to-days express brought me a small box containing a queen from Messrs Ch. Dadant & Son. The queen although *dark* is comparatively speaking a very light one to the one I first received from them, and in appearance very much resembles those purchased of Dr. J. P. H. Brown. By this act of Mr. Dadant he shows that he is disposed and has acted in good faith to the agreement that we entered into to leave the matter to our mutual friend Root. So I wish to again say that I withdraw all the charges that I have made against their honesty, and trust that the latter unpleasantness that arose between us may eventually result in uniting us in strong bonds of friendship.

There must have been some mistake about the first queen sent me, that the mistake was not on my part I am very sure, for on the very day the queen was received she was so *dark* that any one would without a moments hesitation pronounce her a *black* queen, but her color would have made no difference with me had her progeny been all right.

On Monday morning I leave to visit the apiaries of S. D. McLean, M. G. Grigsby and several others, I will write you on my return.

Yours Truly,

WM. J. ANDREWS.

Columbia, Tenn., August 12th, '76.

—○—
Large Increase.

E. STAHL, JR.

MR. EDITOR:—My bees are swarming—and have at periods of from six to eight weeks since February—and they do not show any signs of stopping. I never have experienced such swarming

in my life. I have lost only 7 swarms by leaving for the woods this season. Most all my first swarms. The swarming this season has averaged about four swarms to the hive, and that at each period of swarming and they do not seem to be much weakened in numbers, notwithstanding their large increase in swarms. Wish some one would explain the cause of so much swarming, more than usual. I never saw the like, I started with 40 hives of bees, which has increased by swarming to 125 swarms, you will see that number will give me a fine yield of honey. I see in Aug. number, that in some localities the honey harvest has been very short, but thus far here the fields and forests abounds in honey.

Kenner, La., 1876.

The Apiary.

W. C., asks what is your method to keep the moths from destroying your bees, and have you a hive that keeps them out.

PREVENTATIVE.

We keep the Italian honey bee and have never lost a swarm by moths in fifteen years. As to bee hives being moth proof, it is simply a humbug, the moths will go where the bees will, and even where they cannot keep all swarms strong with bees, a good fertile queen with a simple movable frame hive, and success will be very apt to follow.

HONEY EXTRACTOR.

We are asked to give our experience with them. The honey extractor we consider as indispensable to all well managed apiaries. Even if box honey is preferred. We have often seen hives nearly filled with honey so much so there was not empty comb enough for the queen to keep up a sufficient force for the best results for both honey and

bees; here the extractor is needed, and we don't see how a practical bee man can get along without one.

LOCATING AN APIARY.

Great care should be taken in selecting a location for an apiary, near a heavy body of timber, such as Maple, Elm, Willow, Poplar, Basswood and white clover. Nearly all lands producing such timber grows the white clover, the king of the honey plants. Where these plants can be found you will find the eldorado of bee-keeping. Where large bodies of low lands exist will be found productive of much honey. The Italian honey bee will forage from three to five miles.

For the Bee World.

Sundries from Sunny Side, Southern Miss.

ANNIE SAUNDERS.

Who would have thought that Mr. Andrews would go and tell all the world, (the BEE WORLD), about my being an anti-deluvian? What will my old friends about Columbia think of that promise to him? It would be unspeakable happiness to see some of those dear old faces and to visit those dear old places again. With the thought of them memory goes back to school days, all bright, and dear classmates scattered far and wide. But only bee friends and bees should be thought of in the BEE WORLD. It seems strange what a sympathy exists among bee keepers. I feel like speaking constantly of their kindness to me. It was all so unexpected, strangers treating me like old friends, and in some cases like brothers.

Now for the bees. Some of you may remember my writing of a very pleasant odor which hung about my hives at times. I have not found my bees entirely free from it since February, 1875,

except once for about two weeks last May. I am now quite sure that it produced from the body of the bee. I have noticed it several times, while bees were swarming, and twice last week under peculiar circumstances. In a safe which has a small crack in it there was a little flour in a quart tin fruit can. One night when everything was still a buzzing there drew my attention, and I found the can nearly full of bees, which it seemed could not get out. It occurred again, and in both cases the pleasant perfume was remarkably strong. What did it mean? I thought perhaps pollen was scarce, notwithstanding the abundance of blossoms; but none of the flour was packed in their bread baskets, and in the daytime when I had it put in the yard for them not a bee went near it.

It seems that the bee is very fastidious about its bread. Last spring when the cedar was in bloom I watched with much interest the bees working on it. One tree was literally white with pollen, and every time a bee would light on a blossom or rise from it a beautiful little cloud would be produced by the slight motion. Still a bee would often fly from twig to twig before getting any, and then only take a little from one and a little from another and so on. I watched one which required 75 little flowers to supply its load. If quantity had been the only consideration two or three would have answered. Sometimes bees work very industriously on the helianthess. I could not discover any nectar by the tongue, and supposed it only furnished pollen, but a more careful observation showed that they did get honey from it, and I watched one little worker last summer which took a sip from 77 flowers before starting for its home, and lit besides on many from which it got

nothing. The helianthess being composite—each flower made up of many little ones—there is no computing how many little cups supplied that bee's load.

The best thing I have tried to stop robbing is to spread a sheet over the hive attacked. I have never had it fail. Remove late in the evening.

After the grand flood of honey last spring was a year ago, my bees continued to keep me extracting every week or two till some time in August. When there was a sudden and entire cessation in the flood of honey till the 27th of October. I hoping and looking for the fall harvest to commence every day waited till most of my bees were on the verge of starvation before commencing to feed. It seems that the bees were expecting honey too, for they did not kill their drones, strange as it seems. In '73 my bees all made a clean sweep of their drones in one night, in June I think it was. Sometimes coming events cast their shadows before, but I said not the faintest foreshadowing of this terrible massacre and some of you can imagine my feelings next morning, when on going 'round to sweep my little door yards as usual, I found before each hive a pile of dead drones and the bees not noticing them at all—*all had been finished.*

I pour boiling water on brown sugar and stir till it melts, 100 pounds of that I used last fall, looked as if it had come out of molasses barrels and indeed I sometimes use molasses. I have never seen any bad effects from feeding except occasionally a tendency to rob, when it was carelessly manged. I put the syrup in blacking boxes and tops on the alighting board just before they stopped flying in the evening. Then if a little too early or a little too cool, I

would cover all with anything convenient, pieces of carpet, bags, boards, quilts and matting—I had to feed so sparingly that I was afraid to omit it a single evening and once actually fed them in a storm. It seemed a shame for the bees which had so distinguished themselves in the spring to come so near starving in the fall, and I could not help feeling self-reproach whenever I went near them or thought of them, though all the time I was exerting myself to the utmost to supply their necessities.

When bees commence brood rearing in the spring, I think they always dwindle somewhat, whether they have natural or artificial stores. I fancy that the bees which fill the office of nurses, being older than those at other seasons are not able to bear the tax on their vitality, and so they give their lives for their nurselings.

I sometimes find motths webbed up in the dust at the door-ways. By running my finger in it I pull them out.

Your printer makes a shocking mistake in my July letter—says “these” instead of “those” in speaking of the loved ones at home.

—o—
For the Bee World.
Bee-Keepers Meeting.

A number of gentlemen interested in bee culture held a preliminary meeting in Shreveport, La., August 17, 1876, with the view of taking steps to organize a Bee-Keepers' Association for North Western Louisiana and Eastern Texas. Rev. Dr. Marshall, of Marshall, Texas, was elected temporary Chairman and Wm. L. Gordon temporary Secretary.

On motion, Resolved, That a meeting of bee-keepers be called to assemble in the City of Shreveport on the 18th

of October next, 10:30 A. M., to effect a permanent organization and that the Secretary be requested to correspond with bee men in Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, inviting their co-operation.

A Committee consisting of W. E. Paxton, J. M. Bowles, J. M. Foster and L. L. Tomkies were appointed to make suitable arrangements for the meeting and for the entertainment of those who may attend.

The following gentlemen were requested to deliver before the proposed meeting lectures, or read essays on subjects of their own selection connected with bee culture:

Rev. Dr. Marshall, Rev. W. E. Paxton, Dr. J. F. Davis, Judge W. H. Andrews, of McKinny, Texas, W. L. Gordon and L. L. Tomkies, and any others who may be willing to do so.

A committee composed of W. L. Gordon, W. E. Paxton and J. F. Davis were appointed to present subjects for discussion before the proposed meeting. Who furnished the following subjects, viz:

The honey producing plants of this locality, indigenous and imported hives.

The best methods of preparing honey for market.

Extracting honey.

Artificial vs. Natural swarming.

The Italian vs. the common bee.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the time and place selected.

WM. L. GORDON,

Secretary.

—o—

I have one hundred swarms of bees and they are doing very well, still swarming. Buckwheat is now in its prime.

Very Respectfully,

V. P. CHAPLIN.

Pierceton, Kosko Co., Ind.



Ladies Department.

For the Bee World.

Notes from Alabama.

KATE GRAYSON.

What a dreadfully hot smelting day! Thermometer ranging among the nineties, with no indications of a fall. Not a breath of air stirring, not even a leaf, upon my trembling Aspen moving. All nature seems hushed. "Tis as the general pulse of life stood still and nature made a pause! An awful pause, prophetic of her end!"

Did I say that every object in nature surrounding me was still? I'll recall that assertion, in justice to the honorable reputation of my much loved pets, for the untiring little busy bodies are industriously flitting to and fro in the execution of their daily labor. Truly the bee-hive "is an emblem of industry, and recommends the practice of that virtue to all created beings, from the highest seraph in Heaven, to the lowest reptile of the dust. It teaches us that as we came into the world rational and intelligent beings, so we should ever be industrious ones; never sitting down contented, while our fellow creatures around us are in want, when it is in our power to relieve them.

This has been the poorest season for honey that we have had in many years. No honey-dew at all, and the flowers

have seemed to secrete but little honey. I hope, however, that the fall yield will be better. Most truly do I sympathize with Miss Anna in her troubles, and sincerely regret that I am not near enough to render her comfort and aid if in my power to do so. I hope however, that her anxieties and annoyances may be of short duration. Hope to hear from Mrs. Mary Baker again soon. Husband is a great admirer of her plain, practical articles. Indeed from reading the WORLD and watching my bees he has become about as much interested in them as I, and longs quite as anxiously for the visits of the WORLD. I regret to see so few ladies manifesting any interest in bee-culture. Aside from the pecuniary profits accruing from it, it is a healthful occupation, and affords a pleasant, fascinating and intensely interesting study. What useful lessons may be gleaned from it. When we observe the remarkable instinct, the neat and accurate mechanical ingenuity displayed by these wonderful little creatures in the various departments of their operations, our minds instinctively revert to Him who framed them; and if these diminutive insects of His creation are so wonderfully admirable, what must be the glory, grandeur and greatness of that Almighty power that gave them being. How wonderful are thy works, O! Lord God of Hosts!! And how grateful should we His creatures feel for the manifold comforts and blessings which that kind hand has so generously bestowed for our pleasure and enjoyment. How our hearts thrill with pleasure in contemplating these things, and instinctively turn from nature up to nature's God, with praise and adoration. How can any sane mind behold the wondrous works of that Divine Being, and boldly assert

that they came by chance, when even "the poor savage with untutored mind, sees God in clouds and hears Him in the wind." May you and I kind readers profit by these lessons, and so deport ourselves in this life, that when the summons comes to bid us "join the innumerable caravan that moves to that mysterious realm," be fully prepared to enter the land of rest, "beyond the river." So mote it be.

Nixburg, Ala., Aug. 15, 1876.

Notes and Querries.

CONDUCTED

WM. J. ANDREWS.

Do you know anything about Mountain Laurel? Whether bees work on it and get poisonous honey from it? I have heard such reports and some say they do not believe the statement. If you know anything about it you will oblige by letting me know by mail or through the WORLD. T. B. PARKER.

Goldsboro, N. C., Aug. 7, 1876.

We know nothing of Mountain Laurel of our own personal knowledge. Only a few days since a friend of ours who had just returned from East Tennessee informed us that parties in that section would not use it, as they regarded it as poisonous. About thirty miles west of us a great quantity of laurel grows which is very poisonous to cattle, but we have never heard any complaint of the honey gathered from it.

W. G. W. Stone, in *Belton Journal*: "On March 24, one of my Italian colonies turned out a good swarm; on Monday, April 3d, another; on Thursday, the 6th, another; and on Saturday, the 8th, another, making four in sixteen days, and three of them in one week. On the 20th of June there was another very large

swarm from the same colony. On the 4th of June I took a small honey box, with a brood in it and a few workers, off one of my young colonies and placed it on an empty hive, and removed the old hive and put the empty hive with the honey box in place of the original hive, and on the 18th of June this hive with the honey box turned out a good natural swarm, and the next day, the 19th, another, each with two queens. At the commencement of this season I had only four colonies of the Italian bees, and now I have twenty colonies, beside, one went to the woods and four in two hives, which would make a total of twenty-three.

Rain, rain. We have had rain every day for a month except two. But for the incessant rain I think we would have had a good honey yield during this month, but bees are doing scarcely anything now. Our August crop is generally as good a yield as we have, and I think better, judging from the cotton plant, having noticed bees at work on it considerably. Our next and only chance is golden rod and iron weed or tanglefoot. Tell your readers that old postal cards are good to wrap around rags, to smoke bees with. They keep the rags together and prevent them burning out as soon.

Goldsboro, N. C.

I commenced last season with three colonies, which increased seven, but three swarms ran off when I was absent, leaving me five. They only had at the middle of October about ten or twelve pounds of honey each. Wintered them all safely on their summer stands; used a quilt made of bags doubled, fed them about 90 lbs. of A coffee sugar to get them through the winter to 15 of April,

made one new colony in February, got a fertile queen in it by the 10th of April; they are doing well; have increased to ten, and if the season continues as favorable as it has been thus far will reach 12 to 13 swarms, and get from twenty to sixty lbs. honey from each. Mine are all the black or the gray bee.

Question: Are the progeny of a thoroughbred Italian queen impregnated by a pure drone all distinctly marked with three yellow bands, or will some show only one or two, and some of them indistinct?

What is the best style of frame to prevent the killing of bees in handling.

J. W. WILLIAMS.

Greensburg, Ky.

First, We believe that Italians, when purely mated, will bear all the characteristics, heretofore given them, with the three bands distinct.

Second, The best size frame is one from 8 to 10 inches deep. Our standard is 10x15 inches.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your worthy letter of the 6th June to hand. I am glad that you sent me your paper, and we are enabled to exchange views on bee-culture though so far apart, and we can also exchange papers. It would please me much if you would kindly send specimens of your hives, bees, etc., to our Exhibition of German and Austrian Apiculture. The Exhibition takes place 6th September, at Tetschen on the Elbe. Receive my grateful thanks for your paper. I would like to become your European Agent for the same. Another exhibition from 11th September at Breslaw. I act as manager to both exhibitions. Articles must be at the exhibition grounds by Sept. 5.

Pragne, July 12.

Send in your communications early.

Bees doing fine, honey abundant and superior in quality to former seasons.

M. PARSE.

Pine Bluff, Ark.



MOON'S BEE WORLD.

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

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Bees at Work Again.

For a few days past the busy hum of the bees could be distinctly heard, so distinctly, that it gave evidence to their master that a change had taken place in the Floral World. Inviting them to come forth and partake of the sweets freely; and they are not only ready to go but anxious to accept the invitation. Should a few days like the few past continue, bees will store sufficient to carry them through.

In making up our third form we were short for written manuscript and rather than copy, we placed one of Miss Saunders articles that we had in third form to fill out, thinking that her September article would arrive in time for the Ladies Department to compete for the premium. But it only arrived today as we go to press. We hope the committee will wait their decision until the next number, when her article will appear.

D. D. T. Moore the founder of that well known paper Moore's Rural New Yorker has established an Agricultural Agency. In this all branches of Rural industry are represented. Think of this "readers," here is an agency that represents in all its branches, the life and main-spring of our nation. Mr. Moore has won for himself the confidence of the American people and his agency must prove one of lasting benefit to our people.

See notice of the Louisiana Bee-Keeper's Association on page 312, this is a step in the right direction. Could we see good associations appointed in every State, great good would follow.

For Sale.

Owing to a scarcity of honey we will sell a few swarms of fine Italian bees at reduced rates. A single swarm for \$12 two for \$20. They are in good movable frame hives and have fine tested queens in them. From our best we have been selling swarms in same kind of hives from \$15 to \$20, those wishing will do well to secure now.

Another Offer.

Dr. Larch very kindly offers a pure tested queen from an imported mother, to the person sending us the third largest club for the BEE WORLD up to January.

Handling Queens.

Great care should be taken in handling queens, first see that your hands are clean and free from any smell, as the slightest smell will be transmitted to the queen, which often causes the workers to fall upon her and kill her. While working in the apiary one day we had occasion to pull up some weeds near the hives not thinking anything about our hands being scented with the weeds we had just handled we went to handling queens. The first one we took up to clip her wings, as soon as put down the workers seized her, and had we not separated them and caged her they would have killed her. We tried three more and they done the same and we had to cage the three, all from the scent of the weeds upon our hands. The honey bee has probably the strongest scent of any of the insect world.

The suit between Gillispie and Montgomery bids fair to be a warm one for Mr. Gillispie.

Two Queens in one Hive.

While it is not natural for two queens to remain in one hive, yet it is quite often found, for some cause a portion of the worker bees become displeased with their mother, even though she be young and prolific, and seek to destroy her by raising another to take her place. In such cases they are kept apart by the workers. We had a similar case, while examining a swarm we found two queens on one frame, while holding the frame the queens came together, we turned the frame upon its side to prevent their falling off, the workers rushed upon them and they let go their hold and separated, we put them back in the hive and on the third day after the old queen was destroyed.

Publishers Department.

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1 Page.....	16 00	30 00	40 00	70 00	125 00
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3/4 Column.....	8 00	15 00	20 00	35 00	70 00
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1/4 Column.....	6 00	10 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
3/4 Column.....	5 00	8 00	12 00	16 00	20 00
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Fourth page of cover, double rates. Third page of cover, 50 per cent. added to rates. WORLD included in all advertisements of eight dollars and over. No advertisements continued longer than ordered. Bills of regular advertisers payable quarterly; transient in advance. Address all communications to **BEE WORLD.**

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Cards inserted in this Directory, and a copy of the WORLD, one year for twelve dollars—cards to be four lines or less. For each additional line one dollar will be charged. A line will average eight words.

1876. ITALIAN QUEENS. 1876.

We have had 15 years experience in rearing and shipping Italian queen bees.

All queens warranted pure and safe arrival guaranteed by mail.

Price \$1.00 each.

H. ALLEY,
Wenham, Essex Co., Mass.

QUINBY SMOKERS!

Every bee-keeper should have it. Send for descriptive circular of it, and general supplies, to **L. C. ROOT, Mohawk, N. Y.**

Try It---You will Always Use Wood's Improved.

A Hair Tonic Worth Having--It is the Best.

Wood's Improved Hair Restorative is unlike any other, and has no equal. The Improved has new vegetable tonic properties; restores grey hair to a glossy, natural color; restores faded, dry, harsh and falling hair; restores, dresses, gives vigor to the hair; restores hair to prematurely bald heads; removes dandruff, humors, scaly eruptions; removes irritation, itching and scaly dryness. No article produces such wonderful effects. Try it, call for **Wood's Improved Hair Restorative**, and don't be put off with any other article. Sold by all druggists in this place and dealers everywhere. Trade supplied at manufacturers' prices by **C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago, Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas,** and by **J. F. Henry, Curran & Co., New York.**



EXTRACTED HONEY

We respectfully solicit consignments of pure

Extracted Honey.

We have first class facilities for selling this class of Honey promptly and for the

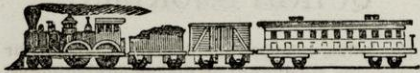
HIGHEST PRICE.

Our commissions are moderate, and for the benefit of those who do not know us, we will say that we have

One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars

Cash in our business. We will make cash advances on large consignments.

H. K. & T. B. THURBER & CO.,
Read Hudson & West River.



ROME RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday the 12th, trains on the Rome Railroad will run as follows:

Day Train-- Every Day.

Leave Rome at - - - - - 7:20 a. m.
 Arrive at Rome - - - - - 11:30 a. m.

Saturday Evening Accommodation.

Leave Rome at - - - - - 5:45 p. m.
 Arrive at Rome - - - - - 8:00 p. m.

ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS FOR 1876.

AND

FANCY POULTRY.

I can spare about thirty full colonies in the spring with choice tested queens most of them reared from imported stocks Also a number of Nuclei hives with choice queens.

FIRST CLASS POULTRY.

I have also on hand a fine lot of first class poultry. Eight leading varieties selected from the best yards of the North and England which I offer at low prices.

Eggs from each of the above varieties for sale in season, and packed with the greatest care.

For circular with prices, send postal card to

R. M. ARGO.

3tf

Lowell, Girard Co., Ky

**The parties will do all they claim. N. Y. Weekly Sun, Jan. 12, 1876.*

\$2 **OG GROCERIES** **FREE**

Send stamp for particulars. C. F. Wingo & Co. Limited, 69 Duane st. N. Y. (One of the best chances for ag'ts ever offered. - Chi. Weekly Inter-Ocean)

**The Groceries are the best. - N. Y. Witness, Jan. 13, 1876.*

HONEY EXTRACTORS!

No Wood About Them.

PRICES \$8.50 TO \$10.

In ordering, be particular to give us outside dimensions of frame or frames to be used. As we have procured the machinery for making every part on our own premises we can supply Gearing, Honey Gates, Wire Cloth, etc., etc., Bearings, stubs' Steel--Boxes, self-oiling.

A. I. ROOT & CO., Medina, Ohio.

P. S.—Be sure and give width, under top bar of frame.

ITALIAN QUEENS.

No Black Bees in our Vicinity.

Queens bred from choice Imported or Home-bred mothers, Warranted Pure, each... \$1 00

The same queens, warranted Purely Fertilized, each 1 50
 Or One Dozen for 15.00
 Tested Queens, each 2 25

All queens are reared in full stocks. Sent post-paid by mail, safe arrival guaranteed
 Send for our Circular. We can now fill orders as soon as received,

J. H. NELLIS & BRO.,

Canajoharie, N. Y.

HONEY AND BEESWAX

Bought for Cash--Highest Prices Paid.

Address John J. McAllister & Co.,
 10y1 49 E. Harrison St., Chicago,

\$5 TO \$20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young or old, make more money at work for us in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, etc., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured.

New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain home talk and Medical Common Sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations, by Dr. E. B. FOTE, of 120 Lexington Ave., N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to **consult** its author, in person or by mail, **free**. Price by mail, postage prepaid, \$3.25. Contents tables free. **Agents wanted.** MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO., (John P. Jewett, Manager, 129 and 28th Street, N. Y. 5t3

HONEY BOXES.

Our boxes are cut, ready to nail together, grooved for two glass sides, light smooth finish, will ship safely, and will hold 5 pounds

We also furnish the Standard Langstroth bee hive, cut and ready to nail together. With our present increased facilities and rapidly increasing patronage we are able to furnish these boxes and hives at a lower rate than ever before. Sample honey box free, by sending ten cents [care postmaster] to pay postage. HENRY DEAHLE, Winchester, Va.

Langstroth & American Bee Hives, Honey Boxes

AND

FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

Honey Jars and Tumblers With Tin Caps.

Labels Printed to Order.

Orders solicited and filled on short notice

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WM. W CAREY.

Colerain, Franklin County, Mass. Sixteen years experience in propagating Queens, direct from imported mothers from the best district in Italy. Persons purchasing queens or swarms from me will get what they bargain for. Send for circulars.

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CORNER OF LOCUST AND NINTH STS.,

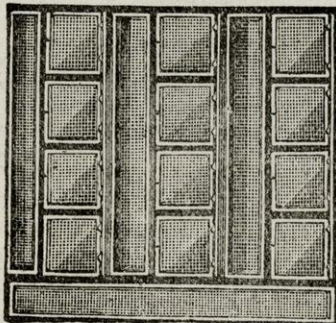
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Convenient to all places of amusement and car li es in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial grounds

Col. Watson, proprietor of the HENRY HOUSE, Cincinnati for the past twenty years, and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it throughout. He will keep a strickly first-class house, has accommodation for 300 guests. Terms only \$3 per day.

COL. WATSON is a native of Virginia, and probably the only Hotel Proprietor in Philadelphia from the South.

THE QUEEN NURSERY.



This convenient invention is now ready for s le Model Nurseries with individual rights. \$5.00. Township Rights fifteen to twenty dollars. County Rights thirte to fifty dollars. State Rights on liberal terms.

I also manufacture the best gear!

HONEY EXTRACTOR

in use cheap and durable, at twelve dollars each. The NURSERY CAGES should be in every apiary, for confining and

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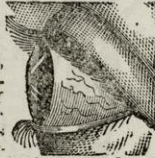
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