

Specialist

Bees and Turns
Enthusiast With

will yield as high as
Mr. Chamblee expects
between 2,500 and 3,000
of honey this year. He sells
25 cents per pound in glass jars
20 cents in buckets.

As busy While he has a honey extractor to
get the honey from the comb, Mr.
Chamblee says that honey is at its
best in the comb, losing something of
its flavor when taken from it. The
racks of honeycomb are hung in the
big honey extractor tank, where the
syrup is extracted from the comb by
centrifugal force, the honey whirled
out, leaving the comb in the rack, ready
to be put back in the hives, where the
bees will again set about filling the
little six-sided cells with honey much
quicker than if they had to make a
set of cells from the beeswax.

In pointing out the little six-sided
cells, Mr. Chamblee called attention
to the fact that a six-sided cell will
hold more than any other shape, dem-
onstrating the wisdom of the bees.

"There's one of the greatest en-
emies of the bees," Mr. Chamblee said,
pointing to a frog sitting close to one
of the hives. Seemingly impervious
to the stings of the bees, the frogs
will wait to catch their prey. Once
a frog, a lizard, or other foreign in-
truder gets in the hives the bees set
to work to embalm them in wax,
successfully preventing any odor that
will contaminate the hives and ruin
the honey.

There is comparatively little ex-
pense connected with beekeeping, Mr.
Chamblee explained, the first cost of
hives and frames and bees calling
for the largest outlay of money. By
keeping the hives painted they
can be used over and over again. Four
pound section hives are used, each
section containing ten racks of four
pounds of honey each.

When asked why there are not
more beekeepers considering the fact
that there is so little expense con-
nected with the business, Mr. Cham-
blee explained that too many people
are afraid of bees to make it gener-
ally popular.

"There is not one person in twenty
who is not afraid of bees," Mr. Cham-
blee said. "It is hard to get help
in tending the bees. Besides there is
not a heavy demand for honey as
many people do not like it, although
it is one of the purest and best bal-
anced foods that one can find."

Only about twenty-five hives can be
successfully operated in one apiary,
so Mr. Chamblee has divided his crop
of bees into three sections and they
must be as far removed from each
other as a mile and a half. The state
law also requires that they cannot be
kept nearer than 90 feet of the State
highway.

Yellow honey bees come from Italy,
and black bees from Germany, Mr.
Chamblee says. From his reading he
has learned that there were no bees
in America, when it was discovered
by Columbus, except the wild soli-
tary bees. Bees, he says, show many
human traits, and he told a story
of bees that had swarmed around a
box car filled with honey on a rail-
road siding one day. Shortly after
that the car was moved and another
car, which had no honey, was run
on the siding. Again the bees swarmed
around the car, as if remembering
the honey car of the day before,
only to be disappointed.

Queen Bees
During the winter the bees are
mostly dormant. Toward spring the
queen bee begins laying her eggs,
sometimes as many as 4,000 in twen-
ty-four hours. When the honey begins
to come she lays her eggs. A
new queen in the hive, pushed out by
the old queen to save her supremacy,
will start a swarm of bees, that often
has to be smoked and cut out of trees
by the betender. A good bee man can
prevent the swarming of the bees by
looking after the queen, Mr. Chamblee
said.

Mr. Chamblee's bees make honey
of the amber type that has a delicious
flavor. The bees feed largely on fruit
of the red maple, the tulip poplar, on
holly and clover, vetch, cotton, tobacco
and ragweed, with golden rod offer-
ing them the last pollen of the
fall. Cleared land is not so good as
a surrounding for apiaries as it is
hard for the bees to get the proper
amount of pollen for their honey
making. Gall and sour wood
of the swamps furnish good food for
the bees.

Ideal Location

A steep bank furnishing a wind

Keeper Of Bees



D. D. Chamblee, of Zebulon, one of the largest and most enthusias-
tic bee men, much at home among his bee hives.

break, and a southeaster exposure way over the flat rocks in front of
afford an ideal location for his bees. Mr. Chamblee's home. Years ago his
Mr Chamblee says a northern and great grandfather, W. B. Chamblee,
western exposure is not so good. used to have a rosin still there and
The bees have a picturesque setting the place came by its name of Rosin-
close by Rocky Branch, that roars its burg. For generations the Chamblees

NEED MORE LIVESTOCK

TO BALANCE AGRICULTURE

The problem of a successful south-
ern agriculture will never be solved
until there is an adequate livestock
industry to balance crop production
and help to equally distribute labor on
the farm throughout the year.

"This is generally admitted by all
who are familiar with our farms,"
says A. C. Kimrey, dairy specialist at
State College. "However, few eastern
farmers have been willing, so far, to
accept this truth and prosecute the
idea as a farm practice. Insofar as
dairying is concerned, this failure to
develop has been due in part to a lack
of general markets. This objection
is being met by the establishment of
creameries located so as to serve the
largest possible territory."

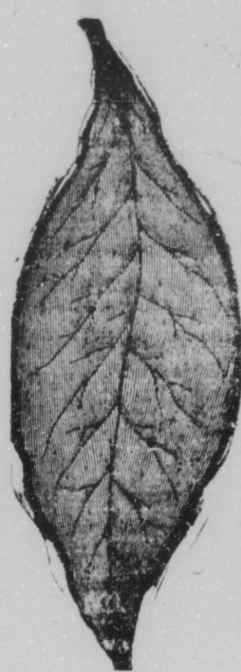
Mr. Kimrey says if dairying is to
help farmers of eastern Carolina pro-

duce a farm income, they must study
the cow as a means of converting farm
feeds into cash. The good dairy cow
can make a higher cash return for
all classes of farm feeds, including
grass pasture, than can any other
class of domestic livestock.

Even with the prevailing low prices
for butterfat, a cow that will produce
two and one-half gallons of milk each
day testing 4 1-2 percent butterfat,
or 8000 pounds a year, will return to
her owner \$2.10 a bushel for corn;
\$20 a ton for hay; \$30 a ton for cot-
tonseed meal, and \$20 a season for
pasture grazing. This is based on a
price of 25 cents a pound for butterfat
and 30 cents a hundred pounds for
the skim milk left. There is also an ad-
ditional return from the calves and the
fertilizing value of the manure.

When these facts are appreciated,
Mr. Kimrey says more cows will neces-
sarily be placed in the great feed-pro-
ducing section of eastern Carolina.
The result will be a brighter day for
farming in that territory.

The fellow who coined the term "idle
umor" had a queer idea of idleness.



Satsky Department Store

Greets The Opening of The

Zebulon Tobacco Market

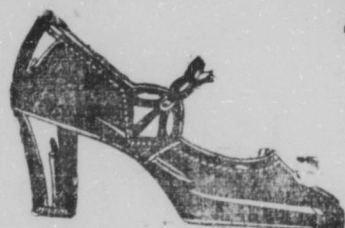
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