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MOON'S

BEE WORLD.

A GUIDE TO BEE-KEEPERS.

VOLUME I.

JANUARY, 1874.

NUMBER 2

North American Bee Society.

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

THE third annual session was held in Library Hall, in the city of Louisville, commencing Dec. 3 1873.

Vice President Dr. T. B. Hamlin, of Edgefield Junction, Tenn., took the chair and called the meeting to order.

Owing to the inclement weather, (raining quite hard,) and sickness of several members, etc., an informal meeting was held in the forenoon and adjourned to meet in the same hall at 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 P. M. the Society again met. Vice President T. B. Hamlin took the chair, and called the Society to order. The Secretary not being present and not having sent the books of the Society, D. L. Adair, of Hawesville, Kentucky, was appointed Sec-

retary *pro tem.*, and read a letter from the President, W. F. Lark informing the meeting that owing to the death of his wife's father, he could not be with us, but he expressed his continued love for the cause and his sorrow at not being able to be with us.

Twenty-one men came up and paid their dollar as members.

Mrs. E. S. Tupper moved that we have a free social conference, instead of going into regular business. Adopted.

D. L. Adair read a letter from Anna, wife of J. A. Chevalley, of Bellenzonia, Switzerland, explaining that owing to the sickness of her husband, he was not able to comply and send the queens ordered of him, and that he would use efforts to send them next season.

A. J. Pope, of Indianapolis, asked the question: What is the largest size, and the shape, observed by bee-keepers, of brood laid by a prolific

queen? He had observed the brood 11 inches in height by 12 inches wide, in the center comb of 8 sheets of brood and dwindled down to 6 inches in diameter in the outside sheets.

D. L. Adair then said that he had observed their work in breeding closely and frequently, and their uniform mode in a strong colony was to commence by laying three eggs on one side of the comb, and on the opposite side seven eggs, and then back again to the first side, and about doubling the number on the opposite side, until they come to the outside of the frame, which, in his opinion, should be thirteen inches wide, inside measurement, in all cases, and that bee-keepers do not give the queen one-half the space that she could fill with eggs.

A. J. Murry, of Memphis, Tenn., asked: What is the cause of foul brood? Is it an insect, disease, or fungus?

Mrs. E. S. Tupper, of Des Moines, Iowa, said she knew of no foul brood in her section of the country,

A. J. Murray said that microscopic examination discovered in some cases an insect as the cause.

D. L. Adair said that German bee-keepers pronounced it a fungus, and perhaps that it was caused by a parasite.

M. C. Hester, Charleston, Indiana, stated that he had lost a number of queens early in the spring by their coming out of and abandoning the hive. In some cases they had brood bee-bread, or pollen, and honey, and although in some cases he put the queen back into the orifice of the hive, she would not go in, and in some

instances found three or four queens bundled together in clumps of bees. There was no dampness in the cellar where he wintered his bees, and the comb was clean and sweet.

Mrs. E. S. Tupper said she had heard of many such cases, and thought it was a disease, effecting the queen, this season, and she would have a clean hive, with brood, bee-bread and honey in the hive, and in some larger apiaries where they had lost queens they supposed some one had stolen them.

A. Benedict, of Morrow, O., thought it was want of pollen.

A. T. Wright, Kokombo, Ind., prevents the loss of the queen by using a screen that will allow the worker to go through, but not allow the queen. He found queens laying eggs about in the hive, but not in the cells.

J. Williams, of Tennessee, had seven, eight, or perhaps ten queens, to come out from the colonies, and he found them on the ground imprisoned by "hugging" bees. He caught one running off from the hive, and gave her to a colony that had been deserted by their queen, and confined her so she could not get out, by closing the entrance with a screen through which only workers could pass, and she was accepted and kept the bees from swarming out until he supplied them with a vigorous queen.

A. T. Wright did not think the queens were diseased, from the fact that they continued to lay eggs up to the time of desertion.

Mrs. Tupper said the disease might be sudden, as hens are known to lay eggs very near to the time of death.

Adair had no experience with cases like those under discussion, but concluded that it must be from disease; all of the peculiarities attending indicating it, particularly the queen deserting the hive; for it is the instinct not only of bees, but of all wild animals to desert their homes to die, and often in cases of bee cholera the hive is found full of stores and even brood, with the bees all gone.

Mr. Hester clipped the wings of his queens to keep the workers from going off, but the queens crawled out.

I. Z. Smith wintered thirty swarms. He set them out a few at a time from the first of March to April. All of them came out in good order. He attributed his success to his house arrangement. Many of his neighbors lost their bees, as he thought, from cold preventing access to the honey, which was too far off. He said bee cholera was a new disease, and we must find cures and preventatives.

A. T. Wright thought the queens of weak stands, only, deserted, and he used a wire screen over the front of the hive, through which only workers could pass, and strengthened the stock by adding brood and feeding.

M. C. Hester's theory is that the dry fall preceding had checked breeding, and that by spring the colony consisted only of old bees. The queens realized this state of things and were dissatisfied.

A. T. Wright had known them to leave when there was plenty of brood and young bees, and all right seemingly.

I. Z. Smith encouraged them al-

ways by feeding at once when set out from winter quarters.

Aaron Benedict thought the queens sometimes left when there were not bees enough to cover all the eggs she deposited. He had known this to be the case in nucleus colonies.

D. L. Adair inquired if the wings of all these queens were cropped.

Mr. Hester replied: Not at first, but that he clipped them afterwards.

Mr. Adair inquired if queens with their wings cut could be considered in a healthy condition?

Mr. Hester had known them healthy enough to lay and keep colonies strong for two years after he had clipped them.

Mr. Adair suggested that men also lived and labored with one lung gone, but no one considered such a man healthy.

M. C. Hester inquired what was best food for bees, and would it not be advisable to take all the honey in the fall and then feed up with sugar.

Major Key had had but little experience. He had fed Cuba honey; the bees did not like it, but took sugar syrup greedily, and, he thought, preferred it.

I. Z. Smith asked why the honey did not kill the bees years ago, when they fed on honey gathered from the same kind of flowers as now.

Mr. A. J. Murray, of Memphis, said that in Scotland, where he was born, they carried the "skaps" to the heather every season in wagons, and on their shoulders; when the heather ceased to bloom they returned with them to their homes, and took all the honey from them, feeding with sugar

the rest of the year. When inquired of by Mrs. Tupper as to how they took the honey from the bees in old-fashioned hives, he replied that it was stored in nice receptacles above, and that they took the honey "down to the brood." He further said that he had wintered one colony on sugar, one on mixed food, and one on honey, with no apparent difference of results.

Mrs. Tupper thought sugar as good as honey for food, but had no experience in any kind of honey being injurious. She had wintered on sugar syrup alone, and also by giving the bees candy—thrusting the sticks into the cluster.

Mr. Murray said that in Arkansas corn cake was covered with syrup made of sugar, vinegar and water. This being put under a common log hive, would be all greedily taken by the bees.

M. C. Hester thought it economy, besides being safe, to take all honey from the bees and feed sugar. Three pounds of syrup may be made at a cost of 20 to 25 cents, while three pounds of honey would sell for at least double that sum.

Mr. Wright made his syrup by pouring two pounds of boiling water over three pounds of sugar.

On motion of Mr. Hester, the chair appointed Aaron Benedict, Abner J. Pope, and J. W. Winder a committee on business, and the meeting adjourned to 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Dr. Hamlin in the chair.

Mr. Hester inquired if any of the members had practical knowledge of the value of Alsike.

Mr. Allen replied that he sowed some two years ago; came up well; had a good stand; bloomed first year; bees worked well on it, did not yield honey much after white clover; it bloomed a little the second time, about equal to white; it grows taller, blooms some time. It will pay to sow for pasturage alone. Sows a mixture now of timothy, Alsike and red clover. This makes a hay which stock like. The patch where he sowed the alsike first is still in it, but he thinks the white clover will eventually take the ground from it.

A gentleman from Giles county, Tenn., said his experience was limited. He prepared his ground two weeks in advance of sowing, which gave the weeds a start; but it came up and bloomed finely first season; mowed it, but had a scant crop; bees stored honey from it rapidly while it was in bloom, but does not know its quality.

Mr. Murray, of Memphis, said that it blooms well with him, but dries up like everything else there in August. He got fifty pounds from one colony in three weeks on the fall pasturage.

Mrs. Tupper being called upon said she esteemed it of great value as a honey plant. Reports were very different as to its qualities as a hay crop.

Mr. Hester said that in his section they had only May and June honey, and anything that would lengthen the season would be valuable.

Dr. Hamlin had twenty-five acres; it came up well. Next season white clover came in, and the second year gave fine pasturage. The third year the white had the ascendancy; fifth

year, plowed it up. He thought it better than any clover for hay or pasturage. It was on land of not first quality. Thinks it would do well, even South, on rich, moist land. It was far preferable to red clover in the South.

Mr. Murray said that it has a tap-root, which, reaching the the sub-soil, makes it valuable in South Carolina and Georgia.

Mrs. Tupper said that in Illinois and Iowa it is being largely sown in orchards, and is esteemed valuable, when turned under, as a fertilizer.

Inquiries were made as to the value of the Rocky Mountain Bee Plant.

Abner Pope said it was not as valuable as Alsike—it did afford some honey.

Mr. Gilmore had two pieces of Alsike—one on dry, and the other on moist land. On the latter it grew finely; stock left all other pasturage to eat it as long as there was a root even remaining; considered it preferable for hay to all others.

Murray said he bought a queen from Cole, of Tennessee. She was left accidentally in a cage over a colony three weeks. He found eggs in the comb under the cage, undoubtedly from that queen, as they hatched Italians.

Mrs. Tupper said that they dropped through the meshes of the cage and the bees preserved them.

Mr. Adair said that he had received eggs by mail from Root, of Ohio. Inserted the square piece of comb containing them in comb that had been out of the hive two years. A number of queen cells were started on the

inserted comb, and two on the old comb, and all of them produced queens. The eggs in the old comb must have been transferred by the worker bees.

Mrs. Tupper left a queen in cage, and sent her daughter to release her, but she did not do it. Three weeks after, found patches of cells that had brood in them that hatched workers.

It was evident that the eggs had been deposited somewhere by the queen and removed to the cell by the workers.

Mr. Benedict said he had left queens in cages on top of frames sometimes several weeks. The bees always fed them, and he very rarely had a queen die in the cage,

Mrs. Tupper replied in answer to a question, that Mr. Hosmer had sent her a cage for the protection of surplus queen cells. They hatched in the cage, and were fed for several days. Had not made satisfactory experiments as to how long they would be fed in them.

Mr. Hester had put several cages with queens and cell into the hives at different times, but could not get them fed.

Mrs. Tupper thinks these cages and nurseries only valuable for keeping queens temporarily. Queens kept long in them are abnormal and of doubtful value. They, like all other young things, need exercise to develop them fully.

With regard to introducing unfertile queens in the best manner, Mr. Benedict said when they were just hatched, there was no trouble, if o enough to tear around and squeal it

was not so easy. He saturates the bees with scented water, and the queen also. Anise, peppermint or cinnamon will do.

Mr. Hester said that after five or six days bees will receive almost any queen.

Mr. Benedict saturates them with the scented water, and by the time they dry off they know nothing about a change of queens. He put in great numbers and lost but very few.

Mr. Hester asked if any one had tried killing the native queen, and as soon as the buzz of distress was heard, let the queen into the entrance,

Mrs. Tupper said beginners should be cautious, and cage for at least forty-eight hours. Those who have experience can introduce in various ways.

Mr. Allen had but little experience, but would like to know if cages could not be arranged so that queens could protect themselves. He had lost two in cages this season, the bees having stung them through the wire cloth.

Dr. Hamlin inquired what evidence Mr. Allen had that the queens were stung.

Mr. Allen had none except that they were dead when he went to release them.

Mr. Benedict said that queens should always be caged until the bees are in a mode to receive them. Sometimes they were in the right temper for a few moments; at other times they were in a bad humor for days. One with experience could always tell, but he advised beginners to be sure.

M. C. Hester inquired if a queen reared from larvæ, two or three days

old, was as good as if started from the egg.

Mrs. Tupper said it took three days for the egg to hatch; it could not be fed before hatching. A microscopic investigation of the larvæ, taken when young from a royal cell, and also one taken from a worker, revealed no apparent difference.

Mr. Benedict said in all cases he preferred to have his royal cells started with larvæ partly grown.

Mr. Murray suggested that the structure of the bee was so unlike, it seemed to him there must be a difference.

Mrs. Tupper—When does this larvæ begin to differ?

Mr. Hester—Have you not seen royal jelly fed to larvæ just hatched?

Mr. Adair—The larvæ is distinct in its structure from the perfect insect, and remains so until its transformation to *pupa*. Up to this time there are no organs that would distinguish one sex from the other; the drone, the queen and the worker larvæ being all alike. During the metamorphosis an entirely new system of organs and structures are developed by the destruction of the larval tissues. The queen differs from the workers only in a higher development of organs adapted to her peculiar office, and reasonably we may conclude is the result of better nurture, and more abundant food, rather than the effect of a different food.

Mr. Hester thinks that there must be a difference, in spite of the microscope; thinks there is certainly a difference between drones and workers.

Mrs Tupper—Yes, but then there is a difference in the egg itself.

Abner Pope had tasted and tested, and could detect no difference between the food fed to larvæ of workers and that fed to queens. He thought the quantity fed, with size and form of cell, made the difference.

Mrs. Tupper said she long ago discovered that the first queen hatched in a colony after the old queen was removed, was best and most prolific. She had seen the very best queens hatched in ten days, and the remaining cells, some of them not hatched until the fifteenth and sixteenth days, would not be as handsome or as vigorous. She had a queen once that hatched in eight days, which lived four years and then died of an accident. Other instances had convinced her that the mysterious change occurred later in the life of the larvæ than was usually supposed.

Mr. Benedict said a friend sent him one of Langstroth's \$20 queens to Kelley's Island. He let her go on empty combs, to get eggs from her as soon as possible. Next day he took out the eggs, cut the comb in strips, and put into nuclei; shut these up. The bees commenced putting in jelly before the eggs hatched. From these cells came the most insignificant little queens he ever saw. Some were dark, others not larger than workers. He sent the queen back, telling his friend that he had no use for such stock. But, to his surprise, the workers hatched from the queen were unusually fine, and some of the queens reared afterwards were in all respects satisfactory. He had tried the same thing

often, since, and invariably had little queens from eggs or larvæ changed to queen cells too young.

Mr. Hill, of Mount Healthy, said he would always prefer ten-day queens to those not hatched until the seventeenth day.

M. C. Hester—Got a queen from Mrs. Tupper. She produced a queen in sixteen days from the time he introduced the queen, he knew the hive had no eggs. He gave this as a proof that one queen was reared in sixteen days from the egg.

A. J. Murray met an intelligent German who said that he had in his apiary a prolific queen, producing workers that was produced from an egg produced by a fertile worker. Said egg was laid in a stock that had been queenless for ten days.

Mr. Benedict said the eggs may be from queens that follow workers into the hive where there are no other workers; had sixteen or seventeen colonies that lacked queens, and after four or five days went to introduce queens and found a queen that must have strayed in.

Mr. Allen—How can we make the most money out of our bees? By selling the honey extracted or in the comb? He found sale for extracted at sixteen cents a pound by the quantity.

Mr. Benedict—By increasing the number of stands by dividing, leaving the queen in the old hive, and removing the old hive to a new place. One case, in eight days had forty pounds of honey; two days afterward drummed out again and put in queens, making six colonies; added two nu-

clei to two more, and now we have eight, all in good condition.

Mr. Murray said: Put up the extracted honey in attractive one-pound bottles, and they sell readily at good prices.

Mr. Winder puts them up in one-pound bottles, and puts on a handsome label, and sells wholesale at \$4 per dozen.

Mr. Hester said that fifteen cents a pound for extracted honey was more profitable than thirty cents for honey in the comb.

Mrs. Tupper said that ten cents for extracted is better than twenty-five cents in the comb.

Mr. Hill—And saves the time and loss of honey in comb-building.

Mrs. Tupper—Take two hives empty, put a swarm in each, and when full put boxes on one for comb honey, and in the other use the Extractor.

Mr. Hill—You hold that the use of the Extractor injures the brood?

Mrs. Tupper—I do not; but if hives are large enough, as they should be, you need not, and should not, extract from brood comb.

Mr. Hestet—Besides saving-comb, bees are not so likely to work in caps or boxes as in one chambes.

Mrs. Tupper—Mr. Hester omits an important point: that the Extractor gives room for the queen to lay eggs—a very important one. She instanced a case where hives were full of honey; took out some 400 pounds, the queens laid in the empty cells, and the bees worked in the boxes. Had there been no honey extracted, they would have done nothing, and all died the following winter.

very strange that people should have the foolish idea that extracted honey was not good.

Mrs. Tupper—A more serious difficulty is to convince the people that extracted honey is not the old-fashioned strained honey, with dead bees mashed in it.

Adjourned until 9:30 to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Mr. Hamlin in the chair.

Gen. Adair stated that it was proposed to hold a Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, and moved that a committee of three be appointed to correspond with the managers, and see what arrangements could be made for having the bee interests represented. The resolution was adopted and subsequently the chair appointed Gen. Adair, of Kentucky; Mrs. E. S. Tupper, of Iowa, and J. Winder, of Ohio, and they were authorized to appoint sub-committees in such States as they deemed proper.

In reply to a question, Gen. Adair stated that while there were some twelve or fifteen States which had organizations, none of them were auxiliary to the National Association.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers.

Seth Hoagland, of Pennsylvania, and Dr. B. Hamlin, of Tennessee, were placed in nomination for President, and a ballot taken, resulting in the election of Mr. Hoagland by one majority.

Mrs. E. S. Tupper was nominated for Secretary, but positively refused to accept, when the Secretary elected: for recording Secretary, Abner Pope, and for Corresponding Secretary, Gen. Adair, without opposition, as was also J. S. Hill, of Mt. Healthy, Ohio, as Treasurer.

The following Vice Presidents were then elected:

New York—J. E. Hetherington, Cherry Valley.

Pennsylvania—A. J. Hooker.

Kansas—L. J. Dallas, Baldwin City.

Michigan—A. J. Cook, Lansing.

Minnesota—J. W. Hosmer, Janesville.

Utah—W. D. Roberts, Provo City.

New Jersey—E. J. Peck, Linden.

Wisconsin—A. H. Hart, Appleton.

District of Columbia—Hugh Cameron, Washington,

Ontario—J. C. Thorn, Garafaxa.

Georgia—R. Peters, Atlanta.

Texas—J. W. Dunn, Corpus Christi.

Arkansas—G. B. Peters, Council Bend.

Maine—Mrs. A. C. Hatch, Houghton.

Connecticut—W. H. Kirk, West Cheshire.

Louisiana—T. J. Bert, Mansfield.

Alabama—Miss Fanny L. Morris, Shelby Springs.

Massachusetts—E. N. Dyer, Amherst.

West Virginia—A. Chapman, New Cumberland.

Nebraska—W. Young, Plattsmouth.

Tennessee—T. B. Hamlin, Edgefield Junction.

Florida—Mrs. C. Atkinson; Leesburg.

Ohio—Aaron Benedict, Bennington.

Kentucky—Major T. J. Key, Anchorage.

Indiana—A. T. Wright, Kokomo.

Illinois—J. L. Lucas, Peoria.

Iowa—Mrs. E. S. Tupper, Des Moines.

Colorado—J. M. Dorr, Colorado City.

The Committee on Business reported, and it was voted that the President appoint a Committee on Business, who should be empowered to settle with the Treasurer. Abner Pope, and D. L. Adair, the newly elected Secretary, and J. S. Hill, Treasurer, were appointed.

It was also resolved that a committee be appointed to select and invite persons to write essays to be read at the next meeting; also, alternates; also, two critics, to whom such papers may be sent, and their criticisms presented with the essays. Committee appointed for this and other business were A. J. Murray, E. S. Tupper and J. S. Hill.

It was unanimously voted that the next meeting be held at Pittsburg, Pa., on the second Wednesday in November.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this society be tendered the city of Louisville for kindness and hospitality shown to the Association at this time.

Resolved, That the Treasurer pay to D. L. Adair, Corresponding Secretary, \$6, amount expended by him for envelopes and postage in distributing the proceedings of last year's transactions, out of the first funds of the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Resolved, That the thanks of this society be tendered to the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, *Commercial* and the *Ledger*, for their correct report of our proceedings.

Resolved, That the thanks of this society be tendered to the trustees of the Public Library Hall, for their fine hall and their kind attention to us, and the Treasurer pay to the same \$32 for the two days use of their hall, if the Treasurer cannot get it for reduced rates.

WHEREAS, We have not funds in the treasury to meet current expenses:

Resolved, That each member present pay one dollar additional, which shall be credited to them as one year's payment in advance as members of this society.

Resolved, That our Corresponding Secretary be allowed \$10 for making out the transactions of this meeting out of any funds not appropriated otherwise; \$5 also appropriated for Dr. Hamlin, money spent for postage, &c., in arranging for this meeting.

Resolved, That as Mrs. E. S. Tupper is the only publisher who is here, the society request her to prepare a synopsis of the reports of this meeting and publish them in the December number of the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL, and send a copy to each member who has paid the annual fee, and also to other Bee publications and Agricultural journals, and that the Secretary make an official report in pamphlet form as soon as he has funds to do it, and that the Secretary be paid a reasonable sum for performing the above service.

General Adair urged that the proceedings be published in full as soon as the membership fee is received, and preserved, as promising great value. Our society was not formed for the purpose of meeting to talk and then adjourn, leaving no record. The subjects discussed were of vital importance to all bee-keepers, and if the right course was taken the proceed-

ings of the meeting will be our most valuable bee literature.

Committee of arrangements for next meeting consisted of the President elect, the Vice President from Pennsylvania, A. J. Hoover, and the present Secretaries and Treasurer.

Mr. Grabell would like to have the question discussed whether it was possible in the latitude of Tennessee to feed bees that had no stores on their summer stands.

Mr. Murray of Memphis, had no trouble. He covers with a quilt, which prevents accumulation of moisture, and always finds bees under the quilts dry and nice.

Mrs. Tupper said it could be done without an ounce of honey. Put stick of candy among the bees under the quilt in cold weather; but when the bees were able to fly in warm weather would feed syrup, removing it when the weather became cold again. This advice is not given for a Northern climate where the bees must be kept in a warm place to feed, or else fed before cold weather.

Mr. Murray repeated that in his boy-hood home, Scotland, all honey was removed and syrup fed to bees all winter.

Mr. Wright, of Kokomo, placed a hive in a warm room near a window and fed them sugar syrup and kept them there until the syrup was sealed over.

I. Z. Smith has a hive in his sitting room which he is feeding. They took food greedily at first, but do not now; though they set up a lively buzz when moved.

Benedict said it was utterly unsafe to feed bees that had been long confined, unless a chance was given them to fly before feeding. He puts a wire screen over them in a warm room, and they fly enough for exercise and to discharge the fecal matter. His box was made to fit the top of the hive. He did not allow the bees to go out at the entrance. Use sugar syrup for food, and it is always safe. Mr. Grabell asked if they would not store too much honey where the cluster was. Benedict had no trouble in this respect.

MOTH AND ITS TROUBLES,

Smith—There is no trouble in strong colonies.

Tupper—If Italians, but there is trouble with common bees, and they are often destroyed by the moth.

Winder—No experience with black bees; with him moth no trouble.

Adair—Put a colony of black bees in a hive with comb, having the worm with plenty of webs all through the comb, and the bees cut out almost all of the comb, and carried out all they could carry out, and he scraped out a quantity of the matted comb and web that had fallen to the bottom board, and the bees went on and done well.

Benedict—Did the same with Italian, with like results.

Wright—Also with both, and never lost either, and frequently found moth in transferring black bees,

Grabell—Was taught to dread the moth, but in two or three years got the Italians. Failed to Italianize in one case, and let it run down, and it filled with moth. Then put in sheet

of brood, and when the young bees hatched out they soon cut out and carried out of the hive all the worms and webs. The old bees did not meddle with the moth. Old bees may be overcome with moth, but young bees never.

Wright—Raised 1,000 of moth in some loose frames of comb in 1866, by inattention, but used the comb in making new colonies, and paid no attention to the moth or worms.

Winder—Wanted to know how he raised the moths.

Wright—In boxes of comb, but no bees.

Winder—Had the large black ant to destroy a nucleus that he had setting under an apple tree.

Perry—Has this fall lost several stocks by moth, was likely his negligence, not looking after them enough. Used the Langstroth hive and grooved blocks in front.

Winder, Adair, and others—That's what is the matter. With those grooved blocks; turn the groove up is better than down.

Hamlin—At first feared moth; used many preventatives and succeeded well in common box hive, but after using the moveable frames has no trouble, and with Italians did give no thought to the moth. Sometimes find a moth or two in a hive; placed comb in the second story of a Langstroth hive, and in two weeks were a mass of moth and web; so we must always watch for moth, and all comb not protected by bees, must be put out of the way of the moth. Blocks

with the grooves down is the way to raise moths.

Mrs. Tupper, like Dr. Hamlin, had seen no moth for several years before leaving Brighton, but had seen enough to make up the past two seasons. Either she had forgotten her vigilance or else black bees were more easily injured by the moth. Still, she did not think this necessary and was sure she would again be rid of them by using tight hives and Italian bees, and killing every worm next spring.

Murray—Had found the moth in full hives. He took a bushel of worms out of four hives, but he mastered them and now had no fear whatever. He kept colonies strong and examined often.

Mrs. Tupper said eggs were deposited in old comb oftentimes before they were given to the bees. Worm and bee grew together, and soon the hive was infested.

Mr. Wright never loses any; he keeps them strong.

Mr. Allen, in his experience, had no trouble with moth if the bees were strong enough to cover the comb.

D. Hamlin always contracted the hive to suit the size of the colony.

Adjourned to 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Met according to adjournment.

Various remedies were proposed for bee stings.

Winder—Sulphate of Zinc, dissolved in water and wet the parts.

Murray—Baking soda, applied moistened to the part.

Pope—Compound Tincture of Lobelia.

Allen—Cold water and wet cloths, applied to a child that was badly stung, and in ten minutes the child went to sleep.

Pope—Had face, neck, arms and body covered with bee stings; removed the stings and bathed with compound Tincture of Lobelia; pain was immediately removed and went about his business.

The corresponding Secretary read a letter from Dr. Phillips, which was placed on file.

On motion Dr. Phillips was elected an honorary member of the Society.

The question as to size and form of hives was passed over, as the propounder of the question had gone, and would soon return.

The question of best way of making artificial swarms was discussed at length, but nothing new was brought forward.

Mr. Murray related two methods not in the books, which excited much mirth.

Mr. Wright took all the brood away in artificial swarming, and gave it a new queen. Put the swarm of bees with the queen in the new hive on the old stand.

The next question asked was: Is artificial swarming as good, or better than natural swarming.

Adair moved that the Society answer by vote in the affirmative.

Winder—Why? Can you give reasons?

Adair—Natural swarming is alone the result of disorganization in the colony, and is always produced from

abnormal conditions, and is invariably injurious to their productiveness and well being. A properly constructed and managed hive will not swarm, nor will it build drone comb, nor will the queen lay drone-producing or male eggs, and when any of these conditions occur it may be set down as the result of a disturbance of the normal balance of hive. If the queen has always room to deposit all the eggs she can generate in the proper position, and the bees are never at a loss for room to build comb, and deposit honey without crowding the brood nest, they will not swarm nor prepare for it.

Murray said when in the Confederate army, he assisted in cutting a bee tree, the cavity in which was so large that there was two separate colonies in it; and in another part of the tree was another colony, probably a swarm from the others. He also gave an instance where bees passed in through a ventilator and located themselves in a large room and swarmed.

Adair---The size of the hive or apartment has nothing to do with the crowding of bees. The queen occupies a certain place with her brood nest. Around this is placed bee bread, and outside of this honey. In this way the queen is circumscribed to the place she occupies at first. As the season advances, and she is stimulated to greater prolificness, the brood nest is too small, and produces disorganization, and the perfect balance of the hive is destroyed, and swarming is the result. In answer to numerous questions, he said: That a hive

in which the brood nest could be enlarged as the season advanced, so as to always accommodate the queen, and which there was ample room for all the workers to labor, there would be no natural swarms. He had a hive the past two seasons that had in it space for 64 frames, 10 by 13 inches, inside measurement, that was all occupied but about 5 or 6 frames. The hive had a capacity of over 12,000 cubic inches. No drone comb was constructed; no drone eggs were laid in it, although drone comb was repeatedly laid in the centre of the brood nest. In such cases the bees filled the drone comb with solid honey. A hive of double the standard size of 2,000 cubic inches was too small; 8,000 inches was not sufficient; 10,000 inches was none too much, but a smaller hive, by proper attention, can be kept in a balanced condition.

Wright---Adds frames and comb as fast as the queen filled them. He removed all honey during the season and filled up with syrup

Mr. Murray asked the best time for making swarms.

Mrs. Tupper said if the greatest amount of honey was the object, she would make them late—getting all the hives as strong as possible before the best honey season comes. Give them all the room they will occupy taking the honey as fast as they store it—then after the best honey is gone, divide as you please. First of all, know what you want to secure. If the object is the greatest possible increase of stocks, she would then di-

vide very early. Every year she learned more about the capacity of a queen.

Hosmer gets his great yield from having very strong colonies in large hives.

H. Pope said that different localities have different seasons for honey and artificial swarming.

D. L. Adair read an able paper on the wings of the bee. Received and thanks given for it to the author.

We omitted one or two letters read at the Convention connected with this report, but will appear in another number.

ED.

[For the Bee World.]

Bees in Florida.

Editor Bee World:

HAVE received the first copy of the BEE WORLD. I need not say I am gratified at the success of an enterprise so likely to confer great and lasting benefit upon the South. No country in the world can excel many portions of the South for successful bee growing. The pasturage is good, the time of harvesting long, and the time of consumption and idleness short. All we need in order to the greatest success, is to be informed as to the best method of managing bees. This your Journal promises to do.

The colony of Italian bees forwarded by you are doing well. Up to date they have not been idle more than two days during the winter. They are as busy most of the time as if it were summer. Occasionally the black bees are out, but for the purpose of robbing. The Italians have to keep sentinels posted to protect

their stores. They seem to have facilities for gathering stores not possessed by the black bee.

We have here some plants which bloom nearly all the winter. Their cups may be too deep to be reached by the tongue of the black bee, but the Italians evidently have capacity and disposition to gather from them.

T. W. MOORE.

Jacksonville, Florida.

[For the Bee World.]

Freaks of Queens.

LAST August while looking over my bees I discovered one hive that was queenless. I immediately went to one of my small nuclei that contained a young queen that had not been fertilized, and depositing eggs more than three days. The nuclei contained about one quart of bees which was very quiet, but in catching the queen she slipped through my fingers and flew away. I kept my eye on her till she arose about twenty feet, and passed over a cherry-tree. I closed the nuclei box and in about five minutes she returned and entered the nuclei. I waited about twenty minutes for her to become quiet, and then opened the nuclei, but she dodged me and flew away again, circling in every direction till I lost sight of her. I closed the box and watched for her return for about an hour, but she came not, nor have I seen her since.

Now the query is, *why* did this queen not return?

We read in Langstroth's and Quinbey's book: "If a *young* fertile queen

be taken from a hive and turned loose a short distance in front of the hive she will return."

The weather was clear and warm, no king birds about, no obstructions in front of her little hive, which stood alone more than a rod from any other.

Did she prefer to fly away and starve, to being caged?—was a bright Italian.

I will leave the question for you to answer (in foot note.)

In June last I purchased a swarm of black bees in a box hive, transferred them to frame hive, caged and removed the queen and put in an Italian queen which they let starve in the cage. I then returned the black queen as I could not have another Italian ready for about a week, and I prefer any sort of fertile queen to no queen in the breeding season.

The old black queen was received kindly. About two weeks from the time the black queen was returned, I opened the hive to put in another Italian queen when I discovered an unusual large number of fresh laid eggs. On further examination, I found the old queen and a young black queen both on the same comb near together; comb "chock" full of eggs. The bees as usual ran off to hide, (Why don't everybody have Italian bees,) and left to two queens alone, and in less time than it takes to tell it the young queen was on the old one trying to sting her. I caught and killed the young one (the old queen had a "clipped" wing before she had time to do any injury, I then caged

the old queen and placed in another hive and put in my new Italian, which was received and all went well.

The books tell us that a young queen will not leave the hive to be fertilized so long as there is a queen or a queen cell at liberty in the hive. So this must be a *freak* of nature or an exception to the rule, as this young queen had been raised and fertilized while there was a fertile queen in the hive and as prolific too as the average of black queens, hive not in condition to swarm.

MORAL.—Never kill the queen removed till the new one is well received, but place in another hive in a cage for safe keeping till you are sure she is not needed. Shake the bees off the comb and look *careful for any queen cells that may be started* before trusting the new queen to the mercy of the bees.

H. NESBIT.

Cynthiana, Ky., Dec. 16th, 1873.

Answer in next.

ED.

[For the Bee World.]

Housing Bees in the South.

Editor Bee World:

PERMIT me to suggest to our bee-keeping friends of the South the propriety of housing their bees in winter. My opinion is that there is more need of housing bees in the Southern States than Northern. I conceive the only advantage in housing bees is to save honey. In our Northern States bees are confined to their hives three and four months during winter, but few if any days warm enough for them to fly out

in that length of time, consequently the bees consume but little of their winter stores, while in the South scarcely a month passes but what bees have several days warm enough to fly out. Consequently consume a large amount of honey, which by housing them properly would be saved, if they have too much honey in the spring so as to retard breeding, the honey can be removed with the extractor. If I were keeping bees in the South, I should certainly try housing my bees. I hope some of our enterprising bee-keepers of the South will try the experiment and report through the BEE WORLD their success. To house bees properly they must be kept dry and in a very dark, and cool place as possible, especially in the South.

A. BENEDICT.

Bennington, Ohio.

[For the Bee World.]

We are Glad.

Mr. Editor—Dear Sir:

YOUR BEE WORLD is just received this evening, and while glancing over its pages it makes me feel glad to think you have taken such a position as you have, and publish a journal which in principle is certainly a model of perfection for other journals to institute. As the South has long felt the need of a good paper on apicultural science, and has now a man at the head, of all experience and integrity, we certainly will have a journal embodying the interest and experience of both North and South, which the Northern journals has never had. This must, and will produce

a great revolution in the science of bee culture.

You have an able and pleasant correspondence both North and South, and your BEE WORLD will be eagerly sought after by all live bee-keepers, as we want all the news throughout the "Bee World." I intend to move my apiary a few miles westward where basswood and honey plants are more abundant, and the facilities for raising pure Italian queens much greater, will report progress.

Wishing you much success,

E. J. WORST.

New Pittsburg, Ohio.

[For the Bee World.]

Honey Season.

Editor Bee World:

THIS has not been a good season for bees, though most stocks gathered enough stores for winter and some surplus. The spring was cold and late, the summer hot and dry, and what few stocks that were left from last winter was too weak to get ahead any when the honey season *did* come. I had one stock left out of twenty-one, bought two light Italians, made one new one, and now have four good strong stocks with plenty of stores for winter. Success to the BEE WORLD, long may it live.

Yours truly

W. M. KELLOGG,

Oneida, Knox County, Ill., Dec. 12th 1874.

Honey is spoken of as one of the blessings conferred upon the chosen people, in that they should even "suck honey out of the Rock," and the "land should flow with milk and honey." Deut. 32, 13.

The Assyrian nation is compared to a bee; and many has thought this had reference to them as a punishment upon the Jews. Isaiah 7, 18.

[For the Bee World.]

Sundry Items.

Editor Bee World :

HE long looked for BEE WORLD has made its welcome appearance, and its contents hastily "devoured."

My friend Hester discourses of the "ignorance of bee-keepers in his vicinity, and perhaps his remarks may apply to other portions of the "apiary world" not far beyond his vicinity, We repeat with friend Hester "dissipate" this ignorance and 'superstition' by the dissemination of the *truth* through the BEE WORLD.

I am glad that Friend Baker has not forgotten us, but is going to give "all the aid" in his power to sustain the Bee World in the sunny South.

Of course he does not want any body else to commit the same mistake in transferring bees that he did, nor does he want us to pursue that other mistake he pointed out in making *new colonies*. But certainly he will advise everybody to get his hive because it suits 'his climate,' and everybody to subscribe for the BEE WORLD. Will I be selfish if I say this last will be right? May I not say with Mr. Fulton that I hope you will be successful in your efforts to teach bee culture in the South; and that it will "roll the dollars" into your pocket. Happy to hear from friend Fulton that bees have done well in some portions of his State. All right, post yourself up and success is yours.

What shall I say next? Truly here is my old friend Argo, talking to us from Rome, Georgia, through the BEE WORLD about journals devoted to bee culture in the South. I am

very much of his opinion, that they need such a journal there, to awaken and advance both the enterprise and interest of the farmers in bee culture. Nothing is more true. If we can have good reliable and punctually published journals, and we trust Mr. Editor you will see our wants and make the BEE WORLD a permanent fixture, that our eyes may never more grow dim in weary looking and longing for it to appear promptly on its stated days of publication. Nothing is more cheering than to find our welcome journal on hand at the hour appointed.

Yes, truly friend Argo we should have a bee journal in the South and keep our friends there with our pens, to elucidate the nature and habits of the honey bee. They desire it there as well as we of the North. Then unite and make the BEE WORLD a constant persistical issue for untold years to come, if we should live to see it. We do not like changes and disappointments.

Moreover, friend Argo, I am glad you give the "sharks" a thrust and sent them headlong into the Gulf of Mexico. We do not need them any longer. We shall soon be ready to hear your chapter on hives, and bees, and especially your prayer for the BEE WORLD.

Dr. Davis also talks in the BEE WORLD about introducing virgin queens, and making new colonies of bees, and he might add to Italianize your black bees by the same process. Well I do not write to find any fault with this plan. I find hower, that a mistake got into the last paragraph

of that article. It should read "The bees on each comb in the nursery colony become the active workers in the new one, &c."

Connoisseur next gives us a lesson on bee-keeping. Talks to us about transferring, queen-raising, artificial swarming and in introducing queens.

Let the reader contrast our plans as they stand side by side in the same journal, and especially to try both as they should do before they decide which is best.

Friend Barber of our county, and neighbouring city gives a true picture of the honey season for the four last summers in this locality. May he give the promised help he has offered for the success of the BEE WORLD.

Happy to learn of Dr. Brown that it is less trouble to care for bees away down in Georgia than up in this Northern clime, especially in the winter season. Please read his article so you will know how to handle bees when you reach the sunny South.

Our old correspondent, D. D. Palmer is not done making the chips fly about Sweet Home yet. He persistently talks about progress in bee culture. What does he mean? Certainly he means that we should adopt every good improvement which will increase the amount of honey in our apiaries. That is one chip. The next one is to be aware of the bee stings, since they do not affect alike all persons.

I hope the "Baggage Smashers" will be stirred up and reformed by our friend Dadant.

Yes, Mr. Long, you want a "live" journal, so do we. Therefore write

for it and make it speak the true principles of bee-keeping; setting forth every means to establish true progress therein. You are right to keep the "ball moving" by subscribing to the BEE WORLD. Our old friend Hart informs us that it will not do to trust to out-door wintering any more in Northern Wisconsin, while Greenland's cold breezes sweep over that State. But notwithstanding his losses the last winter he picks up courage to "try try again," in bee-keeping, and is now providing a house for their comfort in the Greenland winters.

My namesake, Davis, wants to have a little free discussion about bee hives. I trust he will find the one which possesses the most merit, and that the BEE WORLD will give him all the knowledge of them he desires. Let him therefore listen to Mr. Argo, while he details a few of the points he likes in a hive. It may be of some benefit to him in selecting a good hive. But there is much more to be said about hives than is found in friend Argo's article. He says he does not want too much wood or metal in the hive. Well that is true, but certainly he must have some of both, for he describes the wooden portion of his frames, and says they have no need of "metal corners," but they need "sheet iron" supporters. Well let me say that Farmers hive men have a patent on metal supporters used just like his sheet iron ones.

Perhaps some one will soon see Dr. Davis' comb frame clamps, and spacing supporters, to keep the bees from

gluing the frames fast, and will discover there is great advantage in just that amount of metal, for ease in removing and handling the combs and bees on all occasions.

I must close, so hurrah for the BEE WORLD and all its correspondents.

JEWELL DAVIS.

Charleston, Ill.

[For the Bee World.]

"Thinks I to Myself."

Editor Bee World:

WHEN I see a bee man writing for a bee journal and lugging into his articles patent clap-traps that he has for sale, "thinks I to myself," he is cheating the printer out of an advertisement.

When some bee man from some sweet, happy home in Canaan writes about some honey extractor, and winds up in a postscript to look out for his advertisement, "thinks I to myself," how much better that would look if they would either advertise, or pay the editor for a special article on the improvement for them.

When some bee veteran sends to the different journals for publication, dealing out "fits" to "Baggage Smashers," telling the grangers very modestly, that they can buy his wares at a discount at ten per cent., "thinks I to myself," he is an old one with an exhaustable amount of vanity and self-assurance, and will work in his advertisement finely.

When that young (?) bee man, who has the habit of treading on Mr. Al-ley's sore toe, tickling the more the better old Father Hazen, with a sharp stick, throwing paper wads at Burch,

and elbowing Gallup, Hosmer, and Adair, uses the pages of the bee journals to puff and advertise his simplicity hives, metal corners, and dollar queens hatched by steam from his wife's back-action-cook-stoves, "thinks I to myself," he swindles the printer, and what he condemns in others he does himself, only on a more impudent scale. "Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel."

T'is natural for the busy bee, the type of industry, energy and perseverance to gather honey from the opening flower, but it is very *unnatural* for it to wing its way to a chemist in order to get this disciple of the alembic and crucible to prepare at a cost of \$5,00 (?) an ambrosial honey (poor mortals can now eat the food of the gods,) equal to watered honey, *at one third or half the cost.*" "Good-bye, Italians and black bees." Howl, ye patent reversible, sectional, revolvable, combination, elliptical, magical, triangular "new idear." "Short-coming" and old "box and log hives," all tetotally played out, just for the small sum of \$5,00, for the recipe to make *ambrosial* honey. "Thinks I to myself," the life of "the *busy bee*" flickers."

OLD CRACKER.

[For the Bee World.]

Chips From Sweet Home,

Editor Bee World:

PERHAPS you would like to know how bees are wintering in this part of beedom. The third day of the first cold spell I put in my cellar eighty-five hives, and a few days afterwards the remaining seven. After putting in the first lot it got

colder, so that the last seven experienced considerable freezing. The seven were very uneasy, coming out in great numbers, then the old disease appeared in the seven. About the middle of December I set them all out and they had a good fly, and are now very quiet again.

The cause of the "bee disease" or dysentery is simply a retention of a large amount of feces.

Bees when subjected to a great degree of freezing, eat a large quantity of honey to create heat. Then if allowed freedom to empty outside of the hive, all is well; but if placed in a bee-house or cellar, or the weather preventing them to fly, then bee disease or dysentery will follow.

D. D. PALMER.

Eliza, Ill., Dec. 27th, 1873.

[For the Bee World.]

Hives Again.

Mr. Editor:

B correspondent from Pine Bluff, Ark., writes thanking me for the article in the last number of the BEE WORLD on hives, and says I did not give a full description of the hives I liked best wishes me to give it at once before he begins to make his hives.

I cannot say I could alter the Langstroth any way to suit me better. I would prefer loose bottoms were it not for the legs and transportation. In transporting hives which we are frequently under the necessity of doing, it requires the bottom to be fast and securely, and this is no little trouble to do unless the hive has been made with a bottom board to be mov-

ed and replaces readily by some device and without the use of nails.

I would also prefer the hive to set on a bottom board four inches from the ground, so that bees coming in heavily laden in a chilly evening that fall in front of the hive could easily crawl up. Also the queen that sometimes gets out in front of the hive to warm and not being able to fly, would get lost if she could not get into the hive, if it should happen to be at a time when no one was about to notice them. I have had them to crawl up the legs of the Langstroth, but that is not an easy thing. But there is an evil in sitting the bottom board so near the ground. Ants, cock-roaches, spiders, frogs, mice, etc., all take refuge under such bottom boards and give the bees no little annoyance.

The rank grass and weeds that grow so fast and thick here, is in favor of the hive setting on legs like the Langstroth. Some object to fast bottoms, that the hive is too troublesome to clean. I would now ask, Do such persons rarely know what they say? I have never found it any more trouble to clean a fast bottom hive than a loose one. Strong colonies will keep their hive clean; weak ones will let me clean them. I never object.

But in case the aparian wishes to make double hives, this cannot be done with fast bottoms. I think that on the whole if I were running my bees for honey alone I would just have loose bottoms, but I would invent a bottom board so as not to shelter so much vermin.

As to *size of hive*, that depends upon what the apiarian is running his bees for. If for honey, I would think that the Langstroth made two inches shorter, and with loose bottoms was the hive, as a deeper frame than that would not do for double hives, and it would be imprudent to have some double hives in that case.

If running the apiary for queen raising and full colonies to sell, I think the smallest size of frame possible to fit a hive would be the best, as I have found it considerably easier and less trouble, and a saving of time to have my nuclei for queen-raising made the size to hold a frame from my other hives. *Every frame in the apiary should be of the same size.* This I find to be a vast saving of time and trouble, which it would extend this article too long to go into details here.

Last spring with this object in view I adopted a size of hive 14 inches wide by 12 deep; some of them $7\frac{1}{2}$ wide to 12 for nuclei, and for hives from 20 to 48 long, with a view of trying the *new idea*, but such a season as followed was not fit to try any hive in the world. The bees could only live in such a season, that is Italians. Blacks could hardly live; half could not.

The size of my frame is described in the last piece.

The Langstroth hive 10-14-18 is manufactured in many parts of the United States, and I can buy them ready-made, or buy the lumber cut and ready to nail, much cheaper than I can make them, and

if I was to alter the form or size I would have to make my hives, which would cost considerable more. Nor am I sure I could better them or suit myself better by so altering the size. A great many of my nuclei contain four full sized Langstroth frames. M. C. Hester, of Charleston, Indiana uses the same hive, and his nucleus contains five frames, half the size of the hive. I will here ask friend Hester to answer this and give the benefit of his experience to the many novices of the South—by the way, he has no *axe to grind*, and this is the sort of men wanted.

I would say here to my numerous Southern correspondents to be patient, the article on queen-raising will come next, and in ample time if Providence allows.

R. M. ARGO.

Lowell, Ky., Dec. 19th, 1873.

JOHN L. LOBDELL, Gerard, Louisiana, writes December 12th^m that a large portion of his bees have not destroyed their drones, asks how to get rid of them:

When the weather is warm, and bees flying, take from each hive as many frames as you think they can spare, and extract the honey, place the frames back to each hive. The scarcity of honey will cause their distraction at once. Their being suffered to remain in the hive is evidence they are rich with honey, and was gathering rapidly when they are usually destroyed.

ED.

Ladies' Department.



[For the Bee World.]

Bee Culture.

Editor Bee World:

THE production and sale of honey will be the principle object of the apiarian; the great interest to increase and establish the pure Italian bee has resulted in good Bee keeping to be made profitable, is like many other pursuits, requires attention. We cannot suppose that we can reap a good harvest from our bees unless we give them care and attention. In saying this we would not be understood to say anything to discourage any one from engaging in apiculture; neither would we advise any one to go into bee-keeping unless they have both a desire and some little knowledge of the bee and its habits, and will give them proper care. This is necessary to insure success. The habits and industry of the honey-bee are the same in all countries and climates; and the same system of management is applicable to all, only varied to meet the difference in climates. We are happy to see the subject of apiculture being called into action. Apicultural societies are being established most all over the land. People are becoming

enlightened. This of itself is wealth to any country. An enlightened bee culture is one of the surest indications to a bountiful crop of honey. Much has been done to place apiculture in a proper position, and causing it to be duly respected. It is becoming more and more an object of general interest. It is no uncommon thing to see the professional men seek a home in rural life. Here they participate in the invigorating influences of a pure air, they resolve to make a fixed residence, where in peaceful retirement they can finish their earthly pilgrimage, and enjoy the blessings of country life; in this their step becomes more elastic, their minds more buoyant and cheerful; there is a freshness in their old age to which they would have been strangers amidst the crowds of impure exhalations in city life. Apiculture has been found one of their chief occupations; It has proved both pleasant and remunerative; but how are we to secure a good harvest from our bees. By keeping them strong in numbers with sufficient food that when the harvest comes that it shall not be said of them as of one of old "Behold the fields are white and all ready to harvest and the laborers are few."

The practice with too many keeping bees that they let the bee take care of themselves; that is they never give them much attention, further than place them in a log or box hive. No farther care until robbing time, when they are robbed, or consigned to the Brimstone pit. Happy to see knowledge taking the place of ignorance; knowledge is the road to successful bee culture.

EVA.

Editor's Table.



JANUARY, 1874.

J. J. TOON asks the question, "Should buckwheat be sowed in early spring, and succeeding during the season as bee food?"

We answer yes. To reap the greatest benefit from this plant in the South for honey, it would be best to sow early, that it may bloom before the hot weather sets in, as we believe that this very materially affects its secreting honey. Remember that if it comes into bloom while other flowers are secreting honey rapidly, that the same law or influence that gives life and vigor to one will give to the other. When sowed late it blooms in the hottest of weather, and cannot be expected to yield honey, as it would under favorable circumstances, and from this fact, many have condemned it as a honey plant. Sowing at intervals during the season, we get the full benefit of every portion or condition of the weather. Buckwheat is a fine honey plant, and will secrete honey rapidly when the climatic influences are operating upon the floral kingdom, every flower se-

cretes honey in proportion to its given ability.

Buckwheat in some portions of the South is raised for the grain quite extensive, but this plant is more adapted to colder climate and does not vary much from the climate or altitude required for winter fruit. According to agricultural reports for 1868 there is reported 19,863,700 bushels; valuation \$20,814,315; average per acre $17\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. This shows a fine income, besides the great value that was obtained in honey. Some of the Southern States is well represented in this crop.

Bee Humbugs.

One gentleman writes and wishes we would expose some of the bee humbugs that are palming off worthless bee hives, at extorsive prices, etc. No doubt there has been, and always will be, "bee humbugs." It certainly would be strange if there was not any, while humbuggery to a certain extent has ruled the world. From the earliest dawn of recorded civilization, this monster humbuggery has played a conspicuous part.

Our first parents was humbugged by the Devil into eating the forbidden fruit, which filled the world (not BEE WORLD) with blood-shed, misery, ruin, crime and death. Yes, humbuggery will meet you at noonday as soon as in night. "Bee Humbugs." No doubt the readers has given this subject a passing thought, and have measured the height, length, breadth and depth of humbugs. They have noticed its sublime impudence and glorious boldness in the palace of the

rich, in the hovels of the poor, in the halls of Congress and State Legislatures, in churches, lecture rooms, schools—yes everywhere humbuggery intrudes, and invites you smilingly to walk up and be “taken in,” but reason, philosophy, common sense, and science with her golden car is rapidly crushing out the humbugs in bee culture, as well as in other branches of rural industry. Yet humbuggery prevails, and will as long as time exists. Just for one moment fancy a fashionable \$500 or \$1,000 pew christian following the example of Jesus of Nazareth! would you not cry out Oh, humbuggery, how potent thy power! Look through the dim misty veil of past ages, and trace the monster humbuggery that has followed, and our friends will be better prepared to meet this monster, and help through the BEE WORLD to expose them. Apiculture is now taught in a plain and profitable manner. Those that read can learn and be benefited.

T. B. Hamlin of Edgefield Junction, Tenn., offers 100 swarms of Italian bees for sale. See his card in this number. Those that buy will get a good article. He has fine stocks, and a reliable breeder—his bees are in fine condition.

—:o:—

WE notice many of our cotemporaries copy from the BEE WORLD without giving credit. We are pleased to see any of the press copy from the BEE WORLD, but please give credit.

—:o:—

D. Brock, of Louisville, Ky., General Superintendent of Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad. Please accept our thanks for season pass over your excellent road.

M. Parse, Pine Bluff, Ark., writes that his bees are doing well. See his advertisement in this number for queens and full stocks. Mr. Parse has the name of being a reliable breeder.

—:o:—

T. N. Hollett of Pennsville, Ohio, writes: bees in fine condition. See his card in this number for pure Italians.

—:o:—

A. J. Hoover of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, writes that bee prospects are flattering—the winter mild and bees doing well. One of his neighbors had kept bees eighteen years and never lost a single swarm, never had any with disease. Mr. Hoover took 1600 pounds of honey from 34 swarms, and mostly in the fore part of the season.

—:o:—

The present number has been delayed a few days owing to the delay of paper, which we could not avoid. We shall try and have the paper in the hands of every subscriber by the fifteenth of each month.

—:o:—

E. Gallup, of Orchard, Iowa, writes that his bees are in fine condition; he also writes we may look for articles occasionally from him. That is right, come along and wake them up.

—:o:—

A large portion of this number has been given to the report of the National Convention. Consequently many valuable articles have been crowded out. However, we trust not one of them will suffer by a brief delay.

A Few Facts Concerning Bees--
Their Products, &c., in the
South will not be Uninter-
esting to our Readers.

PRICE OF BEES

In box and log hives, range from two to three dollars, according to quality.

DIFFERENT KIND OF BEES.

There is two kind of the common native bee in the South. There is a small brown bee much like the native bee in the North. They seem to be much more irritable than the other, which we pronounce the grey bee; the grey are much larger, and better workers and more peaceable. They are quite handsome in appearance, and no doubt this difference in color and size has been the result of in-and-in breeding. We have seen a few swarms of the grey bees nearly as handsome in appearance as the most beautiful Italians, and with proper care and selection in breeding, this bee could be brought to a high standard of perfection, and prove a great acquisition to the apiarian department.

PRICE OF HONEY.

The honey brought to market and the greatest part of it is taken out of the top of the old hive, but little box honey. It ranges from 16 to 20 cents per pound.

QUALITY OF HONEY.

The quality is good, honey very thick and rich.

COLOR OF HONEY:

The white from clover, linden and poplar. There is a purple or wine

colors. This is very heavy and thick, generally fine flavor.

HONEY PRODUCING PLANTS.

In spring we have the willow, alder, poplar, maple, elm, currant, gooseberry, strawberry, peach, plumb, cherry, apple, pear, china-tree, black gum, whortleberry, cottonwood sweet myrtle, magnolia, locust, and a great profusion of the smaller plants.

SUMMER PLANTS

Red and white clover, raspberry, blackberry, sourwood, persimon, linden, smart weed, cotton plant, catnip, boneset, silver thistle, balsam, mountain mint, spermint, peppermint, sweet majorum, buckwheat &c., and these are but few of the summer plants.

Honey dews are generally abundant; bees gather largely from this.

SWARMING.

Bees commence to swarm in many places in the South in March, by the first of April they are swarming rapidly; they continue through April and the fore part of May. The first of June the young swarms begin to swarm, and many of the old ones that come through weak, showing the propriety of keeping all our bees strong for spring work.

ITALIAN HONEY BEE.

The superiority of this bee over the native bee, has increased a great demand for them, and we shall look forward with pleasure of soon seeing this bee largely cultivated in the South,

John the Baptist fed himself in the wilderness on wild honey and locust. It was also placed before guests as a sign of welcome.

Why do Bees Swarm?

The question is often asked why do bees swarm.

We answer, simply because they were so created. Like the animal and insect world, to multiply and increase their species, which is just as natural when conditions are favorable as the "sparks to fly upwards;" but one tells us "they only swarm when forced to it." This is contrary to the law of nature. From the beginning of time bees have been known to swarm, and strange to say their flight has been toward the "setting sun"—yes even in advance of civilization, they have reached the "far west." Bees will swarm when the conditions are favorable, even when their domicile is not one-fourth filled.

"They encompassed me about like bees. Psalms 118, 12.

The Saviour himself indulged in eating a peice of honey comb. Luke 24, 42.

Literary Notices.

The **ROME COMMERCIAL**, established in 1865, is published daily and weekly by M. A. Nevin, & Co., Editors and Proprietors. The **COMMERCIAL** is the only daily in the city; it commends itself on its merits alone to the warm and earnest support of the South. It gives all the news financial, commercial, religious and political. Every business man should patronize it; it will be found a good advertising medium.

REPUBLICAN, Jacksonville, Ala. This paper is upon our table. The articles are selected with great care,

and the editor evidently understands what is expected of him, and strives to make it both readable and reliable, just what we need to advance *Southern interest*.

The ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.—

We have not read a paper in years with more interesting contents; just the paper for the people. It contains news both foreign domestic, political, religious, financial, agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, etc.—one of the best advertising mediums in Georgia.

JACK & BROTHER, Book and Job Printing Office, established in Rome, Georgia in 1869—One of the best job offices in the South. books, pamphlets, cards, circulars, labels, note heads, tags, letter heads, posters, &c. All kinds of fancy printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

The **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**, published by Orange, Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York. is among our exchanges In view of its object as an agricultural paper. Its immense circulation and its ability brought to its management. It cannot be excelled in the *world*.

ROME COURIER; Rome, Georgia. This is a large sheet filled with varied and interesting matter. Its editorials display ability of no ordinary degree. In its reports of markets alone, is invaluable to the farmer. M. Dwinell. Editor and Proprietor.

OUR HOME JOURNAL, among our agricultural exchanges, comes to us always up to its standard; one of the indispensables to the farming community; replete with practical views to this rural branch—ably conducted. Published weekly by J. H. Hummel. New Orleans, Louisiana.

GADSDEN TIMES, Gadsden, Alabama, is among our exchanges, and is a very fine paper, containing excellent selections and able editorials. It bears upon its face conclusive evidence of ability and energy.

HUNTSVILLE ITEM, Huntsville, Alabama. This is a spicy sheet, progressive in its character and teachings, attractive in its appearance, with good selections and able editorials—well worthy of support.

CHEROKEE ADVERTISER, Center, Ala., has been received—well filled with interesting matter upon most all subjects, with good selections, evidence of sound judgment—cannot fail to receive a liberal support.

The STAR SPANGLED BANNER for December is promptly on our table, and in spite of the threats, arrests and false charges made against it for its persistent exposure of Rogues, Rascals and Swindlers, it don't stop "waving" worth a cent. In fact, though its publishers are threatened, black mailed and persecuted, they seem to still flourish. The BANNER overflows as of yore with 40 columns of splendid reading. The "Rogues' Corner" is as cutting as ever; and instead of one it next year gives a pair of Charming Chromos, by Prang, and paper a year, all for one dollar. It begins its twelfth year in January, and everybody (no exceptions) should read it. One dollar a year; send six cents for specimens to STAR SPANGLED BANNER; Hinsdale, N. H.

PROLIFIC ITALIAN QUEENS.

I WILL RAISE PURE ITALIAN Queens for the coming season. None but thoroughly tested Queens sent from my Apiary. Circulars free. Address J. F. HERSHEY, Mt. Joy, Lancaster Co., Pa.

Publisher's Department.

ADVERTISEING RATES.

SPACE.	1 Month.	2 Months	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year ...
1 Page.....	\$16	\$30	\$40	\$75	\$125
$\frac{3}{4}$ Page.....	12	20	35	50	85
1 Column..	10	18	25	40	75
$\frac{3}{4}$ Column..	8	15	20	35	65
$\frac{1}{2}$ Column..	7	12	17	25	35
$\frac{1}{4}$ Column..	6	10	15	20	25
$\frac{1}{8}$ Column..	3	5	7	10	15

SPECIAL.—Outside of back cover, double rates. Inside of back cover, 50 per cent. added to rates.

Bills of regular advertisers payable quarterly, if inserted for three or more months; payable monthly, if inserted for less than three months. Transient advertisements, cash in advance.

We adhere strictly to our printed rates.

Address all business communications to "BEE WORLD."

BEE-KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

Parties desiring to purchase Italian Queens and Colonies, will find in this Directory the names of some of the most reliable Breeders in the Country.

CARDS inserted in this Directory, and a copy of the paper sent one year for Ten Dollars per annum; cards to be four lines or less. For each additional line, One Dollar per annum will be charged. A line will average six words.

ITALIAN BEES

AND

Pure Breed Poultry.



I will furnish full stands in Longstroth Hives early in the Spring at \$15 per stand and Queens at \$5 after 1st of May, purely tested, and in their highest grade of purity.

Also eggs from the following six leading varieties of Poultry :

Per doz.		Per doz	
Light Brehmas ..	\$2 50	Buff Cochins.....	4 00
Dark do	3 00	White Leghorns...	2 50
Partridge Cochins.	3 00	Hodons.....	2 50

I have a few pairs of Light Brehmas at \$5, and a few extra Cocks yet to spare; one part Cochin Cock, 8 months old \$5, White Leghorn \$3 and a few others.

My Poultry was selected with care from the best strains in the country.

Purity and safe arrival guaranteed. For further particulars address

R. M. ARGO,
Lowell, Garrard Co., Ky.

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.



Imported and homebred from imported mothers, *Pure as the purest and cheap as the cheapest.*

Southern Bee-Keepers will consult their interest by sending for my circular and price list. Address

T. N. HOLLETT,
Pennsville, Ohio.

ALSIKE CLOVER SEED for sale. Per pound, 30 cents; per bushel, \$15. Address,

HENRY HUFF,
Jonesville, Hillsdale, Co., Mich.

Imported and Home-bred Queens.



Gray's Improved Honey Extractor, Gerster's Wax Extractor, Queen Cages, Honey Knives and Aparian Supplies generally. Poland—China Pigs bred from prize stock. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Enclose stamp for further information.

A. GRAY & CO.

Importers and Breeders of Italian Queen Bees
Reiley, Butler Co., Ohio.



I am prepared to fill a limited number of orders for pure Italian Queens and full colonies. Can fill orders for young tested Queens from April 10th to October 1st. Also agent for the Barber Patent Hive.—Send for price list.

Address M. PARSE,
Pine Bluff, Ark.

ITALIAN QUEENS



Fertilized in confinement, and tested; price, single Queen, \$4.00, two for \$7.00; full colonies, \$15.00; Honey Extractors, all complete for \$1, each one dollar. Send for circular.

Address T. N. DRAPER,
Upper Alton, Ill.

BEE-KEEPERS SUPPLIES.

We can furnish everything needed in the apia-
ry, such as Italian Bees and Pure Queens, Honey
Extractors, Knives, New System and Champion
Hives, six styles, Bee Feeders and Ventilator,
Bee Veils, the American Bee-Keeper's Guide 241
pages, paper cover, 50 cts; bound \$1.00; Wax Ex-
tractors, \$3.00; Alsike Clover Seed, Black Spanish
Chickens, &c. Send for our large illustrated
PAMPHLET, containing informat n for Bee-Keep-
ers, FREE to all. E. KRETCOMER Coburgh,
Mont. Co., Iowa.

ITALIAN COLONIES. B
XO KO
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S BOXES GLASS. S C

Veils, Hives,
QUINBY & ROOT,
Mohawk Valley Aparians,
St. Johnsonville, N. Y.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS,

ITALIAN BEES.



PURE ITALIANS, BRED IN
my own Apiary, and full stocks,
at reduced prices. Circulars free.
L. L. LANGSTROTH,
Oxford, Ohio.

GRAY'S IMPROVED
Honey Extractor

THE BEST GEARED MACHINE IN
the market. Has been in use for the last
two seasons, and gives universal satisfaction.
I could give many very flattering notices (see
Bee Journal for 1872,) and recommendations
of the superiority of this Extractor over all
others. It has taken the first premium over
all others wherever shown at State and county
Fairs. Price reduced for 1874.

TWELVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE
BREEDING ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

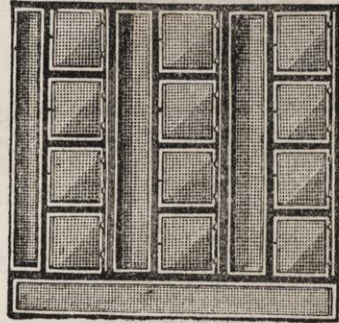
PRICE FOR 1873

One Queen\$2 25
Three Queens, each..... 2 12
Six Queens, each..... 2 00
Twelve Queens..... 2 00

All Queens warranted pure, and safe arrival
guaranteed. When otherwise the money re-
funded or other Queens sent.

Address **H. ALLEY & CO.,**
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THE
QUEEN NURSERY.



This convenient Invention is now
ready for sale.

Model Nurseries with Individual

Rights \$5 00
Township rights..... \$15 to \$20 00
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State rights on liberal terms
Also I manufacture the best geared

Honey Extractor

in use, cheap and durable, \$12 each.
The Nursery Cages should be in
every Apiary, for confining and intro-
ducing Queens. Send your orders to
DR. JEWELL DAVIS,
Charleston, Coloe Co., Ill.

ITALIAN BEES.



I AM PREPARED TO FILL A
limited number of orders for pure
Italian Queens and full Stocks at the
following rates: One tested Queen,
\$5; one Full Stock, \$15. Liberal
discount on large orders.

Address, **M. C. HESTER,**
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AARON BENEDICT

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF THOROUGH BRED

Italian Queen Bees

Completely isolated from other bees on Kelly's Island, in Lake Erie, 12 miles from main land.

I also keep on hand full colonies of thorough bred Italian Bees for sale.

My little book "The Honey Bee," just published, is now ready to be sent out. Price 50 cents. For further particulars address, with stamp,

AARON BENEDICT,
Bonnington, Morrow Co., Ohio.

PURE ITALIAN QUEENS.

I have on hand for the Spring market, a limited number of Queens bred from select mothers—Price \$5,—and shall be able to furnish pure Queens throughout the season, at reasonable prices.

A. SALISBURY,
Camargo, Douglass Co., Ill.

ITALIAN QUEENS,

In their highest grade of purity, for sale at reasonable prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed in every particular. T. H. B. WOODY.

Manchester, St. Louis Co. Mo.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST**GEARED HONEY EXTRACTOR***IN THE MARKET.*

MY MACHINE WILL EMPTY MORE Honey in the same length of time than any other machine in the market, and without injury to the most tender comb.

For further particulars send stamp for Circular. Please give your name Postoffice, county and State, plainly written, to avoid mistakes.

Address R. R. MURPHY,
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ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS,

Bred by W. H. Furman;

At the Great Western Apiary.

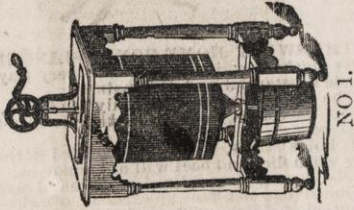
I have the largest, purest and best stock of Italian Bees west of the Mississippi, and twelve years experience in breeding Italians.

Address W. H. FURMAN,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

GET THE LATEST! GET THE BEST!

First Premiums Awarded in 1873 over all Competitors to the

**Patent Improved
GEARED ROTARY
HONEY EXTRACTOR,**



NO. 1.



NO. 2.

Manufactured under Letters Patent granted Jan. 7, 1873, by

J. W. WINDER & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Extracting Pure Honey From Old or New Combs, without breaking or Injuring them, which are afterwards returned to the Hive, to be again refilled by the Bees.

For further information send stamp for our 16 page illustrated circular and apiarian supply price-list, and address all orders to

J. W. WINDER & Co.,

(Successors to GRAY & WINDER.)

Importers and Breeders in Italian Queen Bees,

No. 132 West 4th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

50 Stocks of pure Italian Bees for sale in Frame Hives.

S. D. BARBER,

BREEDER AND DEALER IN



ITALIAN BEES

Queens, Bee Hives and Pure Breed Poultry.

Mattoon, Ill.

**100 Stocks Pure Italian Bees
FOR SALE.**



Langstroth's Improved Movable Comb Hive, double wall,.....\$20 00

Langstroth's Improved movable Comb Hive,.....18 00

Langstroth Standard Hive, 16 00

“ Transport “ 14 00

New Swarms Hive furnished for purchaser,.....\$10 to \$25.

These Bees are from Queens of my own direct importation from Italy and Germany, warranted pure. Safely packed and delivered on cars.

Circulars free.

Address **J. B. HAMLIN,**
Edgefield Junction, Davidson Co. Tenn.

ITALIAN BEES FOR 1874.



Pure Colonies of Italian Bees, Queens and Hives.

BRED FROM THE BEST IMPORTED STOCK.

CHAS. DADANT,

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ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.



DR. J. P. H. BROWN,

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IMPORTER AND BREEDER

-OF-

Pure Italian Queens and Bees;

Proprietor of the

Georgia Movable Comb Bee Hive.

Apiarian Supplies furnished.

THE THOMAS BEE HIVE



Having purchased the right to this well known and popular

BEE HIVE

For the State of Illinois except the counties of Mercer and Laselle.

We offer Counties, Townships, and Individual Rights for sale on reasonable terms.

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES,

I SHALL BREED ITALIAN Queen Bees for the coming season, from pure tested mothers. Can supply a few colonies early in the season, in the Thomas Hive. Bee Hives, Bee Books, Bee Veils, Queen Cages, etc., etc. Also, Chester Whites, Essex and Lancaster Pigs for sale. Address

R. A. SOUTHWORTH,
Odel, Livingston Co., Ill.

FOR THE BUSY BEE.



AN ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL on practical and scientific Bee Culture. "Worth its weight in gold." A copy of the BUSY BEE for 1873 will be sent post paid for 10 cents 7 copies 50 cents. 15 copies, 1.00—send for one now. Address THE BUSY BEE, Lavansville, Somers Co., Pa.

1873 Please show this to your neighbor.

SWEET HOME HONEY SLINGER

—AND—

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.



THE SWEET HOME HONEY SLINGER is the only machine which suits us in every way. It is made substantial and well painted.

The tub is stationary and only the frame, which holds the combs, revolve, making it easy to start and stop.

It holds 200 lbs, and can be emptied in the evening when flies and bees will not annoy us. It can not be sprung, jammed or bent as metal machines.

One or two combs of any size or weight can be emptied at a time without shaking the machines.

NO TIME IS LOST IN FASTENING THE COMBS

The wood is white oak and will not rust or sour. It is run by a superior set of gearing. No liability of getting out of order.

IT IS EASY CLEANED.

It has a TITE FITTING COVER, Faucet and handles.

ELIZA, MERCER CO., ILL.,
Oct 2, 1873

D. D. PALMER—I have used a Sweet Home Honey Slinger for two seasons, and would not exchange it for all the revolvable cans open tops, and all-day dripping machines in use. I cheerfully recommend it to all who wish a good durable machine.
JESSEE BOGART.

All orders for machines must be sent early, as I shall only make as many as ordered.

- Sweet Home Honey Slinger \$15 00
- Knives for uncapping, each 1 00
- Italian Queens, each, safe arrival and purity guaranteed 5 00
- Slinger Knife and Queen 20 00

I shall have a few Pure Italian Queens to spare as soon as weather permits. Orders shall be filled as received "First come, first served."

Address D. D. PALMER,
Eliza, Mercer Co., Ill.

S. D. BARBER,
MATTOON, ILL.



DEALER in all breeds of pure bred Poultry. Choice Italian and Queens' Beehives, Honey Extractors. Bee Books and Journals. Agents wanted. A valuable work on Bee culture, with price-list, terms to Agents, etc., sent for 10 cents.