The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. NO. 15

HISTORICAL PARAGRAPH.

Among the [illegible] on the bloody field of Waterloo, Byron's great Napoleonic ode was published. The [illegible] last stanzas are very applicable to the [illegible] of his uncle:

And now thou art a nameless thing;
So abject—yet alive!
Is this the [illegible]
Who [illegible]
Nor mark nor [illegible]
But thou [illegible]
As if that foolish robe could [illegible]
Thou embrace e from thy breast;
Where is that [illegible] garment? Where
The gewgaws thou wert fond to wear,
The star, the string, the crest?
Vain, froward child of empire! say
Are all thy playthings snatch'd away?

BEES.

WILL IT PAY TO KEEP BEES?—The above caption is becoming a very common query. It is a straightforward, practical, Yankee question, supposed to be uppermost in the minds of all persons who propose to engage in the enterprise, and luckily it can be answered in the affirmative, without a particle of hesitation. All of our farmers admire Quinby, King, Langstroth, Gallup, and scores of others, and [illegible] Does any one doubt it? Let him [illegible] and his doubts will be quickly dispelled. The annual profits—even under the old haphazard gum or box-hive system—rarely falls short of one hundred per cent. on the amount invested, while a judicious and intelligent system of bee keeping will produce an annual profit much greater. The following figures correctly represent my first year's experience in keeping bees in movable bee frame hives, and the practice of artificial swarming. The season was similar to that of 1869, being cold, with fog and rains during swarming time:

Dr.	
5 Stocks of bees	$51.00
18 American hives	18.75
Farm rights	5.00
Sundries	40.00
	$115.75
Cr.	
1 Natural swarm worth	$10 00
1 Artificial swarm sold for	20 00
6 Artificial swarms worth	60 00
8 Old stocks transferred into American hives	71.00
10 lbs. of wax	4.00
100 lbs. surplus honey	25 00
	190.50
Net profit	$74.75

It will be observed that the amount of surplus was quite small, which was owing to the [illegible] had [illegible] Thirteen stocks [illegible] will average 600 pounds a year, and as it is all in attractive boxes, it finds a ready market at twenty-five cents or more per pound.

Thus it will be seen that had the bees produced an average yield, my first year's profits would have been nearly $160.

After once getting a few swarms of bees to commence with, the main expense is for hives; but this outlay can be materially lessened by purchasing the lumber all fitted ready to nail together, and making them during the leisure of Winter.

Every farmer can and ought to realize enough to pay his annual taxes, besides furnishing his table with a plenty of delicious honey. It is healthy, pleasant, and economical.—*Prairie Farmer.*

THE VALUE OF SWAMP MUCK.—Muck differs in value, but when one has no choice, it is safe to act as if the material was of great value. The chief value lies in the organic matter, which contains more or less ammonia. In some 33 samples, Prof. Johnson found an average of .19 per cent. in the air-dried substance, which is more than double as much ammonia as is contained in very good barn-yard manure; several [illegible] analyzed 2 and 3½ per cent. Mr. Faulkner, of Tioga county, asks for a simple formula for analyzing swamp muck. It would be impossible, for a farmer, without extensive chemical knowledge, to do this, but an approximate estimate might be arrived at in regard to the ash and the amount of ammonia, thus: Dry some lumps as large as one's fist; burn them, see how much ash they leave, and its character, whether sandy and abundant, which is bad, or fine and little of it, which is good. When the lumps are burning, and as soon as they have done smoking and blazing, take out a coal of the size of a hen's egg or bigger, and hold near it a feather dipped in strong vinegar. The amount of white, cloudy smoke which curls about the feather, indicates the presence of ammonia, and thus when two or more samples are compared, the amount of ammonia may be guessed at. After all, the best test is the practical one, and especially that test, or experiment, which shows what [illegible] appears quickest in the soil; and will probably show the most effect upon the crop.—*Agriculturist.*

HOW MIKE CURED HIS PIG.—Mike Pagan has a little patch of ground behind his house, where he supports a few ducks and chickens; and the freshest eggs in the neighborhood can always be found on his premises; for he never allows himself to be possessed of more than a single dozen at a time of gentlemen have ever met so.

In addition to the stock of poultry, Mike purchased a young pig, which after four months petting and nursing, he prided himself upon exhibiting to his friends and acquaintances as the smallest critter in the world. But Mike's pig took sick last week and from his coughing and snorting grunts, it was certainly evident that he had contracted a bad cold.

Close by the residence of this Hibernian, there dwells the village physician, a kind-hearted man and most skillful, whose practice is none of the largest. As he came from his house, a few mornings since, Mike stood at his gate, ruminating upon the chances in favor of his favorite young porker; and observing the doctor, hailed him. "The pig's the matter wid the pig?"

"Ah! Mike, how are you?"

"I'm very well I am, myself, doctor; but perhaps ye'll be takin a peep may see how he'll be doin' for the pig, sure?"

"Well, really, Mike I can't say. I'm not a pig doctor, you know."

"Is it yerself that says that, sure. But I'm [illegible] and I'm doin' with him for what I'd be doin' with me self."