

good, and not only brought him humbly at the feet of Jesus, clothed and in his right mind, but with floods of penitent tears, at the feet of the true and faithful wife that God had given him, while he confessed and asked pardon for the years of suffering he had caused. A new love and courtship came into that family, and as her loving smile of years ago came back, as he welcomed her morning, noon, and night, with his old boyish devotion, can you not imagine that the angels looked down from heaven and smiled, too, over that happy household? This is what is in store for those who choose to follow Christ; and oh, my friends, can you not see, on the other hand, the cloven hoof that soon betrays itself, where one follows almost any other path.

The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want.  
He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters.

He restoreth my soul: he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.—Psalms, 23; 1-5.

## BOTANY OF HONEY PLANTS.

**MOTHERWORT, AND RABBIT FOOT, OR STONE CLOVER.**  
I AM now at a place where the bees are very active and have plenty of honey. They seem to be abundant on the enclosed plant. Please let me hear what it is; also the price of the seed and its reputation as a honey producing plant.

W. F. BASON.

Haw River, N. C., June 20th, 1878.

P. S. I add what we call wild clover. Let me hear if it is a good honey yielder.

W. F. B.

The plant first mentioned is motherwort or *Leonurus cardiaca*. It is a relative of catnip, and both belong to the mint family. It is valuable as a honey plant, since it blooms in June and remains in bloom through July and Aug., and furnishes nice, white honey. It has been spoken of several times in back Nos. of Gleanings. The seed is advertised in our price list.

Of the second plant, which you call wild clover, Prof. Beal says, "It is *Trifolium arvense*, rabbit foot, or stone clover, an insignificant annual, which will not likely be of much value, if we judge from the way it grows in the north."

I will send you a few bnds of one of our best honey plants. It will be in bloom in a few days, and lasts several days; it generally blossoms from the 4th to the 10th of July, and is covered with bees from morning until night. It grows from one to two feet high, on our flat, timbered land mostly. Please give the name in GLEANINGS.

WM. FOSTER.

Latona, Ill., June 26, 1878.

The name of the above mentioned plant is *Pyrenanthemum Linifolium*. It is a sort of wild basil, of which we have a dozen or more. They belong to the mint family.

W. J. BEAL.

Lansing, Michigan.

### BUFFALO CLOVER.

Please find enclosed a specimen of clover, which I plucked from a small patch found in one of my neighbor's fields. It is a new variety to me, and the bees are working on it freely. It grows about 15 in. high (what I saw of it), has a straighter stalk than the red clover, and has a very nice white bloom. A German told me that it is called "turkey clover." I would like to know what variety it is; also of what value it is for bee pasturage, where the seed can be had, the time to sow it, and how to prepare the ground.

RUFUS ROBINSON.

La Cede, Fayette Co., Ill., June 3d, 1878.

This is a specimen of *Trifolium stoloniferum*, or running buffalo clover. I receive either this or the other species of buffalo clover, once or twice a year from Ill.

W. J. BEAL, Lansing, Michigan.

We have no acquaintance with this clover, and have no means of answering the questions concerning its honey value, &c. Can not some of our readers answer?

Enclosed, I send you the bloom and leaf of a plant growing in great abundance in our orchard. In the early part of the day, it is just humming with bees, which seem to gather pollen. Do you know the plant? If so, what is it? The two little blue petals fold up in the afternoon when the sun shines. It always has a fluid at the base of the flower, but it does not seem to be sweet. Do you suppose they gather honey from it, or only pollen? A SUBSCRIBER.

Farlington, Texas, June 11th, 1878.

The above named plant is the *Commelina Virginiana*, a sort of spiderwort, of which there are several varieties.

W. J. Beal, Lansing, Mich.

The bees probably gather honey from it.

## GRAFTING QUEEN CELLS.

### DAVIS' TRANSPOSITION PROCESS.

I HAVE just been experimenting on an idea taken from former journals, about grafting larvae into queen cells.

The process of grafting is very simple. Wait until the cell is nearly ready to be sealed, then with a broad tooth pick, remove the black larva, and from a frame of larvae just hatched from the egg, carefully remove one, and insert it into the royal jelly at the bottom of the cell.

The advantages of this method are several: 1st, you insure to the queen larva an abundance of food even in a nucleus; for, the cell being nearly completed, is, consequently, well stored with food, and the larva, being just hatched, will continue to be fed until old enough to be sealed. The cells are usually built out large and full: 2nd, any cell in the apiary can thus, with a few moment's work, be made to produce a fine Italian queen; 3d, there is a considerable saving of time when a black colony is left queenless, and you wish it to raise a queen for itself; instead of having to wait until all the black larvae is too old, then destroying the queen cells and giving Italian brood or eggs, we have only to wait until the cells are forced, then supercede the black larva with one from a choice stock, and "presto-change!" we have a fine Italian queen; 4th, it obviates the necessity of weakening choice stocks by the constant removal of frames of brood for queen rearing, as an inch square will furnish larvae for 40 or 50 cells. This larvae is to be taken as young as possible—just hatched. Then I don't think any one can object, as they are fed for the first three days on the same substance as the queen, only not so abundantly. The queens I have raised thus are very fine, large, and active.

JOHN W. SLACK.

Plaquemine, La., June 7th, '78.

I quite agree with you, my friend; we have used the plan almost every season, and invariably get nice queens, even from cells raised from the most vicious hybrids. When you get a colony that will not accept any queen, and will tear down all the queen cells you can furnish them, there is a rare satisfaction in cheating them in this way, and making them rear a choice queen, while they fondly think they are having their own way. There is some danger, and that is that careless people might skip a cell, and thus hatch out a hybrid, or some inferior queen, and unwittingly sell her for a choice one. If you wait until the larvae are all too old to rear queens, then mark every cell after it has been grafted, on the top bar of the frame, right over it (I often lay a small pebble right over a choice cell, to distinguish it from others that may be in the hive) you cannot very well make a mistake in your queens.