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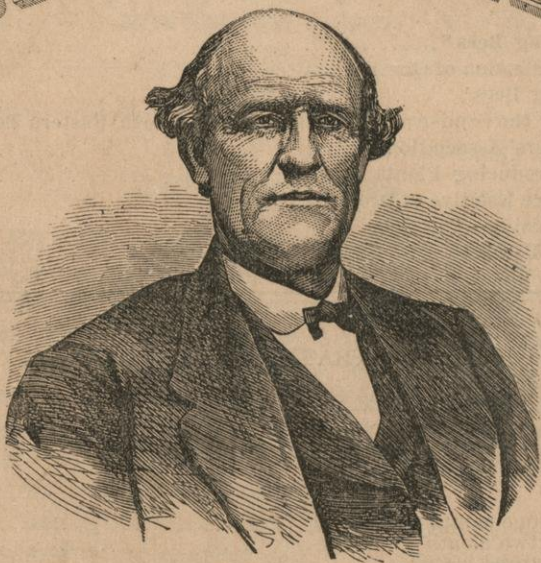
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*G. M. Doolittle*

THE

ILLUSTRATED

BEE JOURNAL.



Vol. I.

NOVEMBER 1st, 1870.

No. XIII.

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## THE ILLUSTRATED BEE JOURNAL.


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T H E

# Illustrated Bee Journal:

DEVOTED TO THE CULTURE OF THE HONEY-BEE.

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VOL. I.

NOVEMBER 1, 1870.

No. XIII.

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[Copyright Secured.]

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[For The Illustrated Bee Journal.]

## ARTIFICIAL COMB.

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*Mr. Editor*:—I have been a keeper of bees for twelve years, and most of the time on the “old brimstone” system. I finally came to the conclusion that a thing worth doing at all was worth doing well, and felt that bee-keeping was very imperfectly done in “Old Rip Van Winkle,” so I went about making “additional conveniences” (claimed by *fogies* to belong to the box), before arriving at a period of my existence that would at least give me the assurance of good enough.

After taking the first step, I could see the necessity of another, and even another still. *Now* my bees do not have to live and die in unsightly boxes and logs, over which the old game-cock perches himself, to be warned of his duty by the iron tongue of time, tolling forth the midnight hour in syllables of twelve. And not many months since, I felt that I could *yet* do better by my little yellow pets, by helping them to *artificial comb*, in which they would store their honey and mature their brood, thereby saving a vast deal of time, labor, and honey, but *yet* did not *think* of changing the “instinct” of the bee. Where is the *bee-keeper* that has made such

a discovery? Where is the *bee-keeper* that has discovered that to fill an empty hive with comb "is no saving in labor for the bees"? Where is the *progressive bee-keeper* that has *not* discovered that a hive filled with comb at the time of putting a swarm of bees into it, will contain more honey in one week from the day of hiving, than a swarm can possibly collect over and above the amount consumed in comb-building, in the same length of time? Because *bees can produce wax at will*, is no evidence that they are so constituted as to be driven to the necessity of consuming the amount requisite to enable them to secrete wax when the hive is already filled with comb! Because bees can build comb in a cavity, is no evidence that they *must* have a cavity in which to secrete wax and construct comb! If so, bee-hunters of the "Sunny South" would not so often see beautifully white pieces of comb suspended from beneath the branches of the towering pine or massive oak. Because bees can sometimes live in an old box or log, the cracks of which are made tight with mud and cow dung, is no evidence that they will not do better in a properly constructed movable-comb hive. Because bees can live on honey of their own collection, is no evidence that a syrup made of sugar and water will not answer the same purpose! Because bees will do well when in possession of combs of their own construction, is no evidence that an artificial comb can not be given them in which they will do just as well.

We need artificial comb for our bees, and because an "*Ignoramus*" can see that it will revolutionize our present systems of bee culture; and the editor of *American Bee Journal* in opposition to it, is no evidence that the *mass* of intelligent bee-keepers throughout the entire country will not proclaim its advantages.

If Mr. Wagner's invention does not pay him and the bee-keeping fraternity at large, it is to be regretted; and if Dr. Knaffe has been the most successful thus far, why not, instead of opposing the project, put a shoulder to the wheel and help to make it beneficial to the bee-keeping community. When working in the cause of apicul-

ture we should fly to each others' rescue instead of making uncalled for efforts, not only to thwart a neighbor but the whole brotherhood. Mr. Wagner, for whom I have the greatest respect, at one time, no doubt entertained the most favorable opinion of artificial comb, else an effort by him would not have been made to obtain "Letters Patent" on the same. And because the bees expended much time and labor in rearranging its form and "constituency," (which was not the case with the article manufactured by Dr. Knaffe,) is no evidence whatever of Mr. Wagner's inventive genius being at the height of perfection.

For the present we may not expect much from the use of an artificial comb, but Mr. Editor, the day is not distant when progressive bee-keepers will not only furnish their bees with comb made artificially, but of material upon which the ravages of the worm will not be extensive, is the honest opinion of an

IGNORAMUS.

*Sawyersville, N. C., Oct. 15, 1870.*

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[For *The Illustrated Bee Journal.*]

## EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MARION COUNTY BEE ASSOCIATION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 1, 1870, 1 P. M.

The Marion County Bee Association's regular annual meeting met at N. C. Mitchell's office, and adjourned to meet at the State Fair Grounds, where the Bees and Bee Hives were on exhibition, at 2 P. M. About 2 P. M., the President, N. C. Mitchell, made a few eloquent and instructive remarks to a good sized audience, when he introduced Dr. G. Bohrer of Alexandria, Madison County, Ind., to the company, who made some interesting and instructive remarks about the culture of the honey bee; artificial impregnation, or impregnation by confinement of the queen and drones, as far as made known to him, costs more than is profitable. The Italian bees much

more successful against the bee moth, with him, than the common black bee. He feeds the bees on the top of the broad comb inside of the hive. Twenty to twenty-five pounds of honey necessary to keep a colony of bees through the winter out on their summer stands,—less will do when housed in a warm, dry and well ventilated house. The best plan to winter bees, is in a house made for the purpose, and have it well ventilated both top and bottom. The hybrids are an improvement on the common bee. The Italian works on the second crop of red clover, but not enough to depend on. He has tried several plans, that have been published in the ILLUSTRATED BEE JOURNAL, for the introduction of Italian queens, and in all of them has been more or less successful. After thanking the company for their kind attention, he retired, and J. L. Merrill, of Fortville, Ind., was then called to the stand, who said he was no public speaker, but would make the assertion that the drone bee is a perfect male bee, let him come from where he may, and that a drone from an unimpregnated queen is as good to impregnate a queen, as a drone from an impregnated queen. He then retired, no one disputing what he said. The President then made a few remarks about fertile worker bees; all the increase of fertile worker bees were drones, and the way to supersede a fertile worker is by introducing into the hive some eggs and broad comb with a queen cell, from another hive; after a few more remarks the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

ABNER J. POPE, *Secretary*.

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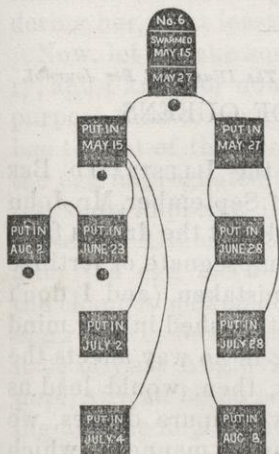
[For *The Illustrated Bee Journal*.

### “WINTERING BEES.”

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*Mr. Editor:*—I will now contribute my first effort for your numerous readers, giving my experience in bee-keeping. In the year 1869, with ten colonies of bees, two did not swarm, so I had eight stock hives to go on, and I increased my bees to thirty-two swarms, and I then went to the woods, so I had twenty-eight swarms in the

fall. My hives are all numbered, and I give each hive credit for what it does. I wish to state what one hive did in regard to swarming—hive No. 6. You can see the four hives which the old queen has been in have black dots under them in the accompanying cut. Some brother bee-keeper will say he lost half of them before winter; I can say I lost none. Another brother will say he made artificial swarms; I can say I never made one in my life. You can see the hives that swarmed, and how they swarmed, by looking at the lines drawn. Now when winter began I had twenty-eight swarms. Now for the rule to winter them, all good, all well.



ENGRAVED FOR THE ILLUSTRATED BEE JOURNAL.

About the time winter set in, I put them up and left them in till spring. When it was time to set them out I was afraid to look, for fear I would find some of them dead; however, I wanted to see the worst, so I went and set them out, and found them all strong and healthy; so I lost none. I thought that was doing a good business. So ends the year 1869; now for 1870.

I sold three swarms before swarming, and three swarms did not swarm, so I had twenty-two stock hives to begin with, and up the fourth day of July I had forty new and twenty-five old swarms, making sixty-five swarms in all. I sold over one hundred dollars' worth, and have fifty swarms left. My bees are all Italian except one swarm of black bees I caught in the garden.

I am experimenting on my bees, and wish to correspond with you, if you desire it; if you think I had better not do so, I will stop. I have never taken any bee journal before I subscribed for yours, and I wish to become a life member for the ILLUSTRATED BEE JOURNAL.

I got my first Italian queens of my good old friend



Aaron Benedict. If any one wants pure Italian queens, I would say, send to him. EDWARD DIFFANY.

*Norton, Delaware County, Ohio.*

[For *The Illustrated Bee Journal*.

## THE FERTILIZATION OF QUEENS.

*Mr. Editor:*—On page 533 of the ILLUSTRATED BEE JOURNAL, in the issue for the 15th of September, Mr. John M. Follett states that he has proved that the drones from a virgin or unfertilized queen can impregnate or fertilize young queens. Now, if he is not mistaken, (and I don't think he is,) the position is fully established in my mind that the fertilization of the queen in no way affects the purity of her drone progeny. This, then, would lead us to conclude that before we can have impure drones, we must have an impure mother, and as the manner in which we get impure mothers has been made a subject of discussion among bee-keepers through the JOURNAL, I will ask permission to participate in the investigation of the subject.

I will call attention to the article of J. W. Sallee, on pages 495 and 496 of the issue for the 1st of September, and in calling attention to his article, I have no fun to poke at him, nor have I any laughing to do in the case. He says the theory of queens raised from pure mothers, and impregnated by black drones, always producing pure drone progeny, "is fully exploded with me," and then at once says he had drones from hybrid stock on the 27th of April. Now, if they were from such stock, of course they were not pure, and for this reason could not impregnate a young queen purely; but if he means to say they were from pure mothers who had been fertilized by black drones, then I must take the position that he labors under a mistake. But, inasmuch as he claims to believe the Dzierzon theory, let us notice what he claims to be his own theory relative to the question as to how impure drones sometimes come. His position seems to be that if

Italian brood be furnished to black bees, it will not be developed in such a shape as to render the queen's drone progeny pure. From this we are to infer that the food furnished becomes a part of the queen herself, thus rendering her, or at least her drone progeny, impure.

Now, let us take some analagous case and try his theory, and I know of none that seems to answer any better purpose than to compare the development of the queen bee to that of the human species, in which case we have the egg impregnated first, which will in all cases of real test show impurity, if there be any considerable amount present. Although there are mighty changes produced after the egg has been impregnated, they are equal to the changes spoken of by Mr. Sallee in the queen bee. The egg receives food from the mother for nine months, yet if it be of pure Anglo-Saxon blood on the one side and of pure African blood on the other, nine months of nourishing and feeding on the part of the mother has no tendency to change its purity or impurity, but only serves to indelibly stamp its impurity upon the new being so plain as to render it quite easy to distinguish it from one of pure blood. Now, in this case it would be quite reasonable to look for the food of the mother or nurse to lessen the quantity of foreign blood, if such a thing were possible in any department of the animal kingdom, but instead of any such changes being wrought during the period of gestation, we find nothing going on aside from the mere development of the new being; and we find, too, that all investigations of this subject have shown conclusively that the egg from which the new human being is to be developed has been impregnated, and that from the time such impregnation takes place, no power or influence can be brought to bear which will in the least affect the purity or impurity of the new being.

Now, this stage of human development must be acknowledged to show much identity to the grub state of the queen bee, as it requires this stage for its full development as a perfect insect, during which it receives food in the shape of royal jelly, which seems to correspond in her

development to the food of the mother furnished the foetus during gestation. But, aside from this, it has been plainly shown by analysis that the royal jelly is always chemically the same, and for this reason could not be expected to perform any part in the formation of a new being different at different times or under different circumstances. Aside from that of mere physical development, which seems to be the part performed by this peculiar food, in composition the royal jelly of Italian and black bees has not been found to differ, so that we have rather slender grounds on which to base our suspicions as to the impurity of queens or drones having its origin here, but we do know to a certainty that if we have an Italian queen of known purity impregnated by a black drone, her queen progeny will be half black and half Italian. Now, the queens, in turn, can not give us either pure drones or pure queens, as they are impure themselves.

Now, this is one method of getting impure drones and impure queens. No one, I believe, doubts it. Let me ask, has such a thing as two methods of rendering anything in the animal kingdom impure ever been discovered? or, in other words, has it ever been thought possible for the organs of generation and food to have the same effect in propagating the species? This is just where Mr. Sallee's theory leads us to if he acknowledges the Dzierzon theory, as the food furnished by the black nurses must either render the queen herself impure, or it must impregnate her sufficiently to enable her to lay drone eggs, according to Mr. Sallee. Now, there is neither fun nor joke about this; it is as Mr. Sallee himself has shown it to be.

G. BOHRER.

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[For *The Illustrated Bee Journal*.

### WINTERING BEES.

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*Mr. Editor:*—I wish to say through the JOURNAL to my numerous friends that have written me the past season, asking the best way to do this or to do that in regard to bee culture, asking me to answer through the ILLUSTRATED

TED BEE JOURNAL. I would say to my friends that it has been a poor season here with me to rear queens, more so than any other season since I have been engaged in the business, and that I have been so busy in my apiary, answering letters—some mails would bring letters enough to keep me until noon to answer them—but now I have more leisure, and will endeavor to answer all of the questions asked the coming winter, if nothing prevents. I am much pleased that we are to have the JOURNAL twice a month, and hope the time is not far distant when we will have it weekly; nothing prevents this only a lack of interest in the masses of bee-keepers. If each subscriber would contribute to the JOURNAL, our Editor would soon see the necessity of publishing the JOURNAL weekly.

It is nearly time now to put bees in their winter quarters; to those that need more stores, it should be given immediately. If sugar syrup is given, make it about the consistency of thick honey, if movable comb, take a frame at a time, hold a little slanting, and pour on the syrup slowly, and it will run into the cells. When sugar is used late in the season or in the winter, there should be plenty of something to absorb the moisture, placed directly over the bees; the evaporation or moisture arising from sweets of any kind, has a tendency to turn to vinegar, which is poison to bees if they partake of it. The dryer bee combs and honey is in winter, the better it is for them. Recollect, the honey bee in hunting its home in the hollow of trees, always pick hollows that have rotten wood above them. Instinct leads them to this, hence we should favor that instinct by furnishing a substitute. My theory is, that if we were to place a hive, made of hard sound boards, up in a tree, in the woods, the bees would not occupy it if they could find a hollow that had rotten wood in it. If I were going to trap bees in this way, I would fasten dry rotten wood in the top of my hive. Now if my ideas are correct, we can see the necessity of upward ventilation, especially in the winter; with plenty of suitable material to absorb all the moisture, stop all lower ventilation in winter while the bees

are confined to the hives, if wintered on their summer stands. But if there should come a warm day, and the bees can fly, open their regular entrance and let them fly, if there should be several days warm enough for them to fly. Shut the hive, as there is no use of their flying oftener than once a month. AARON BENEDICT.

*Bennington, Morrow Co., O.*

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## REPORT OF THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH-EASTERN BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

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HELD DURING THE N. Y. STATE FAIR, AT UTICA SEPT. 27 AND  
28, 1870.

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M. Quinby, (president,) called the meeting to order. Minutes of the last meeting read and approved. After distributing papers containing the Constitution and By-Laws, an opportunity was offered to bee-keepers present to join the association, and a goodly number enrolled their names.

Mr. Robert Bickford, of Seneca Falls, being present, was invited to address the meeting, as he was familiar with the history of similar associations in Germany.

He said he stopped off not to attend the fair, but to be present at the semi-annual meeting of this association; was pleased to see the interest manifested, but we were far behind the German associations; at one of their late meetings three hundred and ninety bee-keepers were present, including eighteen or twenty ladies, and the citizens took a great interest in the cause, providing for the members at their own homes. They do not make a side show of their meetings by holding them in connection with fairs, but have a grand rally that stirs the whole community like some of our great political meetings, and they have a grand display of fireworks in the evening. With the name and address of each member is recorded the number of stocks of bees he keeps; the

number in movable-comb and box hives; the number of pounds of honey secured and the price obtained in the market.

Mr. Bickford suggested that we make a similar record and publish the same in the papers with the report of the convention.

Mr. King moved that we adopt Mr. Bickford's suggestion. Mr. Quinby suggested that the phrase movable-comb hives would be sufficient without mentioning the name of the hive inventor or patentee, and the motion thus amended passed unanimously.

The following questions for discussion were read:

1st. Is it profitable to prevent natural swarms in all cases?

2d. To what extent is artificial swarming profitable?

3d. At what time of the season is it best to make artificial swarms?

4th. Will it prove an advantage, all things considered, to use the honey emptying machine extensively?

5th. What would be the advantage of artificial combs of material indestructible by worms?

By request of Mr. Bickford—who expected to be present but one day—the last question was taken up first, and Mr. Quinby called upon to introduce the subject. He exhibited a frame of artificial comb of his own invention, made of tin and sheet iron. It was coated with wax and filled with honey by the bees; some of the cells were sealed over. The queen would deposit eggs in the cells, and in one piece as many as four litters of brood have been hatched, but the queen preferred the tin.

Mr. Bickford asked Mr. Quinby the following questions:

1st. Had he used that kind of comb in a hive exclusively?

2d. What will it cost per hive?

3d. Had he made whole frames of iron alone?

4th. Are you willing to use it in your own apiary?

5th. What will be the effect of metallic combs upon the bees in winter?

6th. Can you test it the following winter?

7th. How do you propose to supply bee-keepers, with machines or combs?

8th. Would it pay to sell combs?

Mr. Quinby replied to the questions as follows: 1st. He had not. 2d. About two dollars per hive. 3d. Had not. 4th. Was testing it. 5th. Could not tell as he had tried it only this season. 6th. Had only four sheets of this comb filled with honey, but Mr. Von Donzen has six sheets. 7th. Have not determined what to do; had applied for a patent which had been rejected on account of Mr. Wagner's patent on the base of cells. 8th. Did not know, but thought they would sell, as they would be a great advantage with the honey extractor, and metallic combs could not be destroyed by the moth, and we would not be troubled with the drone comb.

Mr. Bickford said that he had a plan for a machine to make comb out of wax or other substance; had made some comb, but a machine would cost about two hundred dollars, and he did not think enough would be sold to pay for the investment. He had all the bees he could attend to, and they were all supplied with tolerably straight combs. A few years ago he would have taken more interest in the artificial combs than he now does.

Mr. King said that he was willing to invest two hundred dollars to make a machine to furnish artificial comb for sale, but agreed with Mr. Bickford that it would not be remunerative. Mr. Bickford had kindly explained his invention, and offered it without price for the good of the cause, but he is in communication with other parties who, he thinks, will produce artificial comb of a substance having none of the objections of metallic combs, and yet indestructible by the moth, but considered the latter of less importance, as strong stocks of Italians are in no danger of injury by the moth, and practical, enterprising bee-keepers should keep no other. Experimenting is very expensive and he would prefer to have some one else furnish machines and make artificial combs, but he could sell a large amount.

Mr. Allen, Mr. Hetherington, and others, spoke on the

subject, when Mr. Root called the association to order; said we were violating our rules by exhibiting inventions. Mr. King said Mr. Quinby was excusable on account of his age. Mr. Hetherington asked Mr. Bickford if he had actually made a piece of perfect comb out of wax. Mr. Bickford replied that he had on a small scale, but calculated the machine would make a square foot per minute, and he could prove that a frame of comb was worth one dollar and fifty cents to beginners.

Mr. Quinby said that he had heard of some instances where swarms without combs gathered more honey than those supplied with empty combs.

Mr. Baldwin, Sen., said last spring they had plenty of empty combs, and hived a large number of swarms in hives with combs, and about an equal number in hives without combs. The swarms put in hives without combs have stored nearly double the amount of box honey stored by these supplied with empty combs, and are much stronger, though there is not as much honey in the body of the hive. He thinks the unusually abundant yield of honey enabled the bees to fill the empty combs before the queen could occupy the proper space with brood to keep the stock strong in numbers.

Mr. Adset said he had some experience in putting swarms into hives filled with empty combs, and obtained six to eight, and even ten boxes of surplus honey from such stocks, but he had never obtained more than four boxes from swarms put into empty hives.

Mr. W. A. House thought the colonies had been too much confined. If there had been more boxes, the bees would have filled them and allowed more room for the queen to rear brood. Mr. Haskins thought that empty boxes would obviate the difficulty.

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#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

By motion of Mr. Root, the other questions were considered together, as each one depended on the others. He favored non-swarmling and the use of the honey extractor. Said they had a great many empty combs last spring, and



used large hives. In one week's time they took eighty-three pounds of honey with the extractor from one hive, and did nothing to stimulate breeding except the exchange of empty combs for full ones removed. From one hive they took three hundred and seventy-one pounds; the stock now has seventy-five pounds, and has made no attempt to swarm. From another hive with boxes they obtained one hundred and fifty-five pounds of box honey under similar circumstances.

Mr. Allen had sold drained honey for a higher price than he could get for box honey. Mr. Bickford had sold three hundred and fifty pounds of box honey for fifty cents a pound in New York, and thought extracted honey worth fifty cents a pound, and we can get it if we only ask it. If you ask less than for box honey, purchasers will think it worthless.

Mr. Hetherington said, that while in New York, lately, he heard it said that a better price could be obtained for honey if only two or three dealers sold it, for when it goes into the hands of commission merchants who make butter, eggs, etc., a speciality, they will sell honey at a low price at wholesale to get it off their hands and get their five per cent, as they do not receive enough honey to pay them for spending time to get the highest price.

Mr. Bickford said honey gathered early was not of so fine a flavor. Honey from dandelion mixed with white clover honey injures its sale, and ugly worms have disgusted him with box honey.

Mr. King said that a part of the poorly flavored honey gathered early would remain in the comb, and when emptied by the extractor with white clover honey would injure its flavor, but the difficulty can be remedied by inserting empty combs or putting on boxes after the white clover honey harvest has commenced. He believed extracted honey would never command the highest price in the city markets. In setting a table, health reformers have three rules. 1st. The food must be healthful; 2d. Palatable; and 3d, It should, when on the table, present a pleasing appearance. But the class of city people who

purchase most of the honey have these rules reversed; and what looks more pleasing to the eye and sweeter to the taste than "honey in the honey comb." He proposes to get up beautiful labels with blank for the bee-keeper's address, and keep them for sale; some guarantee of purity is important, as extracted honey is destined to soon have a large sale, by the barrel as well as in jars, for other purposes than the table.

Mr. Bickford said that honey in glass jars looks more beautiful than honey in the comb with the cells half filled, and the higher the price the better it sells.

Mr. Jones—Will it keep as well as box honey? Some object to it, stating that it soon candies, looks like lard, and will not sell. Mr. Bickford—It keeps better than box honey, and the objection of looking like lard vanishes when the purchasers are informed that by setting it in water and heating it gently it again takes the liquid form, and is as clear and fresh as ever.

Mr. King said the committee appointed to correspond with the presidents and secretaries of sister associations and leading bee-keepers throughout the land, in reference to holding an American Bee-Keepers' Convention, had discharged the duty, and he gave the history of the correspondence at length, which has since been published in the *Bee-Keepers' Journal*. Messrs. Bickford, Hetherington, Root and others, spoke, approving the course the secretary had taken.

Mr. King said the North-Western Bee-Keepers' Association was in session at Decatur, Ill., and that he feared they would unconsciously be led astray by Mr. Wagner's statement, as Mr. Wagner had been by the partial quotation of the resolution of this convention, made by Messrs. Moon and Mitchell.

Mr. Bickford said if he represented any one at this association, he was here as a friend of Mr. Wagner and Mr. Langstroth.

On motion of Mr. Bickford the following was sent by telegraph:

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1870.

*To the North-Western Bee-Keepers' Association, Decatur, Illinois:*

The North-Eastern Bee-Keepers' Association desires a National Convention held at Cincinnati, Ohio, because centrally located, free from local influences, and near the home of Mr. Langstroth, whom we want present. Telegraph desire of your convention.

Signed, M. QUINBY, President.

(The dispatch was sent the 28th. Some days after Mr. Quinby received a dispatch that our telegram was received too late; they had recognized the call of the Michigan Association and adjourned.)

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SECOND DAY—THIRD SESSION.

Mr. King said the clause in our constitution requiring the payment of one dollar annually, was a great hindrance to the prosperity of the association. Many bee-keepers present had not joined.

Mr. Hetherington said we contemplated offering premiums on honey, and we should need money. Liberal premiums should be offered, as it costs considerable to exhibit honey.

Mr. Bickford said that he hoped we would rescind the whole clause and have no initiation fee. In the great gatherings in Germany, membership was free. If money was needed, members would put their hands in their pockets and give liberally.

Mr. Quinby said we should have opportunity enough to put our hands in our pockets, even if we let the initiation fee remain as it is.

Mr. King said he could heartily endorse Mr. Bickford's position. Do away with both the annual and initiation fees, and get bee-keepers to attend and join the association, and when they become interested they will give liberally to defray any necessary expenses. Let us be liberal and have a large gathering and an interesting and profitable meeting.

Messrs, Van Douzen and Hetherington spoke against

any change, when Mr. Root said a clause in the constitution provided for amendments only at the annual meeting, hence the discussion was useless and out of order.

On the question of swarming, Mr. Quinby said if we prevent the issue of swarms until after we had secured the surplus honey with the extractor, (or if in boxes they would be filled more rapidly, and the honey would be whiter,) then make new colonies just in time to secure winter stores, we would obtain more honey, and the stocks would be more valuable in the spring. Late swarms work and breed late, hence the bees are young and the colonies more valuable the next spring. He had got his box honey before swarming and bees will finish boxes after swarming if partly filled before.

Mr. Allen thought honey ought to remain in the comb sometime, before emptying it with the extractor, to acquire a good flavor. The honey is condensed by evaporation while in the hive, but honey emptied with the extractor while thin is liable to sour.

Mr. Root said artificial swarms should be made when there are enough bees for two good swarms, and not before.

Mr. Bickford said it was well known that foul brood had been detrimental to bee-keeping, but a simple remedy had lately been discovered, and would soon be published. The ingredients can be purchased for a few cents at any drug store.

Mr. Quinby said foul brood was not one hundredth part as bad now as it was ten years ago.

Mr. Bickford desired to speak in favor of the publications devoted to bee-culture, but specially in favor of the *American Bee Journal*. No one can do much alone without the aid of papers and books.

Mr. Quinby said a single article in a paper would often contain just what a beginner wanted to know, and worth many times the price of the paper.

Mr. King said we had been greatly disturbed by the crowd during the sessions of this convention, which, with the irregularity of the attendance of members, had pre-

vented him from securing a list of all the names of bee-keepers present, with the number of stocks each kept, amount of honey obtained, and number of movable-comb hives. If elected secretary again at our next annual meeting he will provide an assistant secretary and make a more creditable report. He believed it was well to hold semi-annual meetings of bee-keepers' associations at State fairs, but when held during the day on the grounds, a secure retreat should be obtained, and only short, lively sessions held. He promised to provide before next fall, large cards with the following printed in large, bold type:

### BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

*Will meet at.....at.....o'clock.*

suitable for any association in any State, and furnish them free, to be tacked up in different places on the fair ground.

Mr. Bickford moved that the report of this convention be forwarded for publication to the various bee journals and agricultural papers, which passed, and the association adjourned to the next annual meeting.

H. A. KING, Secretary.

[For *The Illustrated Bee Journal*.]

### HONEY PRODUCING PLANTS.

*Mr. Editor*:—While our friends are erring on the discussion in regard to size and shape of hives, the third and fourth band and fertilization, I fear they will forget where the honey is coming from to fill the hives, and feed their yellow banded pets.

The severe drouth of the past season has shown us the uncertainty of natural honey resources, and the importance of a supply of honey producing plants to come into bloom after white clover has passed.

The past two seasons I have been experimenting on several different kinds of plants with varied success. Al-

sike clover with me comes in bloom when there is plenty of white clover, but I find it to be more certain to procure honey and not so liable to be affected by heat and cold as the white clover.

Cyanus comes into bloom about the first of July, and continues until hard frosts; the seed is of no use, or the foliage, that I know of.

Next comes buckwheat, which in many localities was a total failure, on account of the drouth. Some of my correspondents from the West, report that with them it is very uncertain, and the honey not of the first quality.

Mililot clover produces honey in large quantities, but is of no use otherwise to me.

With me the Rocky Mountain Bee Plant "Polanisia Purpurea," stands first of all the honey producing plants. It comes in bloom the first of August, and continues until frost. It stands from three and a half to four feet high, with handsome pink blossoms, and covered with bees from morning until night. I never saw a plant make a more rapid growth than that. During the extreme heat of July, while my buckwheat on the same ground was a failure, not a leaf of the Polinisia withered, and for poultry, it is as good as buckwheat, yielding a large quantity of seed, nearly as large, and of the same color; taking everything into consideration, I think bee-keepers would do well to give it a fair trial, as it comes in bloom when other plants are past, and it is something we can depend on, whether wet or dry.

A. GREEN.

Amesbury, Mass.

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[For The Illustrated Bee Journal.

### EXPERIENCE RELATIVE TO DRONES—No. III.

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*Mr. Editor* :—Man was made to earn through all his life; his knowledge is slowly acquired by experience, while on their first day of existence. That of the lower animals is inherited by instinct. The element of reason then is observation, and observation then is the foundation of all human knowledge.

The drones are the males—their bodies are large and clumsy, and have no sting. It has been said that a drone that was produced by a fertile worker bee, or an unfertilized queen did not possess the male influence, nor its organs developed so as to fecundate a queen. I say such is not the case; a drone produced by a fertile worker bee or an unfecundated queen is just as good as any other drone, and just as well developed. In 1868 I had plenty of fertile worker drones in October, and no other drones in my yard, and a few young queens raised in miniature, and they were impregnated by those drones. In 1867 I had drones from a drone laying queen the first of October, and queens impregnated with them. I have queens coming out now in minatures, that I lately had taken queens out, but no drones in my apiary. Questions will be asked, how did I know all this? simply by raising bees from those queens in minatures, and their generation was proof above all things; observation should be rendered perfect by demonstrating experiments. All things call for improvement and perfection, but unfortunately such has been too little the case—conclusions first drawn, and then warped to them. The way I raise and preserve drones late and early, I have a drone laying queen in a miniature six inches high and one foot long, six inches wide, and several of the same size, with frames in. As fast as the queen fills up the frames with eggs, the comb drone of course transfers them to other minatures that has plenty of workers, but no queens keep the minatures that contain the queens well supplied with worker brood at all times. As there is a constant waste of bees, let no drones hatch out when the queen is such a queen. I clip one wing, the first right from the cell. Keep your miniature well supplied with honey and workers, and I will warrant you to have a supply of drones at all times; you can keep them all winter in that way if you choose.

Yours the same,

CLARK SIMPSON.

*Flushing, Genesee Co., Michigan, Oct. 15, 1870.*

[For *The Illustrated Bee Journal*.

## QUEEN-RAISING—THE CELLS.

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*Mr. Editor:*—In looking over the back numbers of our ILLUSTRATED BEE JOURNAL, I find in No. 8, page 416, an article from friend Leavitt, wishing an answer to the following question: "How do you manage to leave all the cells in the hive until they are nine days old?" He means the queen cells, of course. Well, permit me to answer this question for you.

In the first place, I will inform Mr. Leavitt that I am not particular about the time as being precisely nine days after the queen has been removed before I cut out the cells to put into the cages of the queen nursery. Neither do I believe the *ninth day* should cut any special figure in *guiding* us in this matter. Our attention should be mainly directed to the time when they are *perfectly* sealed up. They should not be removed before they are thus sealed, for previous to this time the nurses have not completed their attentions to the cells, but after they are perfectly sealed up the nurses have nothing more that they can do for them, except to impart the required heat until the young queen emerges from the cell.

In the second place, I will say, that as fast as the cells are perfectly sealed, they can be removed from the combs and placed into the cages of the queen nursery for hatching and safe keeping. By so doing there is none left to hatch in the hive and destroy any others that may not be old enough to hatch. It matters not, then, how long they continue building the cells, provided they are removed as fast as securely sealed.

The nursery should be kept in a populous stock of bees during cool and damp weather, so that the proper amount of heat will be had to nurture and hatch the young queens, but in very hot weather it is better to keep the nursery in a weaker stock of bees, since it is possible to destroy the embryo queens by too much heat.

JEWELL DAVIS.

Charleston, Illinois, Oct. 26, 1870.



## EDITOR'S TABLE.

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THE ILLUSTRATED BEE JOURNAL, a semi-monthly for only two dollars per annum, the cheapest journal of the kind, is particularly adapted to the wants of all interested in bee culture. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Subscribe at once and get the JOURNAL free to the first of January.

All postmasters are respectfully requested to receive and forward subscriptions to the ILLUSTRATED BEE JOURNAL. Every farmer and every farmer's wife, boy and girl is respectfully requested to act as agent and get up subscriptions for the ILLUSTRATED BEE JOURNAL. Agents may retain twenty-five per cent. for their trouble. Agents are requested to examine our wants in advertising columns. Specimen numbers sent free.

Send all money by post-office order or registered letter. Sums under five dollars may be sent by mail at our risk, if enclosed in presence of the postmaster. tf.

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WE had intended to present to our readers the portrait of Hon. A. H. Hart, of Appleton, Wisconsin, but the engraver did not get it ready in time for this number; will appear in next.

We again go to press without our usual editorial, and we warrant our patrons will not grumble as long as we have such a corps of able contributors. Could our contributors see the many compliments passed upon their ability as writers, we are very sure that they would feel highly flattered, and at the same time be assured that they were doing much good for their brother bee-keepers. We are glad to see that our old friend, Aaron Benedict, has again taken up his pen. The next number will contain an article written by him.

We want to say a word to our contributors. Nearly one year has passed since the first appearance of the ILLUSTRATED BEE JOURNAL, and to-day we are proud to say to you that the enterprise has proved a success; and to you, gentlemen, we are indebted for all that. Had you not so generously come to our aid with your able contributions, doubtless the enterprise would have proved a failure. Gentlemen, allow us to tender you our thanks, and let us ask you to continue in the good work, and the time is not far distant when we will be able to present you a Weekly BEE JOURNAL. What we want is a few more subscribers, and, as soon as we are warranted in doing so, we will publish a Weekly. Let us say to all, write for your JOURNAL, get your neighbors to subscribe for it. We will gladly send JOURNALS and circulars to any of our friends who will distribute them among bee-keepers. To our friends who will circulate our small cards we will send any number of them. When writing letters, our friends might slip one in the envelope, and in that way aid us in the circulation of the JOURNAL.

We will report in our next issue the different hives on exhibition at the Indiana State Fair, and the grand display of honey. The lengthy report of the North-Eastern Bee-Keepers' Association crowded it out of the present number. The report of our own Convention was condensed, and put in as small compass as possible, to make room for the same.

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NATIONAL BEE-KEEPERS' CONVENTION, to be held at Indianapolis, on the 21st and 22d of December, will be a grand affair. Nearly all the writers and speakers upon Apiculture in the United States will be present. All bee-keepers should turn out. It will cost but little to come, as our railroads will return visitors free, or nearly so. There will, however, be two exceptions. Visitors coming by the P. C. & St. L. R. R. (Indiana Central), will have to pay full fare both ways, or come by some other route—which they should do, by all means. Nearly all wishing to come can run north or south until they reach another railroad, and we assure them that by so doing they will

be returned free. Visitors coming from Ohio, and other States east, should remember that the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad will return all visitors free; and all visitors coming from the Western States should remember that they can come at reduced rates by all the railroads leading to Indianapolis, except one—and that one is the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad. If you come by that line you will have to pay full fare both ways. A word of caution to our friends: Remember that you can't come by one line and return by another; if you do, you pay full fare both ways. In our next issue you will find full directions how to come, and on what conditions every road leading into Indianapolis will carry you.

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Mr. A. Green, of Amesbury, Mass., will please accept our thanks for the package of Wild Mountain Seed sent us. We have concluded that the best we can do with it, is to send a few seed to any of our friends who may want to try it, and will say to those sending stamp to pay postage, we will send them a few seed.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$4.00

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

\$4.00

I will furnish a limited number of Italian Queen Bees, bred in full colonies, at the following price: One Queen, and the ILLUSTRATED BEE JOURNAL for one year, for *four dollars*. Purity, fertility, and safe arrival guaranteed.

Address, for circular, etc.,  
Lock Box No. 64,

T. G. MCGAW,  
Monmouth, Warren Co., Illinois.

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

Purity and safe arrival guaranteed. Circular free.  
Address

G. H. BOUGHTON,  
Illioopolis, Illinois.

TESTED ITALIAN QUEENS.

Shipped to May 15, \$8.00; shipped to May 31, \$7.00; shipped after June 1, \$6.00.  
Safe arrival guaranteed. Circular sent free.

Address

R. M. ARGO,  
Lowell, Garrard County, Kentucky.

PATENTED FEBRUARY 18 1868

MITCHELL'S

BUCKEYE BEE-HIVE.

Persons desirous of purchasing

FARM,

TOWNSHIP OR COUNTY RIGHTS

FOR MITCHELL'S

BUCKEYE BEE-HIVE

AND

MOTH TRAP,

Or procure

*Italian Bees or Sample Hives*

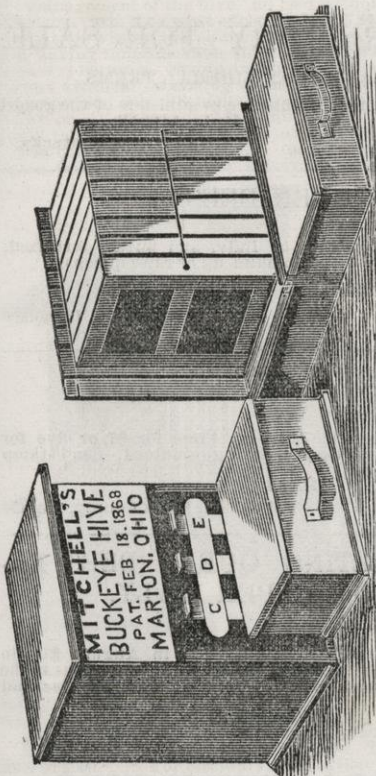
In the

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

Will please address

**DAVID CADY,**

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



# ADAIR'S SECTION BEE-HIVE.

PATENTED AUGUST 27, 1867.

Frames close fitting and forming a hive of themselves, that can be handled like a solid box, and shipped any distance. No unnecessary draft of air through the hive, as in open side frames. No surplus room around the frames to be occupied by idle bees. Can be enlarged or contracted at will in a few minutes. Is the most perfect queen nursery; as the brood chamber can be broken up into NUCLEI of any size, and reformed when desired. It can be arranged so that queens can be fertilized without leaving the hive. Several queens can be kept in the same hive during the winter, and it is believed it can be done all the year, so that each hive may have the services of one or more queens. It needs no winter protection; but if housing is preferred, four times as many can be stowed away in the same space that other hives occupy. Box room unlimited. Supers or laterals, or both, can be used. It is a perfect observing hive. Bees can be fed in it, in the center of the cluster, in any weather, without disturbing them, with both meal and honey; and brooding kept up all the year. It can be built of wood, stone, brick, adobe, concrete, lath and plaster, paper, straw, iron, and other materials.

## THE "OUTLINES OF BEE CULTURE."

Which gives full description, with illustrations, and much other valuable information, sent for ten cents.

## RIGHTS AND TERRITORY FOR SALE.

COMPETENT AGENTS WANTED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

Send for circulars and terms to agents. Rights free to ministers of the gospel who buy a sample hive.

D. L. ADAIR,

Hawesville, Kentucky.

## ITALIAN QUEEN BEES

From Mothers, directly from the highlands of Italy, and purely fertilized. Safe arrival guaranteed. Also, small swarms to build up or raise queens.

Address, A. SALESBURY,

Camargo, Illinois.

## ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

Queens shipped in June, for \$2.50; after July 1st, three for \$7, or five for \$10. Queens sent by express. Purity and safe arrival guaranteed. Send stamp for circular.

Address,

H. ALLEY,

Wenham, Essex County, Mass.

## SPECIALITY OF IMPORTING QUEEN BEES EXCLUSIVELY FROM UPPER ITALY.

For one Queen in May, \$14; in June, \$13; in July, \$12; in August, \$11; in September, \$8 to \$10. The money to be remitted in the month previous to the date fixed for the reception. The Queen will be sent from here *genuine*, and safe arrival guaranteed.

CHARLES DADANT

Hamilton, Illinois.

# THE QUEEN BEE-HIVE.

The accompanying Engravings represent

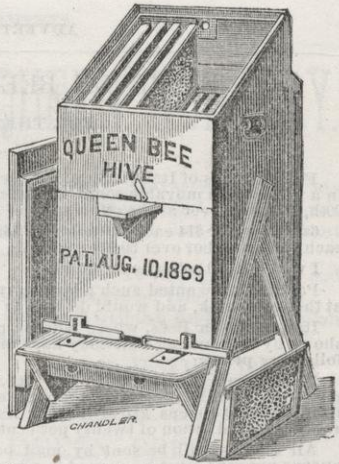
## THE QUEEN BEE-HIVE,

Patented August 10, 1869, by

THOS. ATKINSON, of Memphis, Tenn.,

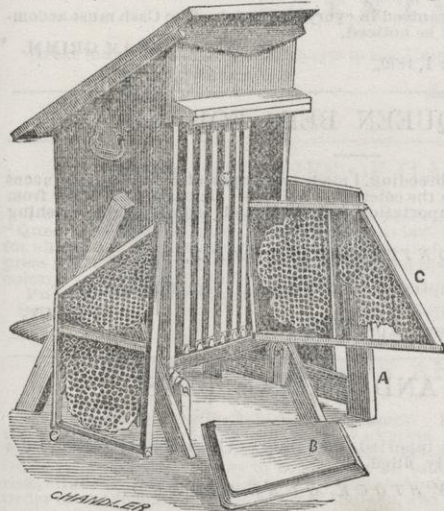
and acknowledged by all who have used it, or know the practical workings of this superior Hive, to be the

*Greatest Improvement of the Age.*



Some of the advantages claimed in this Hive are: 1st. Simplicity of construction and cheapness. 2d. Ease of access; the brood comb in any or all of the frames being removable from the back of the Hive, without, in the least, disturbing the working of the bees, or the surplus hone frames or boxes. 3d. Perfect management of the hive and bees without drugs, fumigation, or "CHARMING" humbugs. 4th. The most effectual **MOTH TRAP** yet invented. 5th. Perfect ventilation winter and summer, and security from sudden changes of temperature, having inner movable sides (B in engraving), making double sides with air chambers between. 6th. Adaptation to the wants and instincts of the bees. 7th. Perfect artificial swarming arrangements; C, showing the frames as turned out and removed. 8th. Economy of animal heat. 9th. In a word, all the advantages of any or all other movable comb hives; and to corroborate this statement we would refer inquirers to disinterested parties who have used the hive.

The construction of the hive induces industry in the colony, and any of the frames may be removed at pleasure, without danger of being stung.



The hive is PERFECTLY SIMPLE AND EASILY MADE by any one of ordinary mechanical skill, yet is a perfect house in itself, having two openings for the ingress and egress of the bees, and a glass door, which affords complete inspection of the colony.

THE QUEEN BEE-HIVE will prevent bees from swarming by removal of a few sections into a new hive, and by this process of artificial swarming, the colonies are rapidly and successfully increased. Every section or frame is free, independent, movable, and self-adjusting; all of the same pattern, and will fit any hive.

Hundreds have been sold, and from almost every section of the country the most unqualified recommendations are offered; yet the only recommendations we desire to offer are the merits of the Hive itself. Territory and Rights in the United States for sale by Atkinson, Schofield & Barber, the un-

qualified agent of Parker & Barkley, designed, except the state of Ohio, which is under

32½ East Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind.  
We are rapidly selling Hives, Rights and Territory, as follows:  
Sample Hives, \$4. Personal Right, \$8. Township Right, \$50 to \$100. Counties, \$200 to \$500. For circulars and further information address,  
**ATKINSON, SCHOFIELD & BARBER, Indianapolis, Ind.**

PRICE OF BEES AND QUEENS,  
FOR THE YEAR 1870.

Full Colonies of Italian Bees, with tested pure Queens of last summer's raising, in a Langstroth movable comb, full of comb, and honey enough to last until May 20th, I will deliver at the express office at Jefferson station, for \$15 each.

6 colonies for \$14 each; 10 colonies for \$135; 20 colonies for \$250; above 20 at \$12 each; any number over 50 \$11 each.

I will sell 100 colonies for \$1000.

Parties that wanted such a large number of stocks, would have to order them at their own risk, and would do well to oversee transportation.

Italian Queen Bees, whose worker progeny has hatched in my Apiary, and shows by its marking that they have met with an Italian drone, I will sell at the following prices:

If sent from April 20th to May 5th, \$8; May 5th to June 1st, \$7; during the month of June, \$6; during the months of July, August and September, for \$4. If from 10 to 20 queens are ordered, a reduction of ten per cent will be made; if above 20, a reduction of twenty per cent.

All queens will be sent by mail post-paid. The box or boxes in which the queens are sent must be opened in presence of the Postmaster or another witness, and a certificate from one of them must be sent by return mail. If one or more of the queens should have died during shipment, on receipt of this certificate from the Postmaster or other witness, another queen will be sent or the money refunded.

Young Swarms of Italian Bees, medium sized with a tested pure Queen of last summer's raising, sent in a common shipping box, with feed enough to stand the journey, if sent before June 25th, will be sent for \$9; between June 25th and July 10th, for \$8; from July 10th to August 1st, for \$7; and after that time for \$6. If a colony with a queen reared from an imported one, or queens of that kind are ordered, one dollar extra will be charged. Express charges to be paid by purchaser.

In some cases, where claims are made on account of losses incurred during shipment, I will demand an affidavit setting forth the facts in the case before I will satisfy the claims.

Safe arrival and purity guaranteed in every shipment. The Cash must accompany every order or it will not be noticed.

ADAM GRIMM.

JEFFERSON, WIS., February 1, 1870.

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES FOR 1870.

In order to prevent too close breeding, I made two importations of Italian queens last fall—one importation from the celebrated apiary of Dzierzon, the other from Italy. Queens from these importations, at the usual orders. Those wishing queens will do well to

*PATRONIZE MY APIARY,*

both for pure queens and promptness in filling orders. Send for Circular.

A. GRAY.

RILEY, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO, April 1, 1870.

QUEENS AND ITALIAN BEES.

Queens reared from queens imported from Italy. Also stocks of Italian Bees for sale. All orders promptly filled.

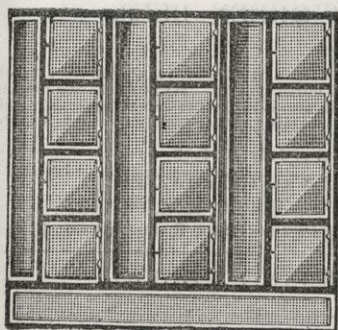
*PURITY OF STOCK GUARANTEED.*

Send for Price List.

Address,

J. WHEELDON,

GREENSBURG, IND.



# QUEEN NURSERY.

This important invention is now ready for sale, and is furnished to order to suit any Movable-Comb Bee-Hive, at short notice.

Individual, Township, County, and State Rights are for sale.

Those wishing Rights and Models should address

DR. JEWELL DAVIS,  
CHARLESTON, ILL.

## PURE ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

AARON BENEDICT,

Importer and Breeder of

### PURE ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

Queens and Full Stocks constantly for sale.

BENNINGTON, MORROW CO., OHIO.

All orders promptly filled. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for Circular Price List of Queens and bees.

## A GENTS!

Great inducements offered to agents to sell Italian and Egyptian Queens.

Address,

LITTLE BEE MAN,  
Springfield. Ohio.

## FIFTY COLONIES OF ITALIAN BEES.

I will deliver at express office in this place, full colonies of Italian Bees "Queens warranted pure," with honey to last till May next, packed ready for shipment in Langstroth hives, and guaranteed safe arrival to any express office by railroad or river in the United States or Canadas for \$20.00 per colony, to be shipped this Fall or next Spring.

Purchasers to pay expressage.  
Sept. 14 tf.

Address,  
H. NESBIT, Cynthiana, Kentucky.

## ITALIAN QUEENS AND BEES.

Pure Italian Queens for sale during summer. Price \$5, sent by mail, when I think it safe to do so; if not, will send by express. Full Colonies of pure Italian Bees for sale in the fall, winter and spring. Price \$20, delivered at the Express Office in Anderson. Money to accompany all orders, which may be sent at my risk, either by Express and directed to me at Anderson, or by Post Office Money Order on Anderson, Madison County, Indiana, and directed to Alexandria, Madison County, Indiana. Purity and safe arrival of Queens and Colonies guaranteed to nearest Express Office to purchaser. Address

G. BOHRER, Alexandria, Madison Co., Ind.



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## EARLY ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

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The advantage of climate enables me to furnish *Italian Queen Bees* much earlier in the season than parties further north can do. My early raised queens will supply any deficiency in drone brood, and if introduced in colonies of black bees before preparations are made for swarming, will, without doubt, supply drone brood for that purpose in proper season.

PRICE. Queens from first of May to first of July, \$5 each.

*PURITY AND SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED.*

DR. W. MCK. DOUGAN,  
SAWYERSVILLE, RANDOLPH CO., N. C.

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## TO THE BEE KEEPING PUBLIC.

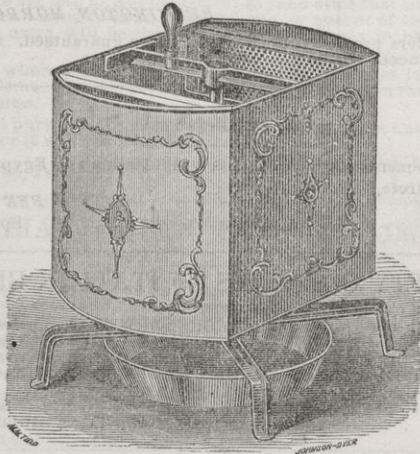
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As I can not properly attend to all my bees, I will sell a number of colonies this fall, very low for cash, also as I intend to break up a number of colonies that are getting too old to prosper, I will have an equal number of finely colored, choice, tested Italian Queens to sell, very low, to wit: \$4 each or \$36 per dozen. Orders filled in the order of reception.

JOHN L. McLEAN,  
RICHMOND, JEFFERSON CO., OHIO.

---

## PEABODY'S HONEY EXTRACTOR.



This Mel-Extractor is now in use and highly recommended by the best Apiarists in the country.

All orders, with the cash, filled promptly, or the money returned:

The machine weighs but forty pounds, all packed, ready to ship. Expressage low. Price of single machine, \$15.00.

We are now having made an *IMPROVED KNIFE FOR UNCAPPING CELLS*. Henceforth we will furnish two of them gratis, all finished, with each machine sold at retail price.

Price of Knives, with handles, sent by mail, post-paid, \$1.25 each.

TERMS—Cash in all cases.

VIRDIN, MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

**J. L. PEABODY.**

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUCKEYE BEE-HIVES FOR SALE IN OHIO.

John Miller, of Pierce, Stark County, Ohio, has purchased the Counties of Cuyhoga, Medina, Portage, Stark, Summit and Tuscarawas. Bee keepers in these counties would do well to address as above, or address,

REV. ELI MILLER,  
CANTON, STARK COUNTY, OHIO.

FOR SALE.

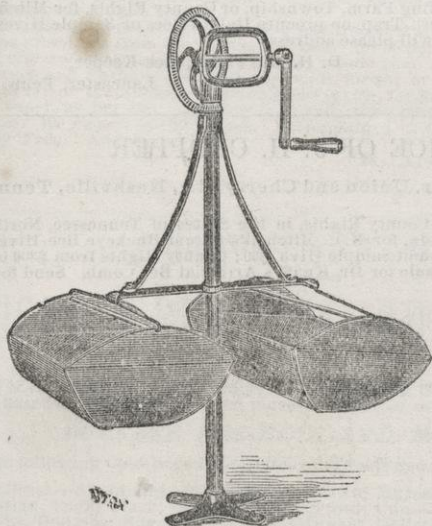
The genuine Alsike Clover Seed—80 cents per pound by Mail, or 65 cents by Express, where ten pounds or more are ordered at one time. Address,

COL. JOSEPH LEFFEL,  
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

P. S.—Send for my Poultry Circulars of all kinds of Pure Breeds of Poultry.  
COL. JOSEPH LEFFEL.

ADAIR'S MEL-EXTRACTOR.

PATENT PENDING.



This machine is all iron, except two buckets in which the honey is collected, which are of tin, and are just large enough for the frame of honey to lay on. No wood about it to get sour or dirty. The black grease from the gearing cannot fall into the honey. It only weighs about twenty eight pounds and can be packed in a small box and be sent for less freight than any other. It will empty small pieces of comb; as many as can be laid on it at one time. It will strain liquid honey or extract the juices from fruits for making jelly. It will separate sugar from sorghum after it grains, and make a nice article of sugar. The frames of comb are laid on it horizontally, and assume a verticle position as soon as set in motion, thus making it a filter for liquids, as well as the best mel-extractor.

Price \$14. Three machines for \$35, with a liberal discount to those who buy to sell again.  
Hawesville, Ky., July and August. D. L. ADAIR.

QUEENS, BEES AND HIVES.

Italian Queens of the brightest color, warranted pure.....\$5.00  
Full Colonies of Italian Bees, in McClellan Hives..... 20.00  
McClellan Hives, best and cheapest Movable-Comb Hives made (no patent). 4.00

Address

HIRAM MCCLELLAN,  
Cable, Champaign Co., Ohio.

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In the following Counties in the States of Illinois and Ohio:

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OHIO.—Adams, Ashland, Ashtabula, Athens, Clark, Clinton, Darke, Delaware, Fayette, Gallia, Geauga, Green, Highland, Hocking, Jackson, Lake, Lawrence, Madison, Mahoning, Meigs, Morgan, Noble, Pike, Sciota, Vinton, and Washington.

Persons wishing to

**PURCHASE COUNTY, TOWNSHIP, OR FARM RIGHTS,**

Procure model or ordinary Hives, or gain information relative to Bees, in the above-named Counties, will do well to address

**WM. T. GIBSON,**

.5 Odd Fellows' Hall, Indianapolis, Ind

# RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

## TRAINS LEAVE.

Eastern Express.....	4:30 a m
Union Accommodation.....	7:45 a m
New Orleans Express.....	11:25 a m
Night Express.....	7:30 p m

## TRAINS ARRIVE

Western Express.....	2:30 a m
Night Express.....	6:40 a m
Union Accommodation.....	3:20 p m
Day Express.....	5:55 p m

### C. C. C. & I. R. R.—(BEE LINE.)

### P. C. & ST. L. R. R.—(INDIANA CENTRAL.)

Day Express.....	3:40 a m
Mail Express.....	8:50 a m
Night Express.....	7:20 p m
Sunday Express.....	7:20 p m

Western Express.....	2:20 a m
Richmond Accommodation.....	11:15 a m
Day Express.....	4:15 p m
Sunday Express.....	2:20 a m

### TERRE HAUTE, VANDALIA & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

St. Louis F. L.....	3:05 a m
Greencastle Accommodation.....	7:05 a m
St. Louis and Ev. Express.....	12:00 m
Mail.....	2:55 p m
St. Louis Express.....	7:10 p m

Eastern F. L.....	3:25 a m
Mail and Express.....	10:10 a m
Accommodation.....	6:10 p m
New York Express.....	6:55 p m

### INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Fast Express.....	3:05 a m
St. Louis Express.....	7:00 a m
Mattoon Accommodation.....	12:00 m
Night Express.....	7:10 p m

Lightning Express.....	6:55
Accommodation.....	6:56
Accommodation.....	
Day Express.....	

### LAFAYETTE RAILROAD.

Toledo & Quincy Accom.....	4:10 a m
Chicago Mail.....	12:00 m
Chicago & Quincy Express.....	8:00 p m

Chicago Express.....	2:50 a m
Toledo & Quincy Express.....	11:30 a m
Chicago Mail.....	7:05 p m

### INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN RAILROAD.

Accommodation.....	6:50 a m
Mail.....	3:00 p m

Mail.....	9:25 a m
Accommodation.....	4:45 p m

### CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

Baltimore Express.....	3:35 a m
Mail.....	11:45 a m
Martinsville Accommodation.....	1:40 p m
Express.....	7:40 p m

Baltimore Express.....	2:55 a m
Martinsville Accommodation.....	1:50 p m
Mail.....	11:45 a m
Chicago Express.....	7:05 p m

### CINCINNATI & INDIANAPOLIS JUNCTION RAILROAD.

Morning Express.....	4:20 a m
Mail.....	4:05 p m

St. Louis Express.....	11:50 a m
Mail.....	11:30 p m

### INDIANAPOLIS & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Accommodation.....	7:30 a m
Worthington Accommodation.....	2:00 p m

Worthington Accommodation.....	9:50 a m
Accommodation.....	5:15 p m

### INDIANAPOLIS, PERU & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Toledo Express.....	7:35 a m
Mail and Chicago Express.....	12:50 p m
Kokomo and Chicago Express.....	8:00 p m

Chicago Express.....	5:40 a m
Mail and Toledo Express.....	9:20 a m
Chicago Express.....	5:00 p m

### JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.

Jeffersonville and Madison Ex.....	3:30 a m
Jeffersonville Mail.....	7:15 a m
Seymour Accommodation.....	5:00 p m
Express.....	7:15 p m
Sunday Train.....	7:15 a m

Night Express.....	3:00 a m
Seymour Accommodation.....	9:30 a m
Jeffersonville & Madison Mail.....	11:25 a m
Jeffersonville Express.....	7:05 p m
Sunday Train.....	7:05 p m