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## **National bee journal. Vol. III, No.16 December, 1872**

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THE  
**NATIONAL**  
**BEE JOURNAL.**  
 MONTHLY.

DEVOTED TO APIACULTURE ALONE.

HOMER A. KING, of New York City, }  
 Mrs. THOS. ATKINSON, Indianapolis, } Conducting Editors

ELLEN S. TUPPER, DES MOINES, IOWA,  
 L. C. WAITE, St. LOUIS, Mo., | A. J. POPE, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.  
 Associate Editors.

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No. 16.

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Every friend of apiculture will avail himself of these liberal offers.

THE

# National Bee Journal.

DEVOTED TO THE CULTURE OF THE HONEY-BEE.

Vol. III.

DECEMBER, 1872.

No. 16.



FRANCOIS HUBER.



## Biographical Sketch.

BY REV. E. VAN SLYKE.

Francois Huber was born at Geneva, July 2d, 1750. Springing from a family, several members of which were distinguished in science, we are not so much surprised at that devotion to the study of Natural history, the results of which have given him such a world-wide reputation.

In early life he selected the "Bee" as the subject of his special studies, which, notwithstanding the total blindness, with which he was afflicted at the age of fifteen, and from which he never recovered, were carried on with so much ardor, minute investigation and success, that our apiarians of this later age have found but little to add to his fund of scientific research. Many of the statements of his contemporaries; Reamur and Bonnet on Apiarian Science, he believed were so very erroneous, that he proceeded, with the assistance of his devoted wife, and his faithful and enthusiastic amanuensis, Francois Burnens, to make a great many observations of an original character, which he afterwards arranged, digested, and published in his "Lettres a Ch. Bonnett," (1792.) A work afterwards reprinted in 1796 and 1814, under its present title, "Nouvelles Observations sur

les Abeilles," both times with large editions.

The last edition of this work contained his "Memoir sur l'origine de la cire;" in the preparation of which he was assisted by his son, Pierre Huber, who was also a naturalist of acknowledged reputation, as his many valuable papers yet extant do abundantly testify.

The impregnation of the queen bee, and many other important facts, were first made known in his works, as also the confirmation of Schirach's theory that the larvae of the bee may become a queen or a worker according to circumstances.

Subsequently, with the co-operation of the distinguished Senehier, he produced a "Memoir sur l'influence de l'air, et diverses substances gazeuses dans le germination des differentes plantes," (Geneva, 1801) In which work was shown not only the versatility of his genius, but also the depth of that knowledge acquired with so much difficulty, and amid so many discouragements.

Before the blindness of Huber, he had won the attachment of Mlle Lullin, a young lady, who, notwithstanding every remonstrance from her friends, insisted on making him happy to whom now she was wont to say "she was so necessary." "Now that he is blind," she

would observe, "he wants a guide to be always with him, and nothing shall prevent our union." She waited patiently for many years, scorning every temptation and unmoved by every opposition, until the attainment of her majority, which the law fixed at the age of twenty-five years. The very day that age was attained, she approached the altar, leading, so to speak, the spouse to whom she had pledged her love and life when he was happy and attractive, and to the amelioration of whose melancholy lot she was determined to devote her life.

Through the forty years the union lasted, she was singularly faithful and never ceased to bestow the most tender care upon her blind husband. She discovered a thousand ways of meeting the wants his calamity occasioned. For hours she watched the flights and movements of bees, reporting with a kind of patient enthusiasm all that she saw, and then recorded her husband's digest of her observations. During the war, she framed whole armies with pins of various sizes, and thus enabled her husband to distinguish the positions of the various corps. She stuck the pins in a map or a plane that she had formed in relief, and thus gave him a correct idea of the movement of troops, the position of officers, and the places they occupied. In a word, she had but

one occupation, that of making her husband perfectly happy—and she succeeded—for he declared that "he would be miserable, should he cease to be blind." "I should not know," he would say, "to what extent a person in my situation could be beloved, and aside from this, to me my wife is always young, and fresh, and pretty, and that is no light matter."

It was thus Huber lived and labored, until, at Lausanne, on the 21st of December, 1831, he quietly and contentedly breathed his last in the arms of his daughter, Madame de Molin, at the age of eighty-one years.

[For the National Bee Journal.

### Why do Bees Swarm?—No. I.

*Messrs. Editors:*—I am apprised, as well as you, that this is a question upon which men differ, but we hesitate not to give it as our opinion that it is in conformity to the instinctive law of their nature to propagate their own race.

The vast universe of the Creator seems to be governed by three great laws—moral, instinctive, and positive. For the higher orders, *moral law*; and for inferior animated beings, *instinctive law*; but all else by *positive law*. The swift zephyr alike with the sweeping tornado; the mild, rippling stream, as the ocean's wave that rocks the shore; the tender grass and



the sturdy oak, alike are governed by the same positive law. Instinctive law governs a very large portion of God's works as directly as it does the honey bee.

We need not go to the almost endless varieties of aquatic animals that inhabit the waters, but take a simple example from among the fowls of the air, as *the Robin Red Breast*, and one that was hatched late in summer, and never saw a nest built. When the proper time comes she will build a nest, and when complete it is a fac simile of the old mother nest where she was fed and cared for.

When she lays an egg how does she know how to deposit it in the nest? and when deposited, how does she know the germ of life is in the egg, and how does she know that the heat of her own body will give the vital forces of life to that germ. Man, with all his greatness, phylosophy and reasoning powers, could never have known this had he not have seen it demonstrated.

When the Creator said be fruitful and multipliy and fill the earth, he implanted in the bee, in common with other animals, a disposition and power of mind to do what was necessary to be done to preserve their kind. And his command is the law of their nature.

In a colony of bees there are three different kind of cells—

worker, drone, and royal or queen cells—all in order, and at the proper time, being directed by an instinctive power of mind, and when all is accomplished, and the surroundings favorable, they come forth pell-mell, mounting upon swift wings, preparatory to a final exit or emigration to a new home, leaving the infant colony behind with a few guards to protect them.

General Adair, of Kentucky, in his article before the North American Bee Keeper's Association, fully subscribes to the instincts of the bee, and afterwards virtually discards it in the same article by trying to make it appear that the bee has no instinctive knowledge, and has nothing to do in determining the kind of a bee produced by feeding the larvae, but that it is all a mechanical operation over which the bee has no control.

I think I have evidence and experience to the contrary. In the summer of 1871, I introduced a young queen to a hybrid swarm of bees. She ceased laying eggs at the usual season for Italian queens, and in the latter part of November the swarm was put into winter quarters in a warm repository, and brought out the latter half of February, 1872, and there was not an egg or larvae in the hive.

I tried to stimulate the queen

to laying eggs, but to no purpose. In the latter part of April I discovered she was incapable of laying an egg. The obstacle was removed, but she laid no eggs, and disappeared in a few days.

From an adjacent swarm I took combs containing young larvae and grafted it into their combs, and the bees made several queens, and reserved to themselves a good one, but some under size.

Were the stomachs of these bees gorged all winter with royal jelly, and carried, while flying, for two months in the spring, waiting for young larvae to feed it to? Certainly not. According to Gen. Adair they have no instinctive will to do such thing, and in addition their inability to perform it.

If bees are without instinctive powers of mind or will, how shall we account for a newly hived swarm, before it has combs or eggs, when robbed of its queen, going back to the old mother hive where there are royal cells, larvae and eggs, if they had no will to perform the same?

Hive a swarm without a queen, and in thirty minutes, more or less, they will return to the old hive.

A. SALISBURY.

*Carmago, Douglas County, Illinois.*

BEES gorged with honey never volunteer an attack.

[For the National Bee Journal.

### Bee Keeping as a Profession--Who Should Engage In It.

*Messrs. Editors:*—Some will be ready to say all; rich and poor, high and low; there never was a greater error committed than to recommend the adoption of bee culture to all, indiscriminately, for the following reasons: In the first place, all have not a taste for it; and in the second place all are not qualified for it. For instance, take a passionate, nervous man or woman, and let them go among their bees, and you will soon see everything going wrong; men striking right and left, and bees swarming around them, intent on clearing the field of their persecutors, which they soon accomplish, and just here the groundwork is laid for future combats whenever you attempt to approach them, and in nine cases out of ten the bees come off victorious. Now, kind reader, perhaps you may ask what has been the reason of all this trouble with the bees? I will tell you what has been the cause of the trouble. That man or woman, as the case may be, has gone to yonder hive for the purpose of examining it, and, as is usual with them, have opened the hive without ever giving their little pets notice of their intention until the hive is open. This treatment is soon resented by



the bees, the intruders getting timely warning that their presence is not wanted in their vicinity in the form of sundry stings, and the party retreats and soon settles down to the conviction that his bees are either cross or he is unqualified for his profession. Well, my friend, when you come to the conclusion that bee keeping is not your calling, you was more than half right, and if you would take my advice you would never attempt even to witness the process of handling bees again, for if you do, ten to one, you will get another reminder that your room is better than your company. But, says one, why is it that one person can handle bees without getting stung, when another is sure to get stung? Well, my friend, I will tell you where the secret lies: The one approaches the hive very slowly, never from the front, but either from the side or rear of the hive, and if his bees have not been accustomed to being handled, he very quietly blows a little smoke into the hive and then waits a few moments before opening the hive until the bees have had time to get on the comb and commence filling themselves with honey. He then opens the hive, always taking the precaution not to jostle the frames in handling, and in this way he goes on and removes every frame from the

hive and returns them to their places without offending the little workers. In this way he soon gets his bees accustomed to being handled, and all goes on smoothly.

The other is always in a hurry, and goes among his bees in the same way he does among his horses or cattle, and always pays the penalty for his temerity, and always will, so long as he persists in insulting the little toilers at the commencement. But to return to my subject: Who should adopt bee keeping? I answer, the ladies. But why the ladies? says one. For the reason that nine out of ten are better qualified for the business than men. Again you ask why. Be patient, my friend, and I will tell you why. It is seldom that a lady goes to work among her bees in any other spirit than that of kindness. Her every move is in conformity with the laws of kindness, and if you doubt the susceptibility of your bees to those laws, go to yonder hive, wrench open the door and tear out the frames, and, my word for it, your doubts will all be removed; yes, in less time than it has taken me to pen these lines. But, say you, men can do this as well as women. We will grant it, but it is the exception, not the rule. E. H. B.

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[For the National Bee Journal.  
Who will Answer?

*Messrs. Editors:*—Will some one who knows, tell us in the BEE JOURNAL whether it is better to use a honey board over comb frames, or put surplus boxes directly on the frames? Also, in the two story hives, is it better to use a honey board, or to let the upper frames come down within, say five-eighths of an inch of the tops of the lower ones?

I would say to bee keepers to experiment with the wax and sugar mixture, as published by General Adair, with a view to making colonies strong early in the spring. By removing a frame at the side of the hive that does not contain brood, and putting an empty frame in the middle of the hive, it will be filled very quickly, and eggs laid in the cells by the queen. Hives that contain enough bees to care for the brood might, perhaps, be sooner filled with brood in that way than if left to the bees themselves. We should, however, take care that there is plenty of food accessible to the bees at all times.

If Gen. Adair is correct in his statement that "bees will at all times appropriate the wax and sugar mixture to comb building," the discovery is one of the utmost importance to bee keep-

ers. For as we are all agreed that we can not afford to *sell* wax at thirty cents per pound, we may conclude that it is profitable to *buy* it at that price. If my bees appropriate a pound of wax, that costs me thirty cents, I save thereby the twelve or fifteen pounds of honey that would have taken to secret it, and get my cost price back when I sell the honey in the comb at thirty cents per pound.

Let us all have some experience in this matter to report next spring.

WM. C. PELHAM.

*Maysville Ky.*

[For the National Bee Journal

Northwestern Ohio Bee Keepers.  
Society.

*Messrs Editors:*—A session of the Northwestern Ohio Bee Keepers' Society was held in Lindsey, Sandusky county, O., November 20th, 1872.

The meeting was called to order by Henry Hodgson, of Fremont, Ohio; Wm. Caldwell, of Elmore, Ottawa county, was chosen Chairman, *pro tem.*, and B. B. Overmyer, of Lindsey, Secretary, *pro tem.*

It was moved and carried that the Chair appoint a committee of five to report a Constitution for permanent organization, when the following gentlemen were appointed: Daniel Waggoner, Samuel Fink and Henry H. Overmyer, of Lindsey;



Adam Bair, of Rolersville, and Dr. R. S. Rice, of Freemont.

The Committee on Constitution and Organization reported, and presented a copy of the Constitution of the North American Bee Keepers' Society, which, after some discussion and amendments, was adopted.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

President—Wm. Caldwell, of Elmore, O.

Vice Presidents—H. Hodgson, of Freemont, Ohio; Adam Barr, of Rolersville, and C. A. Munk, of Lindsey.

Secretary—B. B. Overmyer, of Lindsey.

Treasurer—Jones F. Engler, of Lindsey.

The Society then adjourned until 7 o'clock P. M.

#### EVENING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by the Chair.

Minutes of former meeting read and approved.

The Chair appointed a committee to prepare business and to select a topic for discussion.

The Committee called on H. Hodgson, of Fremont, who delivered the opening address, after which the following topics were discussed:

1. The best mode of wintering bees, which was discussed

by Messrs, Bair, Hodgson and Rice.

2. Feeding, which was discussed by Messrs. Hodgson and Rice.

3. Swarming, discussed by Messrs. Rice, Bair and Hodgson.

The time having arrived for bee keepers to prepare hives for the coming season, the Executive Committee submitted the following question for discussion at the next monthly meeting: "Which hive is preferable?"

The meeting then adjourned till the third Wednesday in December, at 7 o'clock P. M.

WM. CALDWELL, *Pres.*

B. B. OVERMYER, *Sec.*

[For the National Bee Journal.

Letter from a Youthful Bee Keeper.

*Messrs. Editors:*—Many thanks to Schofield, King & Co. for the beautiful Italian queen I received as a premium. She has been successfully introduced, and now ten dollars would not buy her. When last I saw her walking on the comb, she reminded me of a beautiful young lady going along the street with a trail a foot and a half long dragging on the ground behind her, of a bright, beautiful color.

I am a great admirer of young ladies, as I am a young bach of nine summers, and the boss of five colonies of bees.

We, that is father, mother and myself, all have bees, separate and independent. We had seven colonies last spring, and now have twenty-four, and took eighty pounds of honey in the comb. We are well satisfied, considering the season, and the fact that we live only one square from the jail in this city.

We will attend the Convention, then I will renew my subscription. I could not get along without the JOURNAL; I like to read it and learn from the experience of the big lights that write for your JOURNAL.

Hoping to learn something at the Convention, I am yours,

C. F. NEVILL.

Lafayette, Indiana.

We had the pleasure of meeting our youthful friend, C. F. Nevill, at the Convention—a boy nine years old—who takes an unusual interest in bee keeping. He has written an article for the JOURNAL that ought to encourage older men in the business. He is a bright little fellow, and we should judge, from his appearance and the interest he takes in bees, he too will soon become a “big light.”

ED.

In order to make bee keeping in the highest degree successful, the movable comb hive must be used; intelligently though, otherwise it will be a disadvantage.

[For the National Bee Journal.]

From Kosciusko County.

Messrs. Editors:—I suppose your readers would like to know what has been done in the swamps of Kosciusko county. Very little surplus honey has been gathered, and I fear that many colonies will go up for want of sufficient stores, and very few so-called bee keepers in this section of country believe that bees can be fed successfully, and will not feed for fear of changing their luck. These same men have never seen an Italian, nor do they believe there is such a thing. I intend to show them next spring, if my health will permit.

Now, brother bee keepers, we can increase bee pasturage with little expense, by mutual exchange of seed. I have selected two of the best of all varieties in my vicinity, of which I will send a package for, and in return of some kind of bee plant. I will send, in addition, boneset and golden rod. I think a mutual exchange will benefit us all.

I am glad that you are going to delay the December number of the JOURNAL so that your readers can have the benefit of the report of the North American Convention. We feel quite satisfied with the present management of the JOURNAL. We see you endeavor to make the



JOURNAL both interesting and instructive.

I can not be with you at the Convention, but old Harry will think of you all. My subscription soon expires, but do not stop the JOURNAL; remember, I am a life-time subscriber. Send it along, and I will remit soon. HARVEY GOODLANDER.

Leesburgh, Ind.

[For the National Bee Journal]

#### A Card.

*Messrs. Editors:*—As there are some of the orders for the premium Queens yet on hand, I think it but just that you and those entitled to them should know the reason they were not sent as they should have been; so, to make all plain, I will say that my bees suffered so much with dysentery last spring that 90 out of 200 swarms were entirely destroyed, and the balance so weakened that I could not get bees to stock my nucleus hives until June, and many of them not until August, so that instead of having all orders filled in June and July, many of them were not reached until September. Then about September 20, the weather became so cold that out of 105 Queens not more than a dozen were fertilized, and this left about 20 orders on hand, and of the last lot sent out, 10 or 12 were dead on arrival, so that there are now about 30 names

on the books which will be left over until spring, when they will be supplied as early as I can raise the Queens. I write this to show those entitled to Queens that you are not to blame for the delay in sending Queens. Yours, truly,

E. M. JOHNSON.

Mentor, Ohio.

[For the National Bee Journal.]

#### Buckwheat as Pasturage.

*Messrs. Editors:*—The buckwheat with us this season secreted very little honey. I am unable to assign any reason for this.

Last year we had a long and severe drouth, extending mostly through August. In consequence of this we had but little buckwheat bloom before the first of September, and then it did not continue over three or four weeks: yet in that short time my bees stored a considerable amount of honey from this source. This year we had some dry weather during the buckwheat season, but it was not so severe, nor of so long duration as last, yet my bees seemed unable to make any perceptible increase of their stores from this bloom.

I would like to know what has been the experience of other bee keepers in this respect. Is it usual for buckwheat to fail in this manner? It is the first time such a failure has come under my observation.

M. C. HESTER.

Charlestown, Ind.

### A Card to Bee Keepers.

We have before us a circular issued by Mr. S. D. Barber, of Mattoon, Illinois, setting forth his great loss by the burning of his bee house and seventy-one colonies of Italian bees, on the 29th of October. This loss leaves a most worthy brother in Apiculture in needy circumstances, and unable to continue his favorite occupation without assistance from some source. From whence shall this assistance come? Sympathy alone will not help him. Let us show our sympathy by acts instead of words. We are happy to say that this subject has been laid before some of our leading Apiarists, with the following results:

Mrs. E. S. Tupper, of Iowa, donates one colony of Italian bees, or their value in Italian Queens.

Mrs. C. Atkinson, of the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL, one of Atkinson's Honey Extractors, and one or two Italian Queens.

Dr. G. Bohrer, of Alexandria, Madison county, Indiana, one colony of bees. Wm. A. Scofield, \$20 of advertising in the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL.

Atkinson & Barker, one Queen Bee Hive, six individual rights of the same, and two pure Italian Queens.

Now, brother bee keepers, who will next add their names to this list, and show by their acts their sympathy for a brother in Apiculture who has

been so unfortunate as to lose his all.

Bee keepers sending their names to this office, with the amount of donation, will secure the insertion of the same if required.—ED.

For the National Bee Journal.

### Wanderer's Review.

*Messrs. Editors:*—Will you allow space in your valuable paper for Wanderer to review some ideas advanced in former numbers of your JOURNAL. If you will grant me space I will make it a little warm for some of them, and in return expect them to make it hot for me. What bee keepers want is sound doctrines, and hereafter Wanderer will pitch in to every one that does not advance sound doctrine, so look out for a shot at any time.

Here goes for a little fun. On page 425 we find that the bee keeper's of Livingston and surrounding counties held a Bee Keeper's Convention at Lexington, Illinois. At that Convention there were some real live issues discussed. For instance: The subject of wintering bees. The subject, in our opinion, is the great question of the day. Mr. Brooks extracts all the honey from the two center frames before putting bees in their winter quarters, &c. That is excellent advice. Mr. Ware must have young bees to winter well, and advises the use of the honey



extractor, &c., &c. That is sound. Get the JOURNAL, all you new beginners, and read the report again; it is excellent from first to last. The report shows that the society is a live one. Such a Society should be found in every county in the Union.

On page 429 we find I. N. Barker trying his hand on the Italian bees, and gets 80 pounds of box honey from one colony in 20 days, while his black bees, (the best of them,) did not store more than ten pounds.

It has been our experience, that Italian bees will not only store more honey than the black, but that they will gather and store honey where the blacks would starve to death.

On page 431, R. R. Murphy takes up our friend Aker for pitching into movable comb hives. We second Brother Murphy's motion, and would amend by saying that if Brother Aker will call on Wanderer, he will never pitch into moveable comb hives again.

On page 489 we find Dick in trouble. He has been following our writers on bee culture, and they have led him astray, or he seems to think so. Dick, you have a hard time, but your perseverance certainly deserves a better reward. I must say that the placing of drone comb in the center of the hive is the true theory. I saw

Italian drones flying the early part of May last one degree North of where Dick lives, so we must look for some other cause. The Queen may not have been a prolific one, the colony may have had but few bees, and as the black drones were flying before the Italians, it is pointed proof that there was a deficiency somewhere, as every one will bear me out who has ever had a colony of Italian bees. Give them the same chance, and they will turn out not only drones, but swarm from two to four weeks earlier than black bees. But we read on and find Dick trying his hand at fertilizing Queens in confinement, and again he meets with disappointment. Well, we do not wonder at that, as that is a feat that but few can accomplish. After all I am led to believe that Dick did succeed in having his Queens fertilized in confinement. He did, or he is simply mistaken about the Queens being fertilized. After three and six weeks confinement there is no such precedent on record to our knowledge. It is known by all Queen breeders that the Queen bee never pairs with the drone or male bee after the sixteenth day. I have known but one Queen to pair with the drone on the twentieth day. You may ask the question how do I know this to be so? I will tell you: I have

raised a great many Queens, and have lost hundreds of them in consequence of continued cold or rain, so that the Queens could not get out at the proper time. One or two weeks of cold or rain, and your Queens are worthless. I have lost at one time more than 100 Queens just by one weeks rain. The Queens would fly every day when they could get out, but the drones would remain in the hive. I have kept some of those Queens for months to see whether or not they would pair with the drones, but all to no purpose; after the Queen passes that period she never has any desire to meet the drone. I am satisfied of one or two things: Either the Queens were fertilized in confinement, or that the bees superceded them at once and raised other Queens. The latter is the most likely. At the same time had there been a fertile Queen in the fertilizing hive, I think, in all probability, she would not have laid a single egg. That depends, however, upon the condition of his hive arrangement. I am led to believe that they were superceded, as he certainly could not have succeeded in having his Queen fertilized in that way. I believe that it is not generally known that Queen bees leave the hive every few days during fine weather. We were not aware of it until we caught them at

it, and a little watching proved to us that they often slipped away for a few minutes to sport in the mellow sunshine. Let us follow Dick a little further. We now find him with a hive full of bees, determined to get 1,000 pounds of honey from one colony, but after a little while his ardor is somewhat cooled, and he is perfectly willing to accept 500 pounds, but it seems in the end that he had to do without any surplus honey. No one was to blame for Dick's failure to get any surplus honey. His bees were in the proper condition, but nature stepped in and refused to supply the flowers with the sweet nectar that the bees love so well to gather from every opening flower. So Dick really has no one to blame unless he lays the blame to nature.

WANDERER.

Mr. Hosmer Again.

Let me say to friend Quinby that the 12,000 pounds of honey spoken of were not only *extracted* in twelve days, but it was all gathered in twelve days. The first day, we extracted from all, and got less than 500 pounds; the second day, we got 1,000 pounds from half the stocks, and for several days, in the height of Linden bloom, they averaged nearly 2,000 pounds per day. I do not blame people at a distance for not believing, for many in this vicinity would not have believed it, had they not seen the barrels of honey. These statements will not appear large next season.

J. W. HOSMER.



## Editorial.



INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1872.

### What We Offer for the Coming Year.

The present number will close the third volume of the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL, and with the next or January number, we commence the fourth volume.

During our connection with the JOURNAL we have done all that we could to make its columns interesting to bee keepers. True we may have erred in some things, but how could it have been otherwise. The enterprise was a new one to us; having become somewhat acquainted with the interests and wants of the bee keeping fraternity, we will hereafter give you a BEE JOURNAL that will be readable and full of the best original matter that can be had. We have secured a number of the ablest writers upon apiculture while at the Convention, who will contribute to the columns of the NATIONAL BEE

JOURNAL. Therefore you may look out for a live journal.

There seems to be something else wanting to make the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL a great and a grand power in the land for good, and that is money. No enterprise can succeed without money. Now, what can be done in this direction? *Put your hand right into your pocket and send in your renewal*, and get if possible one or more of your neighbors to join you. If every old subscriber would do so, it would double our subscription, and we could give you a better paper. Every bee keeper that will do so will never miss the money or time spent, and he will be the means of helping along an enterprise in which every one is interested. Apiculture is in its infancy. The day is not far distant when every man that is now engaged in agriculture, in horticulture, or in any other branch of rural industry, will keep at least a few colonies of bees. All that the great masses want to know is that they can keep bees as well as not, and that it is just as cheap to keep them as not to. Bees are the only thing known to man that work for him and board themselves. In order to be able to place the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL in the hands of the great mass of bee keepers we have determined to offer premiums to every

subscriber, and we are warranted in saying that our premiums can not be surpassed by any publisher. We will offer as a premium, Mitchel's First Lesson's in Bee Culture, a book of more than one hundred pages. It should be in the hands of every bee keeper. We will also offer a beautiful present to every subscriber, an elegant chromo equal or superior to any of the chromos offered by any publisher; we will also offer beautiful lithographs as premiums, also a pocket magnifying glass that sells at \$2.00, which should be in the hands of every bee keeper. We will also offer in the way of books the Hoosier School Master and the End of the World. They are sold at \$1.50 each, the perusal of either one will cure the worst case of blues in less than four minutes. We will give two Italian Queen bees as premiums to every club of ten subscribers. We expect that the members of each club will decide who are to have the Queen bees. The premiums will be distributed in the following order.

- No.
- 1 Mitch. First Lessons and 1 beautiful chro.
- 2 " " " "
- 3 " " " "
- 4 " " " "
- 5 " " " "
- 6 One pure Italian Queen bee.
- 7 Mitch. First Lessons and 1 beautiful chro.
- 8 " " " "
- 9 " " " "
- 10 One pure Italian Queen bee.

To every one that sends us three dollars we will send them the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL one year and either the magnifying glass, Hoosier School Master or the End of the World. And to those that already have Mitchel's First Lessons, or to any one, we will send in its place a very beautiful Lithograph. Bear in mind that any subscriber that renews his subscription is entitled to the same premiums.

Gentlemen, have you renewed your subscription for the year 1873? If not, why not do so at once? It costs money to print the JOURNAL. The printer's bills must be paid monthly, and unless our subscribers come to our assistance we shall suffer for their delay. We promise you a better JOURNAL the coming year than you have ever had before, and we shall do all in our power to make the JOURNAL a welcome visitor at every fireside, North, South, East and West. Hereafter we shall have a Ladies Department, conducted by Mrs. Ellen S. Tupper and Mrs. C. Atkinson; also, a Southern Department, in which the interests of the South will be advocated. In fact, we promise you a live JOURNAL, free from personal attacks, but always open for the discussion of any and all topics pertaining to Apiculture.

We want agents everywhere



to canvass for the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL. Send to us for terms. To Agents: don't delay one moment—now is the time to work. Send all orders to Schofield, King & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

#### PREMIUM QUEENS.

The premium queens offered by Moon & Mitchell were not quite all furnished. The past season we had, as we supposed, furnished every one as we had sent out every name to queen breeders to furnish for us, but for causes fully explained elsewhere by Mr. Johnson, one of the breeders, there is some where about thirty to furnish yet. They will be furnished as early the coming year as possible, and during that time we propose to furnish the premium queen as fast as the name is sent in. There is no one that knows better than ourself the difficulties that queen breeders have to encounter especially in the spring and fall of the years. A very little change of the weather may prove disastrous to the queen breeder, so that the breeder of queens never knows what to expect. We are glad to announce that N. C. Mitchell has made arrangements to furnish early the coming season all claiming premium queens of him.

A LITTLE neglect of bees may breed great mischief.

By adopting the very best system of management, and adhering to it, persevering with the Italian honey bee, poor honey seasons may generally be made to remunerate the bee keeper; while those who will stick to the old foggy way become discouraged and quit the business. The present season is the first one in which the writer has failed to realize a good profit from his bees.

In establishing an apiary, select a gentle slope to the south-east; face the hives in the same direction; if possible, have running water near; shade and protection from winds are important. Set every hive as perpendicular as a clock—for a stand, take two short pieces of 4 by 6 inch scantling, and lay or nail on a board.

VARIOUS persons at the National Bee Keeper's Convention who heard so much said about the selfishness, grasping and monopoly of a certain individual, will be amused at the little item below, now going the rounds of the press. Do you see the point? Don't all speak at once.

"How greedy and selfish you are," said one little girl to another, as the plate of apples was passed. "How greedy to take the biggest one. I was just going to take that one myself."

"A chiel among ye taking notes."

**North American Bee Keeper's Society.**

The North American Bee Keepers' Society met in the Supreme Court room, December 4th, and adjourned on the 6th. We have again delayed our JOURNAL several days in order to be able to present the report of the Society in full in the December number, but up to the present writing the official report has not arrived, and we are forced to go to press without it. The January number will be out in a few days, and there is no doubt but that the report will appear in it. The Convention was a grand success and harmonious throughout.

Two years ago the first National Convention assembled at Indianapolis. At that time the great Apicultural lights were in a measure strangers to each other. Again, they were engaged in an enterprise that was looked upon by many as being of little moment and would soon end in smoke. That was the opinion of many at the commencement, but after all the first meeting was a success.

The Convention met at Cincinnati just two months after the first meeting, and there succeeded in harmonizing every discord, and the following year they met in Convention at Cleveland, Ohio. That may be

called the Re-union Convention. There was seed sown on good ground that has sprung up and added an hundred fold. That Convention was called a great success, but it did not compare in point of interest or numbers to the Convention just closed at Indianapolis. We were very fearful that the Convention would be short in numbers, for the simple reason that during the past winter thousands of bees had perished all over the country, and very many would necessarily become discouraged, and would not take the same interest as heretofore. But we were agreeably disappointed, for they came up from every quarter, and no doubt our readers are anxious to hear who were there, and many will say "Was my favorite there?" Strange as it may appear our bee keepers all over the country have their favorite writers. They follow their teaching almost to the letter, and how anxious they are to hear all about the doings of the Society. Well, there is one thing that I can assure you: That you will get a good report, an interesting report, and a report that will be of great value to bee keepers. The great mass of patent hive men were not out in much force, not because there was any less interest in moveable comb hives, but all seemed to



think that there were greater issues before the public.

The loss of bees the last winter seemed to open the eyes of many, and all wanted to hear some solution of the question, and were, for the time being willing to lay aside any and every question to hear it discussed.

“But,” says one, “you have not told us who were present.” Before we do so we will tell you who were not present. M. Quimby, our venerable President, was not present, and there were other members too numerous to mention that did not put in their appearance, but there were others since our last meeting that have crossed the river; their friendly faces will never greet us more on earth; they have met with us in Convention for the last time. Doubtless you all know of whom I speak: T. R. Allen, of Syracuse, New York, and Samuel Wagner, the founder and publisher of the *American Bee Journal*. They have written their last article—their voices will never be heard again—they have both gone to their reward, to their long home, while we have been spared by a kind Providence to meet again.

We were glad to see such a flow of soul; but how could it be otherwise? Let us take a glance at the leading members

of that Convention, and where, tell me where, can you find a body of men that will equal them in intelligence and honor, and all the good qualities that go to make up the man? In looking over the Convention our attention was first called to the Chair. In it we recognized Rev. W. F. Clark, of Guelph, Canada. He was called to the Chair to preside in the absence of Mr. Quimby. You will recognize in him a man of ability, and looks the soul of honor; a ready talker and a good presiding officer.

On his right, sitting at the Secretary's table, we recognized Rev. H. A. King, of New York, editor and publisher of the *American Agricultural and Bee Keeper's Journal*. He is a man of acknowledged ability, has but few equals, and is known to be a man of strict integrity.

To the left of the President's Chair we see the Recording Secretary, Gen. D. L. Adair, of Hawesville, Ky., busy writing, seeming to notice nothing that is transpiring, and yet taking in every word at a glance. He is a man of great ability, rarely ever speaks, and when he does he always hits the mark. A better man never lived. He takes the side of the oppressed, and will make friends wherever known.

At the same table sits M. L.

Dunlap, of Rural Home, Illinois. He is the regular correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*. It is needless for me to say that he too is an able man, and as a ready speaker he has but few superiors. He is well posted in Apiculture, and when he does speak, look out for the fur to fly.

By his side we notice a very intelligent looking young lady, busy taking notes and seeming wrapped up in the business of the Convention, but nothing of interest seems to escape her ready pen. That young lady is Ella, the daughter of M. L. Dunlap, of Rural Home. She too is a regular contributor to the Chicago *Tribune*, and it is her letters that you have so often read in the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL, copied from the Chicago *Tribune* and signed Ella. I need not tell you that she is a good writer. Her style of writing is attractive, and will always be read with great interest.

Away to the right of the Chair we see an old familiar face, busily taking notes, her whole soul and body interested in the good work. She is now called on to speak. Every eye is turned upon her, every voice is hushed, and every one leans forward so they may catch her every word. *God bless Ellen S. Tupper, for it is her that is speaking.* It would be folly for me to say that she has few

equals. She has done a great work, and is engaged in a good cause. Her letters upon Apiculture have been read with interest in thousands of homes in both Europe and America. She has taught her own sex a lesson that they would do well to consider. She has established the fact that females are just as capable of looking after and taking care of bees as the male sex, or even more so. Mrs. Tupper, during the spring and summer, devotes her whole time to the Apiary. She raises and ships hundreds of Queens every year, saying nothing of the many colonies she handles and ships to her numerous customers. At the same time she is a regular correspondent of the New York *Tribune* and the *National Agriculturist and Bee Keepers' Journal*. Mrs. Tupper is entitled to a great deal of praise for her great perseverance and untiring energy. She is good and she is noble, and every bee keeper in the land should know her; but to pass. We see a large heavy man sitting to the right of the Chair. He rises to speak. He is a good talker and a ready debater. That is Dr. Lucas, of Peoria, Illinois. This is his first appearance at our Conventions. He will be a great help, as he is undoubtedly a strong man.

In front of the President's



Chair we notice an old familiar face, one that we have known longer, personally, as a bee keeper than any member of this Convention. He rarely ever speaks unless he is called out, and when he does speak there is none that is listened to with more attention. A better and truer man never lived than Aaron Benedict, of Bennington, Morrow county, Ohio. As a Queen breeder he has a National reputation. He has spent one or two seasons on Kelly's Island, breeding Queens, and I am glad to know that he goes to the Island again this spring for the purpose of devoting his whole time to breeding Italian Queens.

*But who is that I hear? Who is that they have got on the floor?* Everybody is awake. They have crowded around him to hear every word that he says. His hair cut short and stands up as if scared into that position. But look at his face, there is no scare there. His face is lit up with a smile. He is no speaker, and everybody is so anxious to poke questions at him. It is really enough to frighten any one. That man is J. W. Hosmer, of Janesville, Minnesota. He may justly be called the champion bee keeper of America. His practice of wintering, feeding and swarming bees are peculiar to himself. I am decidedly of the opinion that Hosmer's

theory and practice is the true one.

But I see another in the Convention that has a familiar face. Seth Hoagland, of Mercer, Pennsylvania, as a bee keeper, has no superior. He is one of the old stand by's, and is a man that will always appear a gentleman at home, a gentleman abroad, a gentleman everywhere.

But I must hasten on. There too sits Dr. Hamlin, of Edgefield Junction, Tennessee. He is an old and able bee keeper, is extensively engaged in bee culture, and raises many valuable Queens. The Doctor has a great reputation, and is known to be a good reliable man.

We look again. There sits another. Now he rises to speak. He is a very good speaker, and always speaks to the point. That is Will R. King, of Franklin, Kentucky. He is a good man and a good writer upon Apiculture, and is always ready to cross swords with any that crosses his track. We notice that he has a good knack of taking care of his side of the question in debate. But we see another of our own State that we can not close without speaking of: Dr. Bohrer, of Alexandria, Indiana. The Doctor is known to be a good and reliable man, and a perfect gentleman at home and abroad. The Doctor is a ready

andable writer, a good speaker, and is ready to cross swords with the best of them.

There too is McFatrige, the old wheel-horse that is never satified unless he has two or three tons of honey to sell every year. He, too, is an excellent man, and a bee keeper that understands his business.

And there sits Dr. Wheel-don, of Greensburg, Indiana. The Doctor is an able writer, but is hard to get into the harness. He understands bee keeping, and our bee keepers should call him out. But I see another: Dr. Jewell Davis, of Charleston, Illinois. The Doctor is an able writer, and no better man lives than Dr. Jewell Davis. He is sound to the core, and he can write with the best of them, but he is not a public speaker.

There are others that we would like to mention, but we have not the space. We have passed rapidly along, briefly mentioning but a few of our writers on Apiculture that took part in the discussion of topics in the Convention. Our readers may look for a rich treat when the report reaches them.

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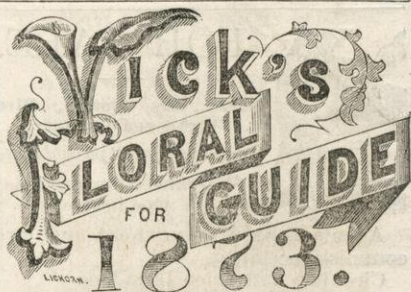
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Indorsed and used by the U. S. Government, and all leading Fire Departments, Insurance Companies, Hotels, Steamboats, Theaters, Public Buildings and factories throughout the Union. Now in use in the Executive Mansion, War, State, Treasury and Navy Departments.

Price, \$50 Polished Copper.

Send for Circular.

NATIONAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO.  
JAMES E. THOMPSON, Gen'l Manager.  
Head office, 262 Broadway, N. Y.



ONE DOLLAR for extracting one tooth with Laughing Gas.  
ONE DOLLAR and upwards for Gold Fillings.  
TEN DOLLARS for an Upper or Lower set of Teeth on Rubber, best quality.  
All work warranted at  
**KILGORE'S DENTAL ROOMS**  
No. 70 North Illinois St.  
Established 1865. Indianapolis.

**TREES, Bulbs, Hedge Plants,**  
Seeds, Fruit and Flower Plates 4 Catalogues, 20c.

F. K. PHENIX,  
Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

## Italian Bees and Queens for 1872.

After the first of June I will fill orders at the following rates:

Pure Queens, tested in my apiary, \$5.00.

Full stocks in single chamber, Langstroth Hives, \$15.00.

Queens sent by mail, post paid. Purity and safe arrival guaranteed.

Stocks delivered at this express.

A liberal discount from above rates on large orders.

M. C. HESTER,  
Charleston, Ind.

## THE PEABODY



### HONEY EXTRACTOR.

PRICE—Including two knives—\$15.00.

Send for our new Circular for 1872 containing testimonials from some of the most practical bee keepers in the country. Address

J. L. PEABODY & Co.,  
Bloomington, Ill.

## SECTIONAL Surplus Honey Box.

After ten years of practical experience with the Sensational Honey Box, I feel fully warranted in recommending it to the bee keeping public as having no superior.

Bees will store thirty per cent. more honey, which will sell thirty per cent. higher in market than in the common six pound box. It is better adapted for the use of the honeyslinger than the movable comb frame. It is made to dovetail together, without the use of nails or screws. A child can put them together rapidly.

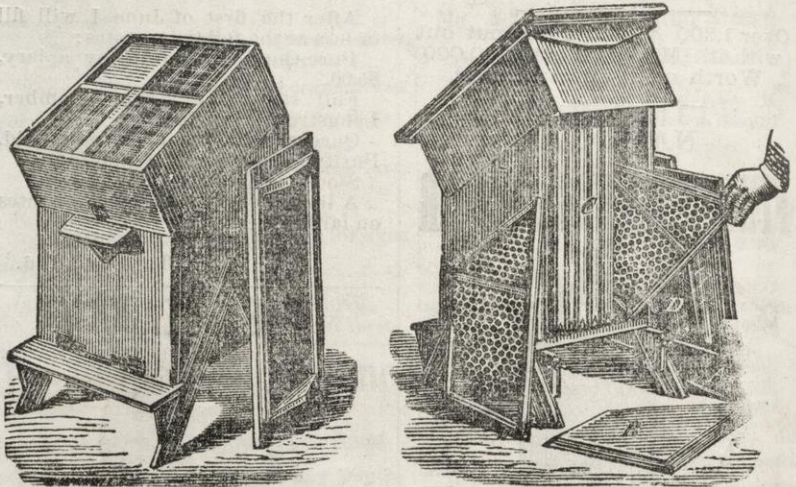
Illustrated circular sent on application. Sample fifteen pound box sent by express for thirty-five cents, three for one dollar.

H. M. JOHNSON,  
MARSHALL, MICH.



# THE QUEEN BEE HIVE.

Patented Aug. 10, 1869, by T. Atkinson, of Memphis, Tenn.



This Hive has proved by its merits to be the most practical in use, having an advantage over all others, viz: Easy of access to the brood frames without having to REMOVE the cover, honey boxes, surplus frames or honey board. The brood frames being removed from the back of the hive, without in the least injuring the combs or disturbing the working of the bees. Can be made to suit any sized colony by using a dividing board. THE QUEEN BEE HIVE has been improved, and to-day it stands before the bee-keeping world without a rival. It can now be manufactured as cheap as the cheapest, and for wintering bees, both in or out doors, has no superior. Having spent much time and money to perfect a hive adapted to all climates, we have determined to sell no more territory, but to appoint agents only, to represent us in every township and county in the United States. We shall continue to sell hives and rights as heretofore—\$10 for hive and individual right to manufacturers, and to all that want an agency of one township, if they will send us \$15 we will send them a certificate of agency running the full length of our patent, and one good Queen Bee Hive, well painted, and six farm rights. As soon as the agents dispose of their rights, they can procure others at terms that will be entirely satisfactory to themselves. All wanting an agency should send for terms to agents. Agents wanting more than one township will get of us terms that will be satisfactory. Let us say to all that contemplate acting as our agent not to delay one moment, as our territory is now being taken up rapidly. Here is a splendid opportunity to make money, and no risk whatever. You pay but fifteen dollars for a hive and farm right and five additional farm rights, which you can sell for much more than you give for all; that gives you the agency for the best hive now in use, free of charge, and a permanent agency for the territory named. The usual course pursued by patentees of bee hives is to sell territory at from \$40 to \$60 per township. In that way purchasers ran some risk of ever getting their money back. Not so with our arrangement. You pay but little or nothing for control of the territory named.

There are many agents that want a colony of pure Italian bees in the Queen Hive, so as to be able to show them in the hive. To all such we say send us \$20, and we will send you one fine colony of Italian bees in the Queen Hive, and a permanent agency for two townships and ten farm rights.

We say the Queen hive needs no recommendation, having sufficient advantages to commend itself. Yet it may not be amiss to state that the Queen Hive has been awarded the first premium at several State and County Fairs, (the last, though not the least, St. Louis, 1871 and 1872,) also at the Tennessee State Fair for 1872, over all the popular hives of the day.

**PURE QUEENS,  
DIRECT FROM ITALY.**

We have associated ourselves with Mr. Charles Dadant, for the importation of Queens from the best Italian Apiaries. He is to visit the Apiaries, purchase, pack, and bring them under his own supervision.

His familiarity with the Italian language, and his personal acquaintance with the bee keepers of that country, together with his well known experience of Italian bees, make him better fitted for the work than any other man in America.

He prefers to go in July, as experienced bee keepers well understand that this and the following months are the best in which to buy young queens.

Our arrangement is made for the purpose of procuring the best imported stock for our apiaries; but any one wishing to send through us, can be assured of receiving such queens as they choose to order.

We GUARANTEE the safe arrival of each queen.

*TERMS: Money order or draft must accompany each order. We shall insure Mr. Dadant's life, to secure us against any loss.*

For terms, probable cost, etc., send stamp to

ITALIAN BEE CO.,  
Des Moines, Iowa.

Or, Mrs. TUPPER.

**R. R. MURPHY'S  
HONEY EXTRACTOR.**

The best, most desirable, and cheapest Geared Machine in the market. It will empty as much honey with the least injury to the comb, as any other machine in use. Also all kinds and sizes of honey boxes, cut ready to nail together (out of white pine) as cheap as the cheapest. Send stamp for terms, etc. Address

R. R. MURPHY,  
Fulton, Whiteside Co., Ill.

**A. W. BRONSON,  
B O O T S**

—AND—



**S H O E S,**

NO. 17 WEST WASHINGTON ST.  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

**FINE STOCK.**

**FOWLS AND PIGEONS.**

C. WESLEY LUDLOW,

MT. CARMEL, CLERMONT CO., O.,

BREEDER AND DEALER IN

**RED MEXICAN  
BANTAMS,**

Dark Brahmas \$8, and White China Geese, at \$10 per pair; Light Brahmas, Houdans and Cayuga Ducks, \$5; White Guineas, \$3; Essex pigs, \$25 per pair. Other stock and fowls at similar prices. Circulars free.



# THE Bee Keepers' Magazine:

—AN—

ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY,  
DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO BEE CULTURE.

ISSUED AT

25 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill., and 14 Murray St., New York.

HOMER A. KING, }  
 PROF. A. WOOD, } EDITORS. } ELLEN S. TUPPERE,  
 M. E. WILLIAMS.

Two editions will be issued each month; one we shall distinguish as the *Chromo Edition*, because each number will be illustrated with a handsome chromo-lithograph of some leading honey plant, in its natural colors. These chromos will be as beautiful, and as true to life as art can make them. They will be printed on heavy, tinted paper, the full page size of the Magazine, and will be bound in with it, but can be removed for framing by those who desire it.

## TERMS.

Ordinary Edition.....\$2 00 | Chromo Edition.....\$2 50

One copy free to getter up of a Club of Five.

## [SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBERS NOW.

Present subscribers to the *Bee-Keepers' and National Agriculturist*, remitting as above for the Magazine will receive this specimen number free, and will have their subscription to the *Journal* extended as many months beyond the time for which they have paid as there are months to elapse from the time they subscribe for the Magazine to the close of the year. The change of date on the yellow slip, on the Journal, and the reception of the first number of the Magazine, will be sufficient acknowledgment of the receipt of the money.

It is the intention to make the *National Agriculturist and Bee-Keepers Journal* for 1873 one of the finest agricultural papers of the country, and yet make its Bee Department, if possible, more valuable than ever.

## SPECIMEN NUMBER.

Ordinary Edition.....25 cents. | Chromo Edition.....50 cents.

To those who will solicit subscribers, the Chromo Edition will be sent for half price 25 cents—and credited on the first subscription received within a month. Money may be sent to New York or Chicago.

# THE BEE-KEEPER'S JOURNAL

—AND—

## NATIONAL AGRICULTURIST.

A large, first class illustrated Journal at One Dollar per year; 15 months to new subscribers and a book free. Samples for Three Months, sent post paid for Ten Cents See Primum List.

## SUBSCRIBERS TO BOTH PERIODICALS

will receive a change *semi-monthly*, the Magazine reaching them the 15th, and the *Journal* the last of the preceding month.

Ordinary Edition and Journal \$2 50 | Chromo Edition and Journal...\$3 00

Balance of this year's Journal and choice of Book free.

A copy of each will be sent one year free to the getter-up of a club of ten for the Journal, Seven for the Magazine, or Five for both—See Primum List.

Address,

H. A. KING & CO., 14 Murray St., New York.



## CIRCULAR TO AGENTS.

Giving the price of Italian Queens, explaining the five Commissions given to Agents in the five branches of our business, with the two ten per cent. allowances to pay traveling expenses. Also, Circular describing

# THE AMERICAN BEE HIVE,

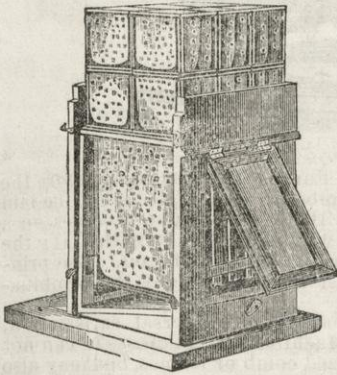
TWO STYLES. No. 1 and No. 2.

Farm, Township and County Rights

For sale at reasonable prices.

## HIVE No. 1,

NEW STYLE, with 12 HONEY BOXES.



This popular Movable-Comb Hive has a larger sale than any other, and perhaps than all other hives. It embodies many improvements, secured by three patents, issued respectively in 1863, 1865 and 1868. Style No. 1 is as symmetrical and beautiful as the most fastidious bee-keeper could desire. No. 2 is dearer, but will receive as many surplus honey boxes as any stock can fill. The frames are so constructed that no honey-boards are needed, and the bees build straight combs within the frames.

### PRICE LIST FOR 1872.

Individual Right to make and use (with directions for making).....	\$5 00
Township Right—50 to 200 voters (with 2 dozen blank deeds).....	25 00
Townships Right—over 200 voters (with 2 dozen blank deeds).....	35 00
Or half price to first person remitting for a Township, where the American hive is not yet introduced. Sample hive not included. Two townships for a price and a half, or three Townships for price of two, or a County for price of three average townships.	
Individual Right and sample hive No. 1, new style, painted marble finish (12 boxes glass 2 sides best style)....	9 00
Individual Right and sample hive No. 2, with frames above.....	9 50
Individual Right, and large hive No. 2, with side cases and 16 boxes.....	12 00
Agent's Outfit, with new style hive No. 1.....	11 00
Agent's Outfit, with large hive with frames above.....	11 20
Agent's Outfit, with large hive with side case and 16 boxes.....	12 00
Brass lettering plate, with agent's address extra.....	3 00

#### Hives by the Quantity.

Shipped direct from the nearest factory.	
5 to 10 No. 1 Hives, new style, 12 boxes, each.....	\$ 3 50
10 to 20 No. 1 Hives, new style, 12 boxes 20 to 50.....	3 25
2 to 10 large hives, No. 2, with case and frames above.....	3 75
10 to 20 large hives No. 2, with case and frames above.....	3 60
20 to 50 large hives No. 2, with case and frames above.....	3 50

5 to 10 large hives No. 2, with side case and 16 boxes.....	\$4 00
10 to 40 large hives No. 1, with side case and 16 boxes.....	3 00
20 to 50 large hives No. 2, with side case and 16 boxes.....	3 65

#### Material for Hives.

Cut to fit ready to nail together with all trimmings except nails, paint and glass.	
Material for 5 to 10 No. 1 hives, new style, 12 honey boxes, each.....	2 50
Material for 10 to 20 No. 1 hives, new style 12 honey boxes.....	2 40
Material for 20 to 50 No. 1 hives, new style 12 honey boxes.....	2 35
Material for 5 to 10 No. 2 hives with case and frames above.....	2 50
Material for 10 to 50 large No. 2 hives with case and frames above.....	2 40
Material for 20 to 50 large No. 2 hives with case and frames above.....	2 35
Material for 5 to 10 large No. 2 hives with side case and 16 boxes.....	3 00
Material for 10 to 20 large No. 2 hives with side case and 16 boxes.....	2 90
Material for 20 to 50 large No. 2 hives with side case and 16 boxes.....	2 85

No orders filled for material for less than five hives.

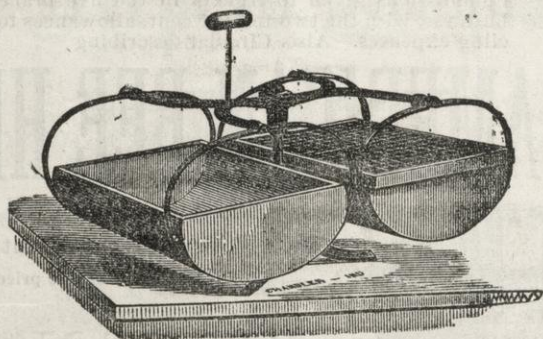
Hives and material will be shipped at the above prices from Buffalo and western factories. For hives from your ware-room in New York City, send for New York City prices.

All orders must be sent to

H. A. KING, 14 Murray Street, N. Y.



# Adkinson Honey Extractor.



This Machine is the most simple, cheap and durable that has come before the public. It will empty LARGE combs, or a number of SMALL pieces can be laid on at a time. It works exceedingly easy, as the whole weight revolves on a pivot. Needs no gearing, for this machine will empty honey with HALF the motion required by others, thus not endangering the young brood. The principles applied to this Machine are the simplest in nature, being the combination of gravitation with centrifugal force.

ATKINSON'S EXTRACTOR, wherever tried, has given universal satisfaction, and is emphatically the best and cheapest Machine now in use. It can not only be used to throw out honey from any sized comb or frames, but may also be made to fill up the comb. This will allow the bee-keeper to fill up the empty comb at any time the bees may want it, either in winter, spring or summer. This settles the bee feeders, as all can see at a glance that Atkinson's Honey Slinger is the best bee feeder now in use. But, says one, how can this be done? You will see by the cut that the frame of honey is laid upon the Extractor in a horizontal position. To throw the honey out, uncap all sealed cells and lay the mouth of the cells down; then turn, that will empty; then turn the other side, and turn again. To fill up the comb, all you have to do is to lay the combs in the same position, then pour the honey or feed upon the top, and turn lightly; then pour again, and turn lightly until you fill up the comb. If you will then lay heavy brown paper over the top side, and turn over, you can fill up the other side and at once place in the hive. This is certainly a grand discovery, and we would say to all having Atkinson's Extractor, try it as a feeder, and you will find it just what is wanted.

We sell Atkinson's Honey Extractor for \$8 or \$15. We will send Extractor and permanent agency for one township, after which we will sell to the agent Extractors at manufacturers' prices. This will enable agents to make a handsome profit. For \$25 we will send Atkinson's Extractor, one colony of pure Italian bees in a Queen Bee Hive and the right to use and a permanent agency for one township; this Gives the agent the exclusive sale of the Extractor in the township named; or for \$10 extra, namely, \$32, we will send a permanent agency for one township for the sale of both Extractor and Queen Bee Hive, with one pure colony of Italian Bees in a Queen Bee Hive and five farm rights.

All agents that may wish to control more territory will please write us, giving the name of township or county wanted, and we will give you terms that will be satisfactory.

Any one wanting an agency should at once address

**ATKINSON & BARBER,**

**National Bee Journal Office, Indianapolis, Ind.**

P. S.—Send all money by registered letter or post office order.

# REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES ACCIDENT LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY.

INDIANA BRANCH.

Capital Stock, \$100,000.

The only Reliable  
Live Stock Ins. Co.  
Doing  
BUSINESS  
—IN—  
The State.



They Insure against  
Death by Accident  
Death by  
DISEASE,  
—ALSO—  
Loss by Theft.

OFFICE, No. 48 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, INDIANAPOLIS.

S. JAMES BREARLEY, Prest. | ARTHUR ROBINSON, Secy. | JNO. N. NAVIN, Vet. Surgeon  
WM. BLUE, Vice President. | MORROW & TRUSLER, Attorneys for the Company.

Number of policies issued from the 1st of May, 1871, to the 1st of May, 1872. Twelve Hundred and Nineteen. Number of losses, Nineteen horses and one cow. Average per cent. of loss, one and a half to every hundred. List of names of parties and amount of losses:

Robert Morrow,	Horse,	\$ 90	Martha J. Wiseman,	Horse,	\$100	Jacob Matern,	Horse,	\$80
" "	"	60	H. B. Stout,	"	100	" "	"	80
W. H. Henschen	"	150	Charles Asmas,	"	50	Hamilton Bailey,	"	100
Able Catterson,	"	200	G. W. Row,	"	100	R. Duncan,	"	125
Wm. Spots,	"	200	G. W. Riddle,	"	300	E. A. Pierce,	"	100
P. Emil Doman,	"	100	Sheals Bro's,	Cow,	30	Daniel Gorman,	"	75
F. Bawbury,	"	100				Samuel Beck,	"	75

Total loss, Two Thousand Three Hundred and Fifteen Dollars.

We have given, free, medical aid to parties insured to the amount of three hundred dollars and upward. Among them are John Harrison, John Fishback, A. L. Mount, N. R. Smith, Hilderbrand & Fugate, Deloss Root, John L. Macauley, Van Camp, Jackson & Co., Sewing Machine Cabinet Co., J. C. Adams, D. L. McPeak, Wm. Henderson, Frank Boyd and Frank Aldridge. Any of which will testify to the skillful treatment and prompt attention of the Company's Veterinary Surgeon, John N. Navin, author of Navin's Explanatory Horse Doctor Book, Published by J. B. Hann, Journal office, Indianapolis, Ind. All attention and information is given to parties free by calling for it at our office.

We append to this Report the following, taken from the Sunday People of the 24th of March: UNITED STATES LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY.—We can not omit to notice the successful operations of this institution, doing business in this city. Mr. Blue, who is in charge, came here from New York for the purpose of establishing a branch in this State, with Indianapolis as the home office. He at once set to work introducing the business, and although many objections had to be overcome, he has succeeded admirably. He employed the best medical aid that could be found, and offered it free to all who would insure, which was seen at once by many to be worth the premium for insurance. To have a first-class Veterinary always on hand, who made no charge for his services, was something the public very much needed, and they acted accordingly, until the business has become quite large. Since the office was opened, 1,070 policies have been issued, and losses have been paid to a number of our citizens, among whom are W. H. Henschen, Robert Morrow, Charles Asmus, Abel Catterson, H. B. Stout, P. Emil Doman, J. Mattern, and others. They have also given free medical aid to the horses of our citizens, who duly appreciate the same, among whom are John Harrison, Deloss Root, N. R. Smith, John Fishback, A. S. Mount, Wm. Henderson, G. W. Husten, P. Emil Doman, Wm. Spotts, Hildebrand & Fugate, J. C. Adams, G. Sidlinger, John T. Macauley, and many others. They have in their employ the well known veterinary surgeon, John N. Navin, who is always at the office, 48 Massachusetts avenue, unless professionally engaged elsewhere, who will give to callers any information necessary. This institution has certainly made a success.

The value of insuring stock is made apparent every day. Messrs. Van Camp & Jackson had a valuable horse which they insured in the United States Live Stock Insurance Company. It was taken sick with the throat disease, which afterwards changed into scarlet fever, of which it was cured by the unremitting attention of this Company's physician, Dr. Navin. Where horses are insured in this Company the medical attendance is given free, so that the attention and care given an ordinary case of sickness amply repays the party insuring for his outlay. This Company has been very successful since its office was opened at 48 Massachusetts avenue; a great number of horses have been insured, some of which have died, and the losses all paid promptly. Mr. Blue, the gentleman in charge of the business, will be pleased to give stock owners any information desired on this subject.—Sunday People, April 14, 1872.

Subscribed and seal of office affixed, this 1st day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Two.

WM. BLUE, Vice-President.  
ARTHUR ROBINSON, Secretary.

Refer by Permission.—Messrs. Deloss Root & Co., Hon. Daniel Macauley, Mayor of Indianapolis; John Harrison, Banker; VanCamp, Jackson & Co., Commission Merchants.

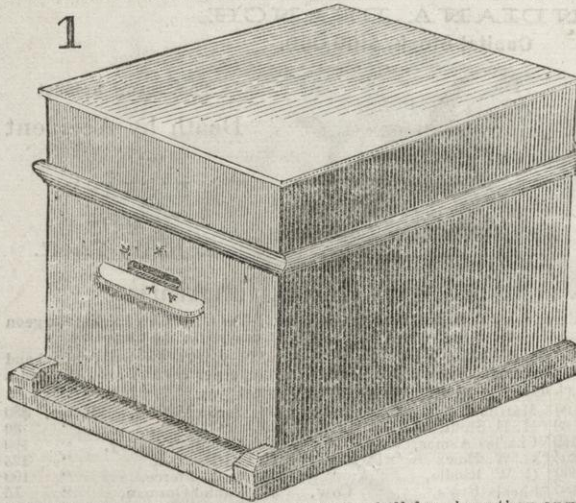
Agents Wanted in Every Part of the State.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS



## T. R. ALLEN'S PATENT BEE HIVE.

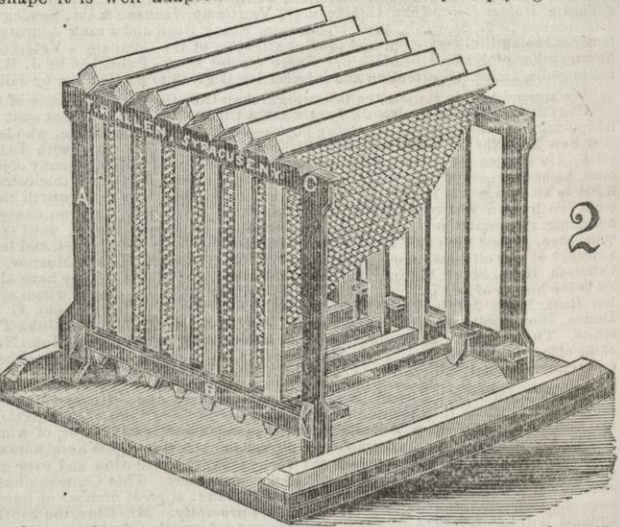
Having accepted a general and local Agency of the United States of T. R. Allen, for the celebrated Movable Comb Bee Hive, known as the "Home of the Honey Bee," I take pleasure in announcing to the bee-keeping public that I am prepared to sell Territory at such figures as will make it highly profitable to purchasers. Individual rights will be sold at five dollars



per right. Parties desiring to purchase Territory are solicited to send in bids, as no traveling agencies have as yet been constituted. Quite recently improvements have been added to this Hive, which render it, for cheapness and simplicity of construction, as well as durability, the most desirable hive in use. It is also a hive of unsurpassed qualities for wintering in the open air or in special repositories, as in either mode of wintering it affords free upward ventilation. For convenience in handling the combs, it has certainly surpassed, with me, all other hives. As the accompanying cuts show, the case or outer shell can at any and all times be easily lifted off, whereby the frames are left entirely uncovered, and can be handled at will in

opening and closing it. I have found it to kill less bees than any hive I have yet seen. It can be used either as a one-story hive, with boxes for surplus honey, or it can be so constructed as to be used as a two-story hive, with two sets of frames of equal size, one above the other. In this shape it is well adapted to the use of the honey-emptying machine

more so than any one-story hive, as there is no brood in the upper set of frames, which, if insealed, is almost invariably thrown out by the machine and lost. As a two-story hive it will afford a larger yield of honey than any one-story hive, for in many instances bees will not work in boxes, whilst with the "Home" we can, by lifting one or two frames into the upper chamber, brood adhering bees and honey, compel them to work above, which they will readily do, as they will not desert their brood to go below, but seek to protect it by building a comb on each side of it, and storing it with honey; besides, when combs are emptied and returned to the bees uninjured for the reception of a new cargo of honey, the bees are saved the time and expense of constructing a new comb at a time when they should, by all means, be engaged in gathering and storing honey.



Parties, in writing, are specially requested to give their State, County and Post-Office, together with their name, plainly written, as it is quite difficult to make them out in many instances.

Address,

**G. BOHRER,**  
Alexandria, Madison County, Indiana.

TAKE THE NEW AND RELIABLE  
ROUTE TO CHICAGO.

THE

Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago



**RAILROAD**

Are now running two through Express Trains daily to Chicago via Michigan City, without change of cars, making close connections

At CHICAGO for Milwaukee, Janesville, Madison, LaCrosse, St Paul, Rockford, Dunleith, Dubuque, Peoria, Galesburg, Quincy, Burlington, Rock Island, Des Moines, Omaha and San Francisco.

At MICHIGAN CITY for Niles, Saginaw, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Holland, Grand Rapids and Muskegan, and all points in Michigan.

At LAPORTE for Elkhart, South Bend and Goshen.

At PERU for Fort Wayne, Toledo and Detroit.

At BUNKERHILL for Marion and points East.

At KOKOMO for Logansport and points West.

All night trains are provided with the newly improved and luxurious WOODRUFF PARLOR AND ROTUNDA Sleeping Coaches

Baggage Checked through to all points.

F. P. WADE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

A. B. SOUTHARD, Ass't Gen'l Supt.

G. D. HAND, Passenger Agent.

**THE BEST THING IN THE WEST**

Athison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad

**LANDS,**

Situated in and near the

**UPPER ARKANSAS VALLEY.**

The Finest Portion of Kansas.

Eleven Years Credit, 7 per cent. interest 22½ per cent. reduction to settlers who improve.

A **FREE PASS** to and from the Lands.

**THE FACTS** about this Grant are Low Prices, Long Credit, and a Rebate to settlers of nearly one fourth; a rich soil, and splendid climate; short and mild winters; early planting, and no wintering of stock; plenty of rainfall and just at the right season; coal, stone and brick on the line; cheap rates on lumber, coal &c.; no lands owned by speculators; homesteads and pre-emptions now abundant; a first class Railroad on the line of a great through route; products will pay for land and improvements.

It is the Best Opportunity ever Offered to the Public, through the recent completion of the Road.

For Circulars and general information address

**A. E. TOUZALIN,**

Manager Land Dept., Topeka, Kansas.



**Kidder's Compound Hive.**

**Best in the World.**

It has no equal. Send stamp for circulars.

Read, then judge. Agents wanted.

**K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vt.**



**VANDALIA SHORT LINE.**

**SUMMER CHANGE OF TIME.**

ON AND AFTER Monday, June 3d, Trains will leave and arrive at Indianapolis, as follows

**Westward—Leave.**

2.45 A. M. Pacific Express  
9.00 A. M. St. Louis Express  
1.30 P. M. Evansville Express  
8.00 P. M. Night Express

**Eastward—Arrive.**

3.30 A. M. Fast Line  
10.15 A. M. Mail  
5.30 P. M. Accommodation  
6.00 P. M. Atlantic Express

JOHN E. SIMPSON,

General Superintendent.

**VANDALIA**

**ROUTE WEST.**

**23 MILES THE SHORTEST.**

3 EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS daily, except Sunday, for St. Louis and the West.

The ONLY Line running PULLMAN'S celebrated Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars from

**NEW YORK,**

Pittsburgh, Columbus, Louisville, Cincinnati and Indianapolis

—TO—

**St. Louis Without Change**

Passengers should remember that this is the Great West Bound Route for Kansas City, Leavenworth, Lawrence, Topeka, Junction City, Fort Scott and St. Joseph.

Emigrants to Kansas, for the purpose of establishing themselves in new homes, will have liberal discrimination made in their favor by this line. Satisfactory commutation on regular rates will be given to Colonists and large parties traveling together; and their baggage, emigrant outfit and stock, will be shipped on the most favorable terms, presenting to COLONISTS AND FAMILIES such comforts and accommodations as are presented by **No Other Route.**

Tickets can be obtained at all the principal Ticket Offices in the Eastern, Middle and Southern States.

C. E. FOLLETT,

Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis

ROBT. EMMETT,

East'n Passenger Agt., Indianapolis.

**JOHN E. SIMPSON,**

General Superintendent, Indianapolis.



**DOCTOR PIERCE'S**  
ALT. EXT. OR

**Golden Medical Discovery**



**CURES DISEASES OF THE  
THROAT, LUNGS, LIVER & BLOOD.**

In the wonderful medicine to which the afflicted are above pointed for relief, the discoverer believes he has combined in *harmony* more of Nature's most sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick, than were ever before combined in one medicine. The evidence of this fact is found in the great variety of most obstinate diseases which it has been found to conquer. In the cure of **Bronchitis, Severe Coughs,** and the early stages of **Consumption,** it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood. By its great and thorough blood purifying properties, it cures all **Humors** from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Bitch, Pimple or Eruption.** Mercurial disease, Mineral Poisons, and their effects are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. **Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin,** in short, all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying and invigorating medicine.

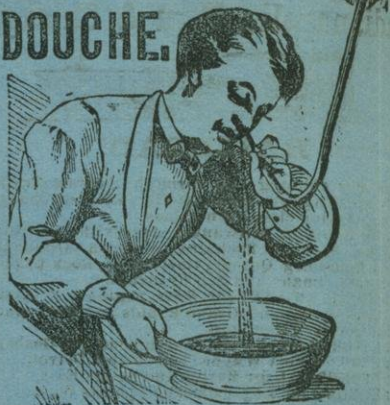
If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from **Torpid Liver** or **"Biliousness."** In many cases of **"Liver Complaint"** only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy. For the cure of **H. bitu. Constipation of the Bowels** it is a never failing remedy, and those who have used it for this purpose are loud in its praise.

The proprietor offers \$1,000 reward for a medicine that will equal it for the cure of all the diseases for which it is recommended.

Sold by druggists at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Sole Proprietor, at his Chemical Laboratory, 133 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

This Cut Illustrates the manner of Using

**DR. PIERCE'S  
Fountain Nasal Injector,  
OR  
DOUCHE.**



This instrument is especially designed for the perfect application of

**DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.**

It is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried *high up* and *perfectly applied* to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. The want of success in treating catarrh heretofore has arisen largely from the impossibility of applying remedies to these cavities and chambers by any of the ordinary methods. This obstacle in the way of effecting cures is entirely overcome by the invention of the Douche. In using this instrument, the fluid is carried by its own weight (no snuffing, forcing or pumping being required) up one nostril in a full gently flowing stream to the highest portion of the nasal passages, passes into and thoroughly cleanses all the tubes and chambers connected therewith, and flows out of the opposite nostril. Its use is pleasant and so simple that a child could understand it. **Full and explicit directions** accompany each instrument. When used with this instrument, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of **"Cold in the Head"** by a few applications.

**Symptoms of Catarrh.** Frequent head-ache, discharge falling into throat sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucus, purulent, offensive, &c. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, stopping up or obstruction of nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, &c. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, and accompanied with the constitutional treatment which is recommended in the pamphlet that wraps each bottle of the Remedy, is a perfect specific for this loathsome disease, and the proprietor offers, in good faith, **\$500 reward** for a case he cannot cure. The Remedy is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. The Catarrh Remedy is sold at 50 cents. Douche at 60 cents, by all Druggists, or either will be mailed by proprietor on receipt of 60 cents.

**R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,**  
Sole Proprietor,  
BUFFALO, N. Y.