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MOON'S BEE WORLD. ♦

—A GUIDE TO—

BEE-KEEPERS.

VOLUME 3

OCTOBER, 1876.

NUMBER 11.

For the Bee World.
Notes from Louisiana.

L. L. TOMKIES.

FRIEND A. F. MOON:

EDITOR BEE WORLD:—Is the bee a creature of habit, or is this insect governed by some peculiar idiosyncrasy of its nature which is not common to all bees?

I went out into the country with an old friend of mine to transfer his bees from the old box hives to the Thomas hive. When on arrival, I made a survey of his little stock, consisting of five colonies; three in square hives and two in round gums, being originally sections of an old hollow tree about two a half feet long. We commenced with the rough box hives. Having placed one on a table, we removed the head and two sides of the box, cut out the honey, and fastened the brood and empty comb into movable frames and then returned the same to the bees

in the Thomas hive. They accepted the change and seemed to be proud of their new white dwelling. Locating the new hive at the same place where the old one stood, they went to work immediately as though nothing had occurred to disturb their harmony.

Thus we proceeded until we reached the round gum, we removed the head and blew in a little smoke, cut out the surplus honey. But to reach the brood comb, it became necessary to split the section from top to bottom by striking on a hatchet with a mallet, and without seriously disturbing the bees. I found the queen and placed her ladyship very cautiously in the new hive. She accepted the situation with considerable humming but without a murmur. The swarm followed and all seemed to be contented.

We paused a couple of hours to refresh, when lo, our bees unfurled their wings, abandoned hive No. 4 and sought a refuge in a forest. We held a counsel

over tree hive No. 5. They had hived in the section of a tree from time immemorial, and every swarm emanating from these two gums had invariably gone to the woods for years past. Our conference resulted in the verdict, "Transfer them anyway, as a colony of bees in that kind of a gum was equivalent to no bees at all." Had we have found the queen this time, we would have clipped her wing. They left next day and sought a hole in an adjacent oak, where they seem to be at home and contented. I imagine that some people of lowly antecedents, feel more at home in a cottage than in a palace. And besides, the wild nature of these bees had not been eliminated. Fact is, I go often among my bees, and sit down near the entrance, and talk to the bees and familiarize them with my voice. Fish and birds will come at the call of man, and why not domesticate in like manner this honey-producing insect.

New Richmond.

It cannot be denied that by kindness, careful handling of the honey bee that to a certain extent they can be domesticated. We find by rough treatment they are made irritable. If by kind treatment they are made peaceable, then they can be in a measure domesticated.

Bees can be learned to come at *call*. In our earlier days we experimented with bees. We placed a swarm in a dark room upon the floor. We fed in flat dishes with floats to prevent the bees from getting into the food. At first we had to wrap on the hive to call them out. As soon as they found out that their food was administered in that way, they were not slow to come forth for it. We soon found that when we entered the room with or without food, in the dark, and at the distance of 8 to

10 feet from the bees, by gentle raps on the floor, they would come to me by thousands. If I changed to another position they would follow me, always peaceable and kind.—ED.

For the Bee World.

Scraps from Illinois—Honey Buckwheat.

WILL M. KELLOGG.

Friend Rambo, in August No. would like to know who has the "real honey buckwheat." I answer, *we* have it at any rate the buckwheat we raise (the farmers I mean) gives us lots of honey. Bees work on it till about 11 o'clock A. M. as tho' they were crazy, can hear them roar twenty rods from the field.

We have about 3 acres within three-fourths of a mile, and 4 acres a little over a mile from us. Don't get any from the farther patch, too much white clover between. We can very quickly tell when our bees are at work on buckwheat from the strong scent in the bee yard.

ARTIFICIAL SWARMS.

Friend Stone, I differ with you very much as regards natural vs. artificial swarming. I pay no attention to the nature of the bees. When I think my stocks are strong enough to warrant it. I make my new swarms whether they have queen cells or not.

We will say I have 10 good stocks full of bees, with from 7 to 12 frames of brood in all stages. I place my new hive just where I want it, laying down a sheet at foot of alighting board to keep bees from getting entangled in the grass. Then go to my 10 hives and take from each one a frame of brood, (capped if possible) with the adhering bees, and shake off in front of my new hive, putting the frames into the hive at once for the bees to crawl on as they go

in. I am very careful not to get any of the queens from the old stocks. The old bees take wing and go back to their respective hives, while the young bees sprinkled with the honey that is shaken out of the combs in shaking the bees off, all travel into the hive and stay together without a single squabble. Where you have a hive with ten frames of brood and bees, a good swarm at once, which will soon be as strong as any while your old stocks do not miss from their ranks, the one frame of brood and bees taken from each of them, and they go right on with their work as though nothing had been taken from them. The old queens go right on with their laying and the young stock is the only one that has few bees flying for a few days. I am to give all my new made stocks a queen cell just ready to hatch, or a laying queen. In one weeks time you can repeat this as soon as your new stocks will be able to spare brood and bees, keeping all stocks strong and in good working order.

In natural swarming you have to watch and watch for the bees to swarm, and then likely have to climb to the top of a 40 foot tree, and have another stock to swarm while you are up there, as I had, while hiving a swarm for a neighbor. Then the extreme pleasure of seeing one of your best queens on the wing for the woods.

If we are to "let our bees pursue the course that nature demands." Why need we raise new queens—straighten crooked combs—use anything but bee queens and old box hives, etc.

Friend Knight and bee stings, September No. I think that the "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," has by

some means got a more peaceable lot of bees—as the reason for his exemption from stings.

Friend "W. J. A." I think you do not work right at fastening the comd foundation with wax (we use equal parts rosin and wax) or you would have no trouble with it. We use the thin board as you do—put the dish of wax and rosin over a lamp, where the heat can be regulated, tip the board up and from us with the left hand and with the right pour a small stream of the melted wax along the frame and foundation, using a tablespoon to dip with. Then pour on a little water from a tincup to cool it at once, and it will stand a great deal of hard usage without coming out. In this way we can put it in just as fast as we can change the frames off and on.

In regard to sour honey, let me tell those who are not aware of the fact, that honey must be kept where *it is dry*, down in a cellar will not do, unless it is *perfectly dry*.

TWO QUEENS.

Three more cases of two queens in one hive. 1st. United two stocks for a friend, one had a laying queen, the other an unfertile one, they kept both till the latter became fertile, then killed her.

2nd. A stock in a neighbors yard raised a new queen, she became fertile tho' having a defective wing and being not very prolific, the bees raised another and both worked finely together till the owner took the defective one out.

3rd. I had a two frame nucleus with hybrid queen—gave them three frames hybrid brood and bees and one frame Italian brood and bees, and sold them to a neighbor. Just four weeks after I looked through the hive and found lots of brood, the old hybrid queen and also a very bright large fertile Italian

queen, and both doing service. Shall watch this last for further developments.

Another old foggy I've found, one who has kept bees for the last 10 or 12 years, has never taken a drop of honey and will not, uses box hives and keeps bees just for the fun of it, and to *keep bogs away from his apple trees.*

Oncida, Ill., Sept. 4th, 1876.

—○—
For the Bee World,
Queen Introducing, Etc.

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E. C. L. LARCH.
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This is a subject on which it would hardly seem necessary to say anything except to caution the beginner to only take the advice of those who have had experience with all the different methods of introducing, and not the beginner who has but little experience and who is anxious to sell a few queens to defray expenses in starting an apiary, and who recommends some simple method which he thinks is good without the necessary precautions, by adopting the advice here given, there will be fewer disappointments. There is no certain and infallible rule that that can be given except placing the queen on combs with none but hatching bees and keeping them in a dark cellar until the young bees are old enough to protect the hive. But there need be but few failures if we take the necessary precautions. Bees always receive a strange queen more kindly when forage is plenty and sometimes just after the close of a bountiful harvest. They are very loth to receive a queen at all when they are getting no honey and trying to rob all the time. There is a mistake often made in giving the queen to some hive that has been queenless for some time, and probably has a laying worker,

when it is certain death to the queen unless a plentiful supply of unsealed brood is given, and then it is even unsafe. Another mistake is sometime made in giving her to the strongest colony, as they sometimes contain two queens for a short time. One queen is removed and the queen liberated at the proper time, when instead of being received kindly she will be killed. I lost two queens in '74 in this way. The best plan which I have found if you have a very valuable queen is to select a medium or small colony in good condition in every respect, remove their queen and place your favorite queen in a round wire cage between two frames of honey immediately over the brood. Be sure that she can get honey. Let her remain about 48 hours, then smoke the bees well, open the hive again, smoking the bees into submission, open the cage, let her crawl out quietly, and close the hive for 5 or 7 days, then open the hive to see if she has been accepted, and examine carefully to see if there are any queen cells, and if so remove them if the queen has not been accepted. You may now give them another by caging her 48 hours and then liberating as before. Always be sure there are no robber bees on the wing when the hive is opened, as they may provoke an attack on your queen. I usually cage queens of my own rearing, 24 to 36 hours when honey is plenty, and have met with no losses since '74, and the number has been considerable. Always clip of your queen's wings to prevent the possibility of a mistake. It does not injure the queen in the least, or make her more liable to be superceded, and then you have the satisfaction of knowing with a certainty when she has been superceded, which is more frequent than is generally supposed—

hence the impression that clipped wing queens are apt to be superceded.

Virgin queens—perhaps some one would like to have my experience with virgin queens—are not so easily introduced as some pretend. They have usually been destroyed in my apiary when given to very strong colonies—sometimes 3 or 4 in succession, while they are usually accepted if given to a small colony or nucleus about six hours after the nucleus has been made or queen removed. She must be not more than a few hours old—the sooner after hatching the better. Place her on a comb where there is plenty of honey and close the hive. I have only succeeded in introducing one virgin out of several that were over twenty-four hours old, and she was caged 6 days in a hive with laying queen. When laying queen was removed she did not commence laying until about 2 weeks old. I prefer to give to each new colony or nucleus a queen cell nearly ready to hatch, waiting about 6 hours. If I have the time, should several queens hatch at once unexpectedly, and they are discovered before being killed, I endeavor to save all that I can by giving all the surplus queens to nuclei at once.

Ashland, Mo.

For the Bee World.

Bee Notes.

JEWELL DAVIS.

In a former article I noticed some improvements in bee hives in a general way. I will now add a little to it by way of illustration and specification. In arranging the hives for an apiary it will be well to take into consideration whether the bee-keeper intends to run his apiary for box or extracted honey.

If for box honey then the boxes will have to be removed to permit the use of the extractor; hence, we think it more convenient to make the hive with double comb capacity, where the extractor is to be used—say 16 to 20 comb frames, and instead of a honey board of wood use a piece of tanned sheep skin, cut so as to nicely fit the top of the hive, over the frames. Saturate it thoroughly with oil on the flesh side, and lay the grained side down upon the frames. The bees never stick this leather so fast, but that it is easily removed. The advantage of this arrangement will be apparent as soon as it will be known that half of it can be rolled up, and expose only one half of the bees at a time, and that its entire removal does not irritate the bees as much as the removal of a honey board does. If boxes are used they should remain unmoved until the bees have filled them, and hence are in the way of extracting.

It is important that the bee keeper possess a good extractor—one that runs lightly and easily, and if properly cared for, will last many years. A little practice with it will soon learn you how to use. In the season of their use, if the bees are gathering honey fast you can use it from the same hives every third or fourth day, and perhaps in some cases oftener.

Charleston, Ill., Aug. 21.

For the Bee World.

Bees and a Bee Journal.

R. V. ACKER.

MR. EDITOR:—Bee-keeping in this part of the country is just in its infancy, I have had a few hives for the last eight years, kept them in the old box hives until about three years ago, when

the Buck-eye hive was introduced in this country, which was the first movable comb hive we had ever seen. I at once took stock in it, brought one home for a pattern and soon had several nice new painted Buck-eyes with their moth traps and ventilating fixtures complete.

I transferred several colonies and hived all my swarms that spring in them, I had taken some lessons in bee training from the agent, and felt that I was on the high road to fortune. At first my new hives worked like a charm and I was not long in going around to give my bees a lesson in comb building and to set things in order generally. I marched up to the first in line unbolted and attempted to open the door and found to my surprise that they had it locked on the inside. I gave it a jerk or two and judging from the number of stings I got, they all had forgotten the training I had given them a few days before. I marched off for a chisel, (I was not discouraged, not a bit!) with my chisel I forced the door open and as the weather was warm and I was not feeling well at that time, I just left them to air a little while, I retired to bath my face in camphor and to think a little about bee keeping.

I am not using the Buck-eye "now," and have come to the conclusion that the only successful moth trap is a good strong colony of bees in a tight well made hive. I got through last winter with seventeen colonies, about half of them so weak that it has taken them all summer to build up.

I am now using Mitchel's adjustable hive and think it the very thing. I have now twenty-five colonies all in good condition, but have taken only about two hundred pounds of honey this year.

The spring was excessively wet up to

the last of June, since which time it has been very dry and I think upon the whole it has been as poor a season for honey gathering as I ever saw. Within the last week or so, bees have been doing well.

People in this section only need stimulating to make them fall into line with those who are marching on to sweep in the science of bee culture. We have not long known that there was such a thing as a bee journal published. And while I am on the subject of bee journals, let me ask if you or any of your readers know what has become of Mr. H. A. King of New York? It was through him that I first attempted to procure a bee journal.

I saw a copy of his Bee-Keepers Magazine about a year ago, and being eager for something on bee keeping I at once sent along the subscription price for one year, and after waiting a long time without receiving a copy, I wrote to him stating that I had subscribed for his Magazine, he answered that he did not think he had received my letter with subscription price, but that if I would send him 75 cts. more he would send me the Magazine for one year, and if the \$1.25 that I had previously sent should come to hand, he would credit me by 50 cts, as the subscription price was then \$1.50. I sent along the 75 cts. by registered letter, and waited as before until my patience had exhausted. I examined the post office and found his receipt for the letter that contained the 75 cts. I then wrote again and waited again, and at last wrote to him that if he did not send the Magazine I would publish him as a humbug. He then sent me one copy, and only one. I have not since been able to hear anything from him. I fear he has gone where the "wood-bine twineth" not.

I am now reading the BEE WORLD and feel that I have already mounted several rounds of the ladder that leads to success. I have three colonies of Italian bees all from five one dollar queens, bought of Mr. Brown of Augusta, Ga. I think they are the simon pure. The bees are all well marked with three bright bands, which is said to be a test. I introduced my queens by a method given in the WORLD and only lost three out of the five and one of them died in the cage after placing it in the hive.

I aim to Italianize all of my bees next spring, if I can succeed in getting my queens properly fertilized. I should like to know if it can be done in confinement. I see some difference of opinion on the subject.

Williamston, S. C. Aug. 28th, 1876.

As it regards a moth proof hive you are correct. A strong colony of bees in a simple movable frame hive is the thing for all bee keepers.

As it regards queens being fertilized in confinement, look upon it as one of the humbugs of the day. To say that such a thing has not been done, we would not. But we do say that it is contrary to their nature and where you would succeed in one instance you would fail in one hundred.

Now we are in favor of all improvements, but this matter has been advocated by numbers and they have claimed to succeed in nearly every instance, and some have sold rights to this great discovery, and after all we have no confidence in it. You can control this matter by raising your drones early or late, which is an easy matter, either early or late.—ED.

Send in your communications as early as possible.

For the Bee World.
Sketches from Tennessee.

S. D. MCLEAN.

HONEY.

Honey is a sweet juice collected by bees from the flowers of plants, and deposited in cells of comb in hives. It consists chiefly of sugar, mucilage and an acid.—(Webster.

From the above definition many of our bee-keepers dissent and claim that what the bees gather from flowers is not honey until it undergoes a mixing, churning or distilling process in the stomach of the bee.

Now was our great legicographer in an error in saying that bees collect honey? Certainly not.

For if the elements composing honey are in those vegetable juices, before being taken up by the bees, may it not be claimed that honey is of a purely vegetable origin, and not a conglomeration of vegetable and animal juices.

Assuming the fact that honey consists chiefly of sugar, mucilage and acid, we will notice some of the properties of each.

SUGAR

Is a proximate principle of vegetables, and is found more or less in most of them.

It is of two kinds, cane sugar and grape sugar. Cane sugar, when pure, is very sweet and dry. In assuming the solid state, it crystalizes. It is chiefly obtained from the sugar cane, sugar maple, beet root, &c. It does not enter largely in the composition of honey.

Grape sugar on the other hand, in assuming the solid state, does not crystalize but granulates. It is not so sweet, contains less carbon and desolves less rapidly than cane sugar.

This sugar enters largely into the

composition of honey; the sweetness of which is attributable to the amount of this sugar it contains.

MUCILAGE

Is also one of the proximate elements of vegetables. It is found in the roots, stems, leaves and seeds of many plants, in wheat, barley and other grains. It is that in honey, syrups and oils which cause them to be tenacious, sticky andropy in pouring.

ACIDS

Are of many kinds, but they are all characterized by a sharp and cutting sensation when taken in the mouth. It is acid that gives to fruits that gives to fruits, grapes and berries that rich and delicate which we so much admire in eating them. It is the acid, tempered so delicately by nature's own hand with the sugar of honey, which gives to it that peculiar richness and delicate aroma which is so delightful to the taste. Thus we see that every element of honey is found in the vegetables and the peculiar flavor and delicacy of different grades of honey is owing to the different degrees of acidity and delicacy with which nature has tempered it. We regard honey as a natural product; a gift from nature's own hand, and not a manufactured article by the bees.

AMONG THE BEE-KEEPERS.

On the 13th inst., in company with Mr. W. J. Andrews, we visited the apiary of our friend M. G. Grigsby of Giles. We remained over night, sharing the hospitalities of the company, and enjoying that sociability so characteristic among bee men.

Friend G. is a live bee man, intelligent and devoted. Would be a light in the cause, could he be induced to appear in the journals. His apiary consists of about sixty colonies of bees in good condition; his motto being strong stocks

rather than numbers. He uses the Langstroth hive, all of one pattern, and nicely painted, which presents a nice appearance.

Friend G. has recently received two imported queens from Dadant & Son; one light enough, the other very dark. Young bees were hatching from the light one. They were without exception. The dark one had not been on hand long enough for her brood to hatch. She is closely assimilated in color to the queens of Kannon and Andrews, of recent notoriety, both of which we have seen. Would have been much pleased to have seen her progeny.

We also visited the apiaries of Dr. Fry and J. B. Bray. The doctor is rather inclined to quit the business, provided he can sell his bees. We noticed he had some fine bees, apparently in good condition.

His apiary is located in the village of Lynville. Bee forage abundant.

Mr. B's apiary is located in the country. He is building up and Italianizing and in conjunction with hive making, is making it pay well.

TWO QUEENS IN ONE HIVE.

As to friend Argo's two queens in one hive, we will say that too many similar occurrences have been penned by practical bee men. Had we never witnessed the same thing, for us to undertake to explain away one of the royal occupants. Although of rare occurrence and contrary to the instinct governing their nature yet exceptional cases do occur.

Less than a week since, we had occasion to remove the bees from one hive to the other, and on lifting the combs, we observed two queens, both evidently fertile.

In manipulating one of our hives in early spring, we discovered two queens on the same comb. We watched them for

some time and saw one crawl directly across the other, neither of which noticed the presence of the other more than one worker would another. Our conclusion was that the enmity and deadly hatred said to exist between queens is the general rule; their non-combativeness the exception.

Sorry friend A's business is so pressing as to prevent his contributions to our Southern Journal. His articles are very acceptable and we would like for him to write often.

To conclude this article, we ask our friends who have an occasion to refer to us or in addressing us, to leave off that titular prefix Dr. It does not belong to our name and we are too plain a man to appreciate it.

Culcocka, Tenn., Aug. 31st, 1876.

For the Bee World.

Fragments.

G. W. CHIPLEY.

MR. EDITOR:—Your correspondent from this section (friend Harris) don't exactly keep you posted. "*Spur*" him up if possible; I always like to hear from him. He can make a good contributor to your valuable BEE WORLD, if you will "*SPUR*" him occasionally. I have 22 hives of "*honey-BUGS*," though I don't use no "*double back-action*" hive, something superior I think. My "*bugs*" take too much leisure, I fear they will be like

"The hopper-grass gay, sang the summer away
And found herself poor, at the winters first roar."

Seasons are very poor, it is so dry my bees lie out in front of the hives and do nothing. So when I go among them it is profitable to be armed with one veil anyhow. When I wear thin clothes the the second one would do good, provided it was put in the location where

"the tailor fixed the soldier's breast-plate." That barrel of honey. Right friend Montgomery give it to Mc. & Co. Glad to have so much interest manifested. "Let no guilty man escape." Success to you friend Moon for your gentle rays on beeology.

Bibb, Co., Ga., Sept. 4th, 1876.

For the Bee World.

Negative and Affirmative Bee-Keepers.

J. S. DEVITTE.

Written for the Premium.

ED. BEE WORLD:—I will say a few words concerning the above mentioned bee-keeper's. The negative bee-keeper is one who, when he first reads a treaty, or essay on bee-keeping, does not believe one word of it; and has to be convinced by the success of a neighbor. Just then the scales fall from his eyes and he is an easy subject for some patent humbug; he is apt to know more than the balance of mankind. He goes into bee keeping to get rich. As soon as he can make out his account and present it to his bees, which consists of all the weak stocks in the country that he could get hold of at excited prices, transferred into the movable frames, in a bungling way, hives and frames which are too large or too small; and have been needing room to work in (either in boxes or the home) for three months, or their old and exhausted queen should have been superceeded early in the season and a young prolific one given them

He is generally very hard on fogies, and is so very busy that he can't attend to his bees as he should, but will sit on the fence for hours and make calculations how rich he is, and how many stands he can make out of a pint of bees. He knows exactly where a brother bee-keeper ruined his apiary in the spring

or winter by having too many young bees in the fall, and too many old ones in the spring; he knows that bees are an extra freak of nature; and he can beat a life insurance agent explaining that it only requires the queen to produce drones, and both queen and drones to produce workers.

He concludes he can make money by raising and selling queens, so at it he goes on a large scale dividing up his bees into nucleus hives to facilitate that business and just as he is under good headway he sees a chance to sell a few pounds of honey, so he gives up the queen business, and goes for comb honey, he places on each nucleus, honey boxes to hold fifty or one hundred pounds of comb honey, and that don't pan, now he's in for extracted honey and each nucleus starves. By this time he believes that beedom is doomed unless he is given a large salary to superintend and plan out for the fraternity generally. The few queens that he has sold for light Italians are dark natives and he is scolding his customers because they do not like the dark ones best, as they are just as good, he knows that he would have made money out of the darned thing if he had not lived in a bad honey locality and he is finally convinced that there is something in good and bad luck.

The affirmative bee-keeper is to the reverse of the negative, when he receives an essay on the science of bee culture, he cautiously applies each theory to the branches of his business, and demonstrates it to his own satisfaction. No patented humbug can be imposed upon him, for he rashly goes into nothing, but takes the advice of older bee-keepers, that is so explicitly given in the BEE WORLD and in many other Journals, he knows that to be humbugged is

his own fault, if he sees a new invention and is not satisfied with it, he makes inquiry immediately of some one that has tested it if it should be entirely new he tests it himself and gives the results to the fraternity. He does not expect any profit from his apiary without first giving value received. He sees that his large swarms have room to work, and that his weak ones have not too much room, he has his queens, hives honey boxes, section boxes and frames always ready, and never delays for tomorrow what should be done to-day. He sets apart a certain No. of stands to meet his demands for queen raising, and increase of stocks; he makes the same arrangements for comb and extracted honey. knowing if he fails in one he will succeed in the other.

He puts his honey up in the most tasty and attractive shape, and sees that his queens come up to promises. He believes that bees are not an extra freak of nature, but are governed by certain laws of nature. And looks on some of the mistified habits of the bee with the hope that they will yet be plain by some affirmative bee-keepers. He never allows his bees to lie idle around his hives but entices them to his empty frames or boxes avoiding robbing and starvation. He makes the business a pleasure and profit; he never thinks about luck to turn something in his favor, but goes to work and secures the anticipated prize.

Taylorville Ga.

For the Bee World.

How I Manage Bees, No. 11—Wintering.

REV. M. MAHIN, D. D.

Wintering is the great difficulty in the way of successful bee keeping in the North. In the South, where the win-

ters are mild, and the bees can fly out every few days, the case is very different; and if they have winter stores, and a hive that will protect them from the rain, they will come through the winter in good condition.

Many of the most scientific and successful apiaries in the country have given special attention to winter management, and many plans have been suggested and tried, and many of them have been found unreliable. I have no doubt but that the best plan would be to winter in a cellar or repository *if we could secure the right temperature, and keep the hives dry.* But these conditions are not easily secured, and in their absence the bees are better on their summer stands. I have observed that bees wintered in a cellar, or in a frost proof repository, are more likely to dwindle away and perish in the spring than those wintered out of doors. I am not able to account for it, but I am satisfied that it is true.

Since I have kept bees I have had some rather costly experience. One winter I saved only four stocks out of thirty-five. That was the heaviest loss I ever sustained. Three winters I have wintered all my stocks losing none. As I have had my eyes open most of the time, and have endeavored to ascertain the bearing of all the facts connected with success and failure, I think I am able to give some advice which will help the novices in the bee-keeping fraternity to avoid very serious losses.

Of course the first thing to be looked after is a sufficient supply of honey to last the swarm until the flower bloom in the spring. A little too much is better than not enough, though it is easy to feed in the spring, after the weather is warm enough for the bees to fly occasionally. Feeding in long continued

cold weather is liable to produce disease. In this latitude a colony ought to have from twenty-five to thirty lbs. and should be looked after early in the spring, to see that the supply does not fail.

Another very important thing is winter passages through *all* the combs. This matter cannot be emphasized too strongly. Passages *over* the combs will not meet the case in long continued cold weather.

I have known whole swarms to starve to death with plenty of honey in the hive. They had eaten all within their reach, while there was plenty separated from them only by the thin partition between the ends of the cells of the comb. During warm days in winter the cluster of bees spreads out toward the sides of the hive, and when the weather turns cold, the cluster contracts.

Suppose we have a day or two of warm weather—warm enough for the bees to fly, and suppose that the frames of the hive are filled with comb from top to bottom, and from front to rear, without an opening through which a bee can pass. The bees are scattered more or less through the hive. Now let the mercury fall, as it often does in a few hours, to ten or even to twenty degrees below zero. what will become of them?

They must get together in a compact mass, or they must freeze to death. But how can they get together?

Those between the outer combs must go over or under the combs to reach the cluster, and before they can accomplish the journey very many of them will perish. And the same thing will be repeated over and over during the winter. What a wonder that by spring they are reduced to a mere handful, or perish altogether?

If there are passages through the

combs, the cluster will be able to expand or contract as the weather may require, and little or no loss will occur. A hole half an inch or less in diameter will be sufficient. It can be conveniently cut with a small bladed knife. The number and position of the passages should be determined by the size and shape of the frame.

Much has been written concerning upward ventilation in winter. Some have advocated it strongly, and others have strenuously opposed it. I have my opinions in regard to it, and I have reasons for that opinion. Bees must have air in winter. To maintain the requisite heat the oxygen of the atmosphere must combine with the carbon in their food, and consequently there must be a constant supply of fresh air in the hive. At a temperature that requires but little animal heat, but little food is taken, and the bees remain in a semi-torpid condition. In that condition but little air is needed. But as the cold increases the bees become more active. The consumption of food is greatly increased, and more oxygen is demanded. In moderately cold weather, when the temperature is but little below 32° bees are quite inactive; and are not easily aroused, but when the temperature falls below zero there is a constant hum in the hive.

It is a well known fact that the combination of oxygen and hydrogen in the breathing apparatus of any living thing produces water; and one thing to be guarded against is the accumulation of moisture in the hive.

In the early part of Nov. 1873, I noticed that the bees of some of my stocks were dying, and I began to anticipate a serious loss during the winter. I opened the hive that seemed to be most affected, and found the whole interior drip-

ping wet. The hive was so tight that there was not a particle of ventilation anywhere but at the entrance. I got a piece of old rag carpet, and folded it so that it was about six inches in thickness and laid it on the frames. I left the honey board off, and put on the cap, which had inch-holes, covered with wire cloth, in the gables. A few days afterward I examined the hive, and found it dry, and the bees apparently healthy.

I had twenty hives, and I fixed them all the same way, and they all wintered and "springed" well. The winter was a very mild one.

For a severe winter I think the following plan better:

Leave the honey board on, and have two or three inch holes in it covered with wire cloth, and then fill the cap with rags, straw, leaves, hay or anything else that will allow the air to pass through very slowly.

There must be ventilation above the absorbing material, or it will become wet, and be an injury rather than a benefit. The entrance should be contracted to about half an inch, and kept free from snow and ice.

Prepared as above described I wintered thirty-seven stocks last winter, and have them all to-day, having lost none during winter or spring.

I have great confidence that if these directions are carefully followed, bees can be wintered as certainly and as safely as any other stock.

Some writers recommend shading the hives during winter. My observation has convinced me that the more sunshine the hives have the better. In the bad winters those stocks have wintered best which were exposed to the sun all day, and faced the South.

Healthy bees will not leave the hive

when it is too cold for them to return, though the sun may shine full on the entrance; and the unhealthy may as well die out of the hive as in it, for die they will somewhere.

Newcastle, Ind., Sept. 7th. 1876.

Weather Notes for August, 1876.

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

WM. J. ANDREWS.

Day	Ther.	Weather.	Wind.
1	64	Clear; rain in evening	North
2	64	"	North
3	65	"	S-E
4	70	"	South
5	70	Cloudy	S-E
6	76	" rain at night	S-E
7	70	Clear	S-E
8	70	Clear; rain in evening	S-W
9	70	Cloudy	South
10	76	"	S-E
11	70	Raining.	S-E
12	72	" re'e intro'd Dad't qu n	S-E
13	72	Cloudy	South
14	72	Clear	S-W
15	76	" rain at noon	"
16	76	"	N-W
17	96	Clear; rain in evening	South
18	72	"	West
19	75	"	West
20	76	"	N-west
21	72	"	N-E
22	76	" rain at noon	"
23	80	"	South
24	74	"	N-E
25	78	" rain in even'g	N-W
26	68	"	North
27	86	"	N-E
28	63	"	North
29	65	"	"
30	80	"	S-W
31	75	"	West

Columbia, Tenn., August, 1876.

For the Bee World.

My Experience with Imported Queens.

R. M. ARGO.

MR. EDITOR:—As there is now considerable discussion in the bee journals on the merits of imported queens. I will give my experience in that line, though it may be very limited. I have

imported but few from Italy and among the number only one that I considered pure, though very dark, as in fact were all I ever imported. I have never had one to breed perfectly bright queens until the fourth generation.

The first imported queen I ever saw was from Dadant and in the yard of H. Nesbit. She was very bright in comparison to all I ever saw since. Her progeny were finely and beautifully marked with the three yellow bands, but were very cross; at least crosser than nearly all other stands in his yard. This was April 25th, and I brought a card of comb with first laid eggs along with me, in a small box, putting in about a tea-cup full of bees to protect them, from which I succeeded in rearing four queens, but these must have mated wrong—at least their progeny was hybrid.

My first and second importations direct from Italy proved a failure, the queens died introducing. They were but very little, if any, brighter than common black queens. The first one I ever succeeded in introducing. I commenced rearing from her as soon as she began to lay, fearing the bees might remove her; of course, taking it for granted she was pure, because she was direct from Italy. When the young queens began to hatch, some were as dark as black queens and some brighter than the mother. But; lo and behold! the workers also began to hatch, some with one band, some with two, about one in a hundred with three bands. Some with the band so narrow as to hardly be seen with the naked eye. Several of the queens had crawled out of the cells down into full colonies. I hated to take off this queens head at once, but I never sent to Italy for Hybrids. Now will friend Dadant say if I had put

them on a window I would have seen the three yellow bands. Well I want bees that I can see the three yellow bands, at any and all times. This queen cost me considerable trouble, as I had to re-queen all the stands I had queened from her before I discovered she was a hybrid.

His case was by no means an uncommon one, similar cases have often taken place in the yards of Dr. Hamlin, Nesbit, Bohrer and others.

On hearing that a friend of mine was about to receive an imported queen, I wrote to him to send me a batch of eggs in a small box, with bees sufficient to protect them. He sent a piece of new comb 4x6 inches square, from which I reared eight fine queens, nearly all of which were hatched from the cell into fullstands, and just about the time they hatched the workers began to hatch "*HYBREDS*." I wrote to him immediately and received a prompt answer, "My imported queen is a hybrid." Thus I again had my requeening to do over again, but determined to never be fooled again, as I would never again rear queens from any imported one till I had tested her by her progeny.

In the meantime I had got several reared from imported mothers, from different breeders and had one imported, one in my yard two and a half years old got of another breeder.

My next two direct from Italy, one proved pure, from which I am still breeding some of her best stocks. I got a German queen of Dr. Hamlin and one of Langstroth reared from an imported, both good and prolific, though both dark, but not near so dark as the imported. I have never had one direct from Dadant, but I got several from others said to be direct from his yard. But of all I ever got were said to be

reared direct from imported mothers.

Those from J. P. H. Brown, Augusta Ga., are the brightest I ever saw, and I have got several such from him. I would advise breeders to buy their imported of Brown & Dadant, and not try to import direct from Italy, thus incurring such great loss and expense, besides they will very often get a lot of hybrids no better than those whose heads many breeders pinch off every season. You can hold these men responsible for hybrids, but you cannot hold those across the big waters responsible.

I will here relate a case, how I was once humbugged, (with-holding names) which bothered and chagrined me so much that I did not know what to do for 15 months.

A gentleman (if you call him that) who was in the business a few years ago proposed to exchange queens with me for a cross. He described a stand of pure Italians in his yard of extraordinary prolificness, and getting one third more honey than any other stand.— "They are pure Italians," says he, "but so dark you can hardly tell them from black bees. Yet they are an extraordinary bee." His description was so flourishing that I consented to make the exchange out of curiosity. I sent my queen and in due time received a little coal black queen with about twenty workers. Just as he said I could see no difference in the queen nor workers from common bees. I introduced her to the largest stand in my yard, this was only to test her *extra* prolificness. And strange to say she did come up extra prolific the next spring. The bees had the gentle habits of the Italians, not running down to the bottom of the frame like the black bees invariably do when you lift out a frame. I

could see no difference in their habits and that of the Italians; nor could I see the least difference between their color and that of black bees.

I allowed the queen to live from the last of June to the middle of September the following year, for the main reason I could not tell for certain whether they were real common bees, their habits being more like the Italians than any common bees I ever saw. I took care to allow them to raise no drones; this was considerable trouble to do with a hive so densely crowded with bees. I had never seen the queen from the day I introduced her, to the day I killed her. I would have killed her three months' earlier, could I only have found her.

It was impossible to find her so small as she was in such a dense crowd of bees. I made all the bees run on a white sheet three times and failed to find her. She was found laying at the entrance dead, about sunset the last evening I had hunted for her in this way.

After finding her I wrote to a friend that the bees got so tired defending her that they had given her up to get rid of my trouble.

I thought a very slick game had been played off on me; so slick that I laughed myself out of the notion of ever writing to the party about it.

I believe to this day that they were different from common bees in disposition, though not in color, at least I could never discern that, I cannot say I paid dear for my curiosity, though I believe I lost at least about ten dollars worth of time fooling with them.

Lowell, Ky., Sept. 4.

Subscribe for the BEE WORLD; it is the best bee Journal published in America.

For the Bee World.

Cur Bees.

J. M. HATCHET.

MR. EDITOR.—Sept. No. BEE WORLD came promptly to hand, which I am ever anxious to receive and to read its valuable contents.

A lady friend and myself formed a club of two and availed ourselves of the benefit of saving 75 cts. in taking the "American Bee Journal" and BEE WORLD.

I notice in the BEE WORLD a desire you expressed that those interested in bees should give their experience for the benefit of others. For a number of years I have felt an interest and have manifested that interest in bees, on several occasions in buying a few hives in the old box gums, but being ignorant of the habits and nature of the little creatures, in a short time I invariably lost seed. I knew and felt my ignorance but did not know where to apply for light. I did not know that there were such periodicals as bee journals, neither standard works on application, until last year. Immediately I became a subscriber and have been amply repaid. True, not in the yield of honey as yet, but an increased interest in the beautiful pets, some acquisition of knowledge regarding their habits, etc. And I have been able to increase my stocks to some extent this year.

I bought 3 or 4 hives, young swarms, last year, late in the season their supplies were insufficient to carry them through the winter, resorted to feeding, carried two through the winter safe. Made several more purchases this year, two or three blacks, together with one nucleus hive, Italians from my lady friend. This number of hives I increased to 12 by artificial swarming—one

natural swarm.

This being an unprecedentedly poor honey year, I found that three of my stocks had become quite weak when I united them, leaving me ten pretty good colonies—all Italians save two, having in the mean time Italianized all except two colonies, one of which I have not attempted. Have two hybrids. All except one in the Langstroth hive.

I sowed one third of an acre of buckwheat in July, when in bloom the bees were busy on the blooms every morning. Concluded to test its honey producing value, by weighing on two successive days 3 hives, the result was neither gain nor decrease in weight. So I suppose they were just making a living. It was too wet in the spring and too dry in the summer, neither has there been any honey dew. Hope next year will give better results.

West Point, Ga.

Honey-Bees and Music.

It has often been asserted that insects do not hear, upon no better foundation than that entomologists have been somewhat at loss to find organs which correspond to ears in other and larger animals. The following from the London News, has a direct bearing upon the subject and seems to point to an affirmative answer to the question:

The question whether bees have the power of hearing is a mooted point among naturalists. Sir John Lubbock has tried experiments with his bees in order to elucidate the matter. Thus he has played the violin close to his bees, he has tried a dog whistle, a shrill pipe, a tuning fork, and shouting, but no noise seemed to disturb them in the least. Nevertheless, a curious occurrence took place a few days since at Windsor.

Col. Stewart, commanding officer Second Life Guards, reports that a few days since, when the regiment was returning down the Long Walk from a field day, a swarm of bees, attracted by the music, followed the regiment into barracks, flying about over the heads of the band. On arriving at the barrack-yard the band formed up to play the regiment into barracks; the bees followed their example, formed up also and settled on a branch of a tree over the heads of the bandsmen. They were at once taken prisoners by the corporal of the guard, and are now hived in the barrack-yard. The distance over which the bees followed the band was more than a mile. We have heard of spelling bees, but these are musical bees with a vengeance. It is a common practice in the country to collect bees by means of rattling a warming pan with a piece of iron, or shaking a stone in a tin kettle, and the idea that bees will follow sounds is as old as Virgil.—*Rural New Yorker.*

For the Bee World,

Queen Cells.

H. ALLEY.

We wrote Mr. W. J. Andrews that we could cause a full stock of bees to make as many cells as we divined and from the eggs we gave them.

Friend A. desires me to make public the same. I cannot do so at present. This process was the result of several experiments and I have devoted so much time to experiments with bees that I do not feel like letting the people take the advantage of them just yet.

I can cause a full stock of black bees to have just as many queen cells as I think that they should and raise good queens. My process is not like that given in a certain bee-journal and by a

man who pretends to know everything about bees. Some of those fellows who pretend to know so much, I hope will know more one of these days, and then they will be better fitted to run bee-journals.

At some future time I will make public my way of raising queens in full colonies.

Bees have done poorly here in New England.

While the weather has been too wet in some places, here it was very dry. And white clover, our main dependence in June for honey, dried up as fast as it bloomed. Our bees have been storing honey since August came in, an unheard of thing before, here in Essex County.

Many of my hives which were short of stores, now have a plenty and surplus boxes have been filled with beautiful honey, as good in color and quality as white clover honey.

We are having a large sale for queens and that is the general "complaint" with all breeders. Most bee-keepers can afford to introduce young queens every season at the price they now sell for.

Young queens, and not old ones for profit.

Every number of the BEE WORLD seems better than the last one.

Wauham, Mass., Aug. 21st.

—o—

For the Bee World.

Notes from South Carolina.

J. F. BOLTON.

MR. EDITOR, BEE WORLD.—To exchange a few ideas, and to give you a brief notice of our honey season in this section; I will say that it has been the best of six years of my experience. I have no extraordinary amount to re-

port from one hive, but will say that my sales book, I have a net profit of 37 per cent. on the first half of the year, that is to July 1st.

As R. R. in July No. intimates that in order to have a good report favorably received among bee-keepers that only half must be told. I propose to tell all but half at a time, or for half the year. What that 37 per cent. may climb to by the end of the honey season, may make some of those bee-keepers in more favorable localities open their eyes, and I promise to give it if it is not too fabulous to be believed when the time arrives. We have neither clover or buckwheat. Our Bees work entirely upon the natural growth except cotton, and the common field pea affords a very good supply.

I have thirty-six hives, prevent nearly all natural swarming.

Sell honey at 25 cts. per lb. both comb and extracted. I find that a good article will readily command 25 cts. per lb.

The trade is entirely local and I believe it will be years before the bee-keeper's of this section can supply the demand.

I use the buckeye and the American hive, not because I think it moth proof, but simply because I thought so years ago and paid well for thinking.

I have derived great benefit by reading the BEE WORLD, may success attend it.

Bennettsville, S. C.

—o—

50-100-200 Queens,

—

Can be raised in a single colony at one time and all from eggs given them.

We published to the world; more than thirty years ago, this method of raising large numbers of queens at a single

time, and have practiced it ever since with perfect success.

Many are asking for light upon the subject, and for those only, we repeat it, that all may know how it is done.

To raise a large number of queens, select one of the strongest and most prolific swarms you have. One that is full of both bees and brood. Go to your swarm early in the morning and take out the queen, it will be but a few minutes before they discover their loss. Let them remain quiet until about four o'clock in the afternoon, by this time they will be thinking about raising a mother. Now is the time to supply them with such eggs as you desire to raise. For Italianizing take a frame of comb from your best and one that has new comb if possible and filled with eggs or larvæ, not more than two or three days old at the farthest. Cut your pieces of comb from this frame containing eggs or larvæ, one inch wide by three and a half inches long, cut the number you wish, if you desire a large number, you can be governed by the following. The bees will rear from five to ten queens from the piece of comb described, you will be governed by the number you want or can take care of. You are now ready to commence work. Go to the hive that you have taken the queen from, take out a frame containing eggs or brood. Cut out of this comb pieces two inches wide and three inches long. The piece of comb now to be inserted for queens is half inch longer than the place you have prepared to put it into to.

Cut a small shoulder near the top and gently put the nursery in with cells downward, leaving space one inch underneath of the comb to allow the bees to extend their queen cells down, you can put into each frame six of these

nurseries, and you may calculate on six queens to each nursery, you have now thirty-six queens in one frame, they will often excell this.

You can fill every frame in an ordinary hive and meet with the same results. (that is six nurseries to the frame) Suppose you have only eight frames to your hive, and six nurseries to the frame, you see that you get 288 queens to the hive. And a very strong swarm will even excell this. Strange as it may appear, some of these queens are so close to each other they cannot be separated with safety, but you can rely upon 200 or more by strictly carrying out this process.

We have had this season on two frames only, with six nurseries to the frame. Ninety-six queens, thirteen of these were made fast to each other and could not be separated, but it gave eighty-three fine full developed queens. To obtain such a large quantity the process must be done when honey is abundant. At such times bees work with great vigor. Queens to be first quality, must receive plenty of food.

We have raised large numbers of queens in nurseries as described and never knew the bees to rear a queen only from the eggs given them, one may ask why not raise from their own eggs as well as from those given them. In the first place, we only give them about eight hours to reflect upon their loss. In the second place we put their eggs in the position easy for them to work. In reversing the cells they choose them invariably, as it is but little trouble for them to cut away and extend the cell the proper length.

In placing combs in this position and through the hive and it being a very strong colony, and their great anxiety to replace their loss, they seem to

take hold with unusual energy, not seemingly to realize what they are doing, if they did they would only raise a very few, and every cell that is started will be finished if the flow of honey keeps up.

Now friend Ally come to the front, and if you have a cheaper and a more easy method of rearing queens, give it to the world, let them be benefitted. Our method was obtained and published when we were a boy. We have practiced it ever since, and know where-off we speak.

To some it may appear to be almost unreasonable, but not to those who know the nature of that little insect called the honey bee.—ED.

Our Last Controversy.

CH. DADANT & SON.

In order to answer to Mr. Getchell, we wrote to Mr. Root, of the Gleanings, to get the letter of Mr. Getchell, under the date of October 14th, 1875. Mr. Root answered:

"It will be quite difficult to find the letter; but if you insist we will make the search. If you will allow us to advise you, we would say let the matter stop, for nobody will be benefitted by such a controversy."

We accept the advice and leave to Getchell the battle field.

Cyprian Bees.

CH. DADANT & SON.

In the July No. of the BEE WORLD we said we were expecting bees from several countries in Europe; these bees have not yet arrived. Yet they were ordered last May, and we have sent several letters to our correspondent about them. As it is late we are not

sure of having them at the Centennial in October.

We have received several letters about these queens; as soon as they will be on hand, we will give some description of them, and of their bees, when some will be hatched.

For the Bee World.
Gillisipie's Patent.

J. F. MONTGOMERY.

FRIEND MOON:—To let your readers know exactly what the "Common Sense bee hive" papers claim, I will give it in full, as taken from the Patent office report of 1870.

"No. 98,761. Bee Hive. Joseph Gould, Grinnell, Iowa.

Claim—1. The angular metallic stripes A and pins \perp , in combination with the frames I substantially as set forth.

2nd. The combination of the rabbeted sections and parts A B C D, frames I, pins \perp and angular plates A, all as set forth."

Now if any man can see two story in the above, he has better eyes than your humble servant.

In my article, Aug. No. of the BEE WORLD, I misinformed you as to the amount sued for.

The whole sum if \$10,000, for infringement and for the publication of the article in the Fayetteville Observer, warning bee-keeper's not to pay him for using two story hives.

Let me tell you and your readers what Mr. Gillisipie swore in order to get out his papers.

He swore that two men in Huntsville, Ala. and another in Courtland offered him \$1,600 for the right of his hive in the Counties of Madison, Jackson, Lawrence and Winston, State of Ala. In

his affidavit he gave the names of the three men. After my return from Nashville I went down to Huntsville to see if Mr. Gillispie swore the truth. Both the men in Huntsville told me that they never offered him a cent in their lives and will swear to it in any court. I hav'nt seen the gentleman in Courtland, but have no idea he ever offered him anything.

Of course I will have their depositions at the trial. And after he gets through with me. I will show him that our State laws will not tolerate **PERJURY.**

I will also be able to prove by the affidavits of a sufficient number of bee-keepers, that two story hives were in use long before Mr. Gillispie ever thought of one.

And when our trial is through with he will wish he had never seen or heard of me.

Would be glad to hear from any of your readers who used two story hives previous to 1870.

Lincoln, Tenn.. Aug. 22nd, 1876.

—o—
For the Bee World,
National Convention.

J. H. NELLIS.

MR. EDITOR:—As the time is fast approaching and as many inquiries are made, we will again give notice that the special show of honey and wax at the great International Exhibition of Philadelphia, will commence Oct. 23d and close Nov. 1st, 1876.

Entree blanks can be procured of Capt. Burnet Landreth, Chief of Bureau of Agriculture, or of the undersigned.

In addition to the inducements offered by the Centennial Commission, the North-Eastern Bee-Keepers Associa-

tion "offers \$35.00 for the best and most meritorious display of comb and extracted honey and wax. Conditions as follows. The honey and wax must be of fine quality, and put up in elegant packages, such as are most likely to find a ready sale at high prices. *Other things being equal*, the larger the display, the greater the merit."

The appointment of judges on this prize is retained by the Centennial Commission, the award being subject to the foregoing regulations.

The Association offers \$25.00 for the best and most practical essay on "How to keep bees successfully during winter and spring."

These essays should not treat upon the physiology of the bee, except so far as is necessary to explain instincts and management.

This is suggested with a view to making them brief. With bee-keepers the ultimate idea of *success*, is the attainment of pecuniary reward, and in deciding upon the merits of the essays, the Judges will keep this idea prominent.

Arrangements are being perfected to have a committee of three from different parts of the United States, to decide upon the best essay.

We certainly hope a lively interest will be taken in the matter of display so that American bee-keepers shall get the credit due them for the rapid progress they have made.

We have written the officers of the National Bee-Keepers' Association for information as to their operations. The President informs us that his health is too feeble to make any arrangements and the Secretary had supposed the association nearly or altogether dead.

We are sorry to hear of the want of energy that has characterized the oper-

ations of that body of late.

Upon this occasion, this attendance of Bee-Keepers should be the largest ever seen in this country.

The varied and magnificent display at the Exhibition; the show of Apiarian apparatus and special show of honey; together with the satisfaction obtained from a fraternal shaking of hands and mutual interchange of ideas, of those long acquainted through printed mediums, should be ample inducement to make a long trip to this meeting.

The President writes that he thinks the change in time advisable.

In accordance with the arrangements and this opinion, we announce that the National Bee-Keepers Association, will meet at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 25th, 1876.

Bee-Keepers will please report themselves at the department devoted to the display of honey, at 10 o'clock A. M. After temporary organization, the association will adjourn to some convenient, suitable place, for the use of which, arrangements will be made.

We hope the special inducements offered for this meeting, will be appreciated by bee-keepers generally, and we anticipate a large gathering—one suited to display the importance of our industry in this Centennial year of American Independence.

J. H. NELLIS,

Sec. Centennial Committee of the N. E. Bee-Keeper's Association.

Send in your communications as early as possible.

Write your experience for the benefit of others.

Subscribe for the BEE WORLD. \$2.00.



Ladies Department.

For the Bee World.

Sundries from Sunny Side Southern Miss.--
Comb Honey, Pollen and Propolis.

ANNIE SAUNDERS.

I will not take up your time by dwelling on the beauties of honey comb, which we all can see and appreciate, but would speak of some thoughts connected with it, which may be new to some of you.

In giving bees the black comb, I have never seen them commence the white comb abruptly on it, but always shade it off gradually to the snowy white, how strange! In the pitchy darkness of their hives.

You can have a very beautiful view of the basis of the cells, by separating the two sides of a small piece of old brood comb. Lay it in the sunshine or on the top of a warm stove and watch it till it softens enough to be parted; proceed carefully as you would in splitting the inner from the outer side of a rose petal. Any one having any taste or curiosity will be amply repaid for the time and trouble required.

Mr. Muth kindly sent me some of the beautiful white comb foundations. I am delighted with them, but am hoping for something yet to come in which the bees will store honey and of which we can take care, when not in use, without being to stand guard constantly to keep

away the moths. Perhaps glass would answer, or paper, both are prepared so wonderfully now. I wish I could try it. If anything could be found which would satisfy the bees *and not satisfy the moths*, it would lessen the labors and increase the profits of Southern beekeepers at least, wonderfully. Then there might be no need for frames and no trouble with propolis—visions you think only dreams, but they are not half so mild or improbable as many others apprehend once which are now well known realities. I had induced two young gentlemen to promise to undertake to make artificial honey combs, before I knew any one was attempting it.

When my bees are transferred I laid the old broken up hives in the sunshine and the bees appropriated every particle of the wax and profited. Often since I have seen them carry it home when left where it could soften so that they could manage it.

The differences in honey are as various as the flowers from which it is gathered, that is if enough from each variety were gathered to give its distinguishing color flavor and general character. Several times my bees have gathered one kind of honey, and the rest, at the same time, are entirely different kind. Two or three times, when extracting two varieties thus, I have noticed that they did not mix, but one would settle and the other rise; and in one instance, each held to its place as resolutely as oil and water would have done. Strange to say this difference in specific gravity, was not indicated by any apparent difference in consistency in that particular case. We all know how long it takes the nectar of some flowers to change to honey, while that from others is almost honey when gathered,

my poplar honey last year, for instance, the bees commenced capping it generally the same day. On the other hand, I extracted a few gallons of a kind, which, though nearly all capped from top to bottom, was the thickest honey I ever saw, and fermented as badly as molasses, or some was fermented in the cells under the cappings.

I have never seen any of the bitter honey—hope I never will have any of it—do not see the bitter weed, have none, and have not tasted any bitter milk for sixteen or eighteen years—I think the helianthus has taken its place entirely on our old tramped grounds. Some of the honey I have extracted this year is entirely different from any I have had heretofore. One variety is a deep purple, quite nice. A very little was deep black, but of superb flavor, so every one said who tried it.

Most of us think honey nice to eat, and have an idea it is good for coughs and colds, but few know how valuable it is in imparting strength and health to the weak. A distinguished physician told me of this, and I have since been convinced of the truth of it by my own observation—especially in the case of my sister's family, until honey became a common article of food on her table there was never a year without serious sickness, generally a good deal of it. Since the advent of honey there has been only one solitary case of sickness—she herself was dangerously ill last winter from a powerful nervous shock and great exposure to cold at the same time. Whenever cod liver oil is indicated for honey, it is cheaper and pleasanter to take, besides, for troubles of the lungs and kindred organs, equal quantities of honey, linseed oil and rum, will be found excellent. A druggist here thinks the linseed oil is put in

just to prevent the patient from taking too much.

In 1873 my bees gathered the most beautiful propolis, and the ugliest pollen imaginable. The propolis looked exactly like cornclians, it was generally in round lumps about the size of buck-shot, though sometimes in lines, but it was never abundant like the ordinary propolis of the hive. I have not seen a trace of it since, and can not imagine from what they got it. That year the propolis generally was of delightful fragrance, and I think gathered principally from the buds of the sweet gum, (liquidamber.) I several times found parts of those buds inside the hives. This year it is almost entirely from the sap or gum itself, last year it was largely from the pine, and of course not so nice. I think bee hunters will find burning or melting propolis will draw the bees more quickly even than honey.

The ugly pollen alluded to above, was the color of dirt or ashes, though, there was some deep orange, and some pale yellow, each was stores in a stratum, as it were to itself, but last year the bees seemed to try to get the different shades about as much as they could. Besides the usual shades of yellow and the ash color, they had blue, green, red, purple, brown and different shades of some of them, and the effect was really fine, though you may not think so from any account. The pollen, nearly all, this year, has been one uniform shade of yellow. I often taste the different kinds, and find some bitter, some sour and some sweet, I suppose they get tired of the same kind of bread all the time.

I wonder how they manage to drop such quantities as they do sometimes. My best stock last spring *one morning* dropped a heaping table-spoonful. There

was a little slope which caused it to roll into one pile. I have never seen anything like that before or since. Corn had just commenced tasseling and I suppose they were in such a hurry, flurry, that they ran over each other and so dislodged it. I had no idea how much pollen they eat until I tried starting two colonies with maturing brood and only 25 bees to one and 30 to the other. I gave them plenty of stores as I thought, and all went merry for awhile. But lo! directly it was not so merry, and on inspection I found that the pollen which I had expected would last them till they could provide for themselves had all been consumed. On giving them a fresh supply everything was right again.

More than half of my letter which came out in the August BEE-WORLD was a private one to the editor. I am in the habit of writing to them on the reverse side of the sheet on which I write my "Sundries" and cannot think how it came to be printed this time, unless a stranger was managing. I never thought of putting anything unconnected with bees into a bee-journal, or flattered myself that all the world was interested in my private affairs.

August 17th, 1876.

Notes and Querries.

CONDUCTED

WM. J. ANDREWS.

MR. W. J. ANDREWS, Dear Sir: I see in the August number of the BEE WORLD, in your answer to an inquiry concerning the so call Melino Bees, that you propose sending Queen one to any one wishing them for sufficient only to pay the postage. I would like very much if you can send me one, as I would like to see her. Please find the postage enclosed. Bee season has been good—

working even now, had a large natural swam yesterday, 11th, a thing unknown here.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours, in the interest of bee keeping. I like your articles in the Journal very much

AUGUSTUS M. STEED,

Front Royal, Warren Co. Ga.

FRIEND STEED:—As you will see by reference to page 264, August number of BEE-WORLD I have disposed of the queen you refer to. Several others have made the same request of me that you have. I will reply to you as I have to them, viz: Mr. Dadant has replaced the queen in question by another queen, with whose appearance I am well pleased. As soon as I can rear some queens from her I will forward you one, and I have no doubt you will be well pleased with the Queen I send you.

We had a swarm on the 15th, and another on the 16th. We returned them both to the hives from which they issued, first, however examining for queen cells, but did not find any.

Glad to know that you are pleased with our articles. We hope now that our personal controversy with Mr. Dadant has terminated, that we may be more interesting in the future.

W. J. ANDREWS:—Dear Sir: We notice in the last BEE-WORLD, page 281, that you allude to a queen breeder who affirms that he is able to get any number of queen cells started, just where he may dictate. Will you be so kind us to give us his name and address? We will be much obliged for the favor. With us the season has been good. Bees did finely since apple blossoms. Two weeks ago had some very cold weather, but it is hot now and bees doing well on Buckwheat. Respectfully,

J. H. NELLIS.

Canajoharie, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1876.

FRIEND NELLIS:—We are truly glad to hear from you. You are one of the "Bee-Keepers" in whom we place full faith.

The queen breeder we referred to is Mr. H. Alley, Wenham, Mass.

In conducting this department of the BEE-WORLD we beg the privilege of asking as well as answering questions.

We have a hive containing two virgin queens. They were both hatched in the same hive and in cages. One has been released to the bees, the other still remains in a cage. The one that was released has been among the bees for over a week. Will she become fertile as long as the other is caged in the hive?

W. J. A.

September 11, 1876.

It will make no difference if there is drones in the apiary.—Ed.

About 8 o'clock Sunday morning, September 10th, my little ones raised the cry, "Papa, papa, the bees are swarming!" On entering the yard I found a general commotion among the bees. Looking around among my own hives I could not discover that the swarm issued from any of my hives. They soon settled on the forks of an apple tree. Being a small swarm and having settled in a very inconvenient place to hive them I concluded to leave them to their own "will and pleasure." In about an hour they rose again and settled in the fork of a peach tree, sufficiently low to permit an examination. I soon found the queen. The bees were black and so was the queen. Having killed off all the black queens of my own I was satisfied they did not issue from any of my hives. There was no drones with them, but soon after they settled the second time, quite a number of my Italian drones settled with them. I caught and caged the queen, which was a virgin one, putting with her a beautifully marked drone, and suspended the cage immediately over the cluster, but the bees paid no attention to her. They soon rose again and settled in another place. I suspended the cage containing

the queen near them again but they still took no notice of her, but soon rose again and settled upon the same place they did the second time. Thinking probably they might have another queen I made a close examination but did not find any. I then went to the cage and took it down, and on examination found both her and the drone dead. Now what killed them? Here too I had satisfactory proof that the bees are not controlled in their settlings by the queen, for they went on the wing and settled twice without their queen. They remained at the last place of settling for several hours. How much longer they would have remained I know not. A heavy rain came up and after it was over the bees were all gone.

W. J. A.

September 11, 1876.

The death of your queen may have occurred in several ways. First we have known them to die in less than two hours from starvation; second, we have known them to die in less than five minutes from being exposed to the sun; third, you may have injured her in handling.—Ed.

MR. MOON I send you a new subscriber to-day will send you some more in a few days Please let me know what I can obtain one your choice queens for. I want one of the best.

I have a queen from Dadant, she is a choice queen. Shall get another in ten days. I have received a fine looking queen from A. Benedict but have not tested her yet. I am only a beginner in bee culture. I have 52 colonies of Italians and 130 swarms of blacks bees. I would like to get none but the very best to raise from as I shall Italianize all my black bees next year.

The best queens I have now in my

apiary is six queens that I raised from a queen from your apiary last season.

L. LINDSLY, JR.

Waterloo, La.

I have thirty-two bee hives all painted with upper and lower set of frames all in good condition but not much honey this season. My swarms are very strong and healthy. This is not a first-rate country for bees, except in early spring—

W. L. CALLEN,

Shelby Springs, Ala.

I have extracted, this season, 10,500 pounds of honey, and will take about 2,000 more. Will average a little over one hundred pounds to the hive.

E. C. LARCH.

Ashland, Missouri.

BEES have done very poorly thus far, but they are working some better now on Buckwheat and Aster and Golden Rod. Have nearly three hundred swarms of Italians. Some of the stocks have given 50 pounds of box honey, but the most of them have not filled below yet. The season was too wet and cold in May and the first of June for them to do well.

WM. URIE.

Washington, D. C.

Premium.

MR. A. F. MOON:—Dear Sir: You are authorized to give a pure tested queen, daughter of my imported queen, to the person sending the third largest club for the BEE-WORLD by January 1st, for 1877.

I will send her in May or June direct to the person entitled to receive her.

E. C. L. LARCH.

Ashland, Mo., August 20, 1876.

From the Melino Apiarian.

Boardman says he feeds his bees with a composition of one spoonful of sugar boiled in four spoonful of water to which is slowly added, (stirring always) half a spoonful of wheat flour. It has the appearance of white honey and answers the purpose very well. The above preparation can be increased to pounds, quarts, &c., if large quantities are required.

Melino, Aug., 1876.

Premium.

MR. MOON I will give to the person sending you the fifth largest club, up to January, one of my Albino queens mated with an Italian drone, the queen to be sent in the spring.

D. A. PIKE.

Smithsburg, Md.

Nice Queen.

Received of Mr. A. F. Moon a beautiful Queen. She has been tested in my apiary and gives satisfaction, being very prolific and producing very nice yellow, evenly marked bees and queens. such cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who want nice bees.

E. C. L. LARCH.

Premiums.

Mr. Argo very kindly offers a premium of a pair of Light Brahmas to the person sending us the fourth largest number of subscribers up to January.

ALSO

A premium of a pure tested Italian queen to be sent in April to the person sending us the fifth largest list of subscribers.

Write your name and address plainly, county and State.



MOON'S BEE WORLD.

A. F. MOON & CO.,

ROME, GEORGIA.

OCTOBER, 1876.

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"They encompass me about like bees." Ps. 118, 12,

Bees.

"By times they wait by times survey the skies.

To dodge its threatening rain, or tempest raise."

In all well regulated apiaries the honey extractor is considered an indispensable.

Our German Bee Journal has failed to put in an appearance for two months.

We are frequently asked the question if we believe it policy to make fresh importations of the Italian honey bee, we most certainly do. It invigorates and helps to keep up a higher grade of purity.

THE Soldiers' Monumental Fair Association opens on the 23d of October and continues through the week. The premiums are liberal and varied. No department of industry or pursuit is overlooked. The Fair promises to be a grand success.

Age of the Queens.

There seems to be a query in the minds of the Italians as to the age of the queens. Some say four years; some five and some six, and some go still higher.

We believe the average of queens will not vary far from two years. We have kept them over six years, but it is very seldom that a queen is suffered to live that length of time.

Bee-Keeper' Convention.

Please notice the meeting of the National Bee Keepers' at the Centennial on the 35th of October. Let there be a good turn out.

As cold weather advances the Italian honey bees does not present that brightness in color as in warmer weather,

Examine all the bees in the apiary, see they have a sufficient supply to carry them through the winter. The weak should be fed, if you have strong swarms take from them and give to the weak, if not feed at once or double them up.

Quite a number of new premiums

have been offered for the largest number of subscribers to the BEE WORLD up to the first of January.

Drones from Virgin Queens.

Two months ago all the Drones in this section were destroyed. No honey in the forest and very little in the hives. We had one swarm the queen failed to become fertile. Of course her progeny were all drones. Having plenty of them we concluded to again test the oft repeated experiment to see if possible that such drones was "*Virile*." We raised seventeen queens for the trial, and the result as usual not one of these queens was fertilized, and of course they were nothing but drone layers.

Exhibition of Honey,

We made our arrangements to exhibit at Philadelphia, in honey, in large letters, worked by the bees, the following:

THE GRAND CENTENNIAL

OF AMERICA,

Rome, Ga.

We wrote the chief of the bureau, Mr. Landreth, for the time allowed us to get ready. His reply that all articles must be on the ground by the 25th of May. This was not sufficient time for us to complete our arrangements, and consequently did not prosecute the enterprise.

Best Quality of Honey.

See Messrs. Thuber & Co's advertisement in this number—a call for honey. Those of our friends having a first-class article for sale would do well by conferring with them. The firm is one of the oldest and most reliable ones in the United States.

Also see Wm. Urie's advertisement—a call for honey. Also a sale of bees.

Beautiful Pictures.

We have received from the Fine Art Publishing House of Geo. Stinson & Co., Portland Maine, several pictures recently published by them. The subjects, as works of high art, deserve the highest praise. Stinson & Co were among the pioneers in the Fine Art publishing business in this country, and year by year their business has grown, until at the present time it has assumed colossal proportions.

A short time since they published a chromo that had a run of over one hundred and twenty-five thousand copies. The weight of them unmounted was over nine tons. In the selection of subjects, Stinson & Co. show correct judgment of the public taste, which natural talent, which natural talent, aided by long experience, alone can give. They publish every description of fine works of Art, from a chromo to a photograph—from a fine Crayon drawing to the most elegant Steel Engraving.

They bring into service the skill of the most talented artists.

They are also publishers of the Centennial Record, which is a very large illustrated paper, devoted to whatever is of interest connected with the One Hundredth Birthday of the United States. Terms one dollar per year. The great Exhibition at Philadelphia is fully illustrated and described.

Messrs. Stinson and Co. are at present in want of a large number of new agents, to whom they offer the most liberal inducements. We call attention to their advertisement, headed, "To the Working Class," in our advertising columns.

Newspapers at the Centennial.

The Special Correspondent of the London TIMES says it would be difficult to find an apter illustration of the big way in which the Americans do things than that furnished by the "Centennial Newspaper Building," in the Exhibition grounds. Here you may see any one, or, if you like, all of the 8,129 newspapers published regularly in the United States, and see them, one and all, for nothing! You are not only permitted as a favor to see them, but invited, nay, pressed, to confer the favor of entering the building and calling for paper you like. It is about as cool and agreeable a place—quite apart from its literary attractions—as a visitor to the

Exhibition could be offered a chair in. He may at first wonder how, among 8,000 papers, among them such mighty sheets as the New York HERALD, he is to get at the small, loved print of home, thousands of miles away, it may be, over the Rocky Mountains. But the management is so simple that, by consulting the catalogue, or even without, the aid of the catalogue, any one can at once find whatever paper he wants. They are pigeon holed on shelves in the alphabetical order of their States or Territories and their towns, the names of which are clearly labelled on the shelves. The proprietors of the Centennial Newspaper Building are advertising agents, the largest in all America—Messrs. G. P. Rowell & Co., of New York. Their enterprise will cost altogether about \$20,000, or £4,000, including the building and the expenses of "running" it for six months. The 8,000 and odd American newspapers are declared, by the same authority, to exceed "the combined issues of all the other nations of the earth."

Publishers Department.

Advertising Rates.

SPACE.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	6 Months.	1 Year.
1 Page	16 00	30 00	40 00	70 00	125 00
1/2 Page	12 00	20 00	30 00	55 00	80 00
1/3 Column	10 00	18 00	25 00	45 00	75 00
1/4 Column	8 00	15 00	20 00	35 00	70 00
1/5 Column	7 00	12 00	18 00	25 00	50 00
1/6 Column	6 00	10 00	15 00	20 00	40 00
1/8 Column	5 00	8 00	12 00	16 00	30 00
1/10 Column	2 50	5 00	6 00	9 00	15 00
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Fourth page of cover, double rates. Third page of cover, 50 per cent. added to rates. **OLD** 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.**

BEE-KEEPERS'

DIRECTORY.

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.

VINEGAR. How made in 10 hours from Cider, Wine or Sorghum without using drugs. Name paper and address F. I. SAGE, Springfield, Mass.

Wonder upon Wonders.

GIVEN AWAY—A strange, mysterious and most extraordinary book, entitled **THE BOOK OF WONDERS**. Containing, with numerous curious pictorial illustrations, the mysteries of the Heavens and Earth, Natural and Supernatural, Oddities, Whimsical, strange Curiosities, Witches, and Witchcraft, Dreams, Superstition, Absurdities, Fabulous, Enchantment, &c. In order that all the world may see this curious book, the publishers have resolved to give it away, also send with it **GRATIS**, a beautiful Chromo, varnished and mounted, and all ready to hang up. Address F. GLEASON & Co., 738 Washington street, Boston, Mass., enclosing 25 cts. for prepayment of postage on Book and Chromo.

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I WILL SELL

40 Pure Italian Stands

OF BEES,

In Langstroth Hives.

10 Frames, Mostly New,

Delivered at Express Office Here.

In good shipping order at, the following prices:

Single Colony.....	\$ 12 00
Hybrids.....	10 00
10 Colonies.....	110 00
20 ".....	200 00
30 ".....	275 00
40 ".....	350 00

R. M. ARGO,
Lowell, Kentucky

PURE HONEY

WANTED.

BOTH EXTRACTED and COMB

Also pure stocks of

Italian Queens & Bees,

For sale at reasonable prices.

Address URIE & CO.,
Washington, D. C.

The Alley Smoker

This Smoker has been in use for

18 YEARS.

It is very light, and is held between the teeth while the hands are at liberty.

Price 50 cts. by Mail.

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

\$5 PER DAY AVERAGED. Old and young, male and female agents can make from **\$2 to \$25** per day in any locality. For particulars, address
W. A. RAMSAY,
Atlanta, Ga.

Many Years of Careful Research has produced it.

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 Canada, 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 that don't know us, we refer you to the Grocery Trade throughout the United States.

H. K. & T. B. THURBER & CO.,
West Broadway, Reade
and Hudson Sts., N. Y.

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ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS.

OF THE HIGHEST GRADE.

HIVES

EGGS

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AND

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CHICKENS

OF MY

Of all the leading varieties of pure BRED POULTRY

PATENT HIVE.



A valuable book on Bee Culture for 10 cts

Containing much useful information. Terms to agents, price list, etc. in a book containing fifty pages, and is sold for 10 cts.

S. D. BARBER, Matcon, Ill.

1776.

1876.

The Great Centennial.

Parties desiring information as to best routes to the CENTENNIAL, or to any of the Summer Resorts or to any other point in the country, should address
B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent Kennesaw Route,
ATLANTA, GA.

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A Gem worth Reading!--A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!

Restore your Sight!

THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tell how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to
DE. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 967.)
No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.



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The New York Tribune,

"The Leading American Newspaper."

On receipt of \$2 and this advertisement, THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be sent, postage paid, to any address until December 31, 1876, or for \$12. six copies; for \$22, eleven; for \$30, thirty-one. Address

The Tribune, New York.



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for the Farmer

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The subscription price is only TWO Dollars per annum and in large Clubs at lower rates. In Club with the Globe Democrat both papers..... 2 50
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All these rates the Journal of Agriculture and Farmer is the cheapest paper in the Country. Special until September 1st 1876.

If you are taking any of the papers mentioned here, you can get the weekly Journal of Agriculture & Farmer

Specimen for ONLY 1.25.
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BEE WORLD ONE YEAR FOR \$3.00.

Address your letter to the publisher of this paper or
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Silvius Mo.

Every Beekeeper should have it.

The American Bee Journal



Established in 1861 by the late Samuel Wagner.

The most successful and experienced Apianians in Europe, as well as America, contribute to its pages. It is the OLDEST, LARGEST, and MOST RELIABLE BEE PAPER in the English language. \$2 Per Annum. Three Nos. sent on trial for 10 cents to pay postage. Address,

THOMAS G. NEWMAN,
184 Clark Street, CHICAGO.



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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

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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,
Lowell, Girard Co., Ky

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

\$2.06 GROCERIES FREE!
Send stamp for particulars. C. F. Wingate & Co., limited, 69 Duane st. N. Y. 'One of the best chances for agents ever offered.' - *Ch. Weekly Inter-Ocean*
The Groceries are the best. - *N. Y. Witness, Jan. 13, 1876.*

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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, and r 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.,
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Bought for Cash--Highest Prices Paid.

Address John J. McAllister & Co.,
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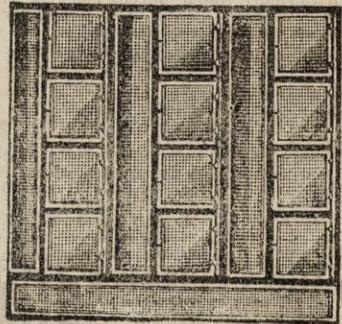
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