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# THE NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL AND MAGAZINE.

VOL. IV.]

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1873.

[No. 5.]

## NORTHERN DEPARTMENT

### Varieties.

In the following lines I shall endeavor to answer a few questions, which were asked of me by persons whom I know to be readers of the *National Bee Journal*.

1st. "*How soon can Queens be raised and have them impregnated in spring?*"

Queens can be raised at most any time, but as I have never had a queen impregnated after they were eighteen days old, I would advise not to start queen cells until capped drone brood is found in your hives; if this advice is followed, the drones will be of sufficient age to fly, if the weather is fair, against the queen is from eight to ten days old, and at that stage of her age she is more apt to become impregnated than at any other time.

I will next answer the following question, as it links closely to the foregoing:

2d. "*How may I succeed in getting early Drones?*"

The following method may differ with the experience of others, but as I have always succeeded with it to obtain drones, far in advance of

those treated otherwise, I insert it for trial by others.

As soon in the spring as bees are placed on their summer stand, I feed through the top of the hive, alternately, with sugar syrup and buckwheat flour; by the use of our combined automatic feeder, I feed them every evening about six ounces of pure sugar syrup, and if the day is warm and bright, I place buckwheat flour in shallow troughs outside of the hives, but if it is windy, which is nearly a daily occurrence in this part of the country, I place the flour in the feeder and feed through the roof of the hive. This stimulates them to rapid breeding. As soon as workers are hatching in good numbers, I place an empty drone comb, previously *warmed* before a stove, in the center of the brood-nest; this comb is usually occupied with drone eggs in a few days, and a supply of early drones, the result.

A correspondent from Kansas asked the following:

3d. "*The high wind in this part of the country blows so hard as to greatly fatigue our bees, so that they drop to the ground just in front of the hive, instead of alighting at the entrance. What can be done to enable them to reach the hive?*"

I prefer to have my hives close to the ground. I set my hives on movable stands, made as follows:

I take pieces of wood two by four inches and 16 inches long; the front is cut sloping. These I set on the ground edgewise; on these I nail pieces of boards 16 inches long, so as to form a platform 16 inches square; on the sloping end of the scantling I nail a board 6 by 16 inches, which reaches from the ground to the front edge of the alighting board of the hives. This stand, you will see, is just five inches high, and if bees are dashed to the ground, or into the sawdust in front of our hives, they can very easily gain the entrance by crawling up the inclined board of the stand.

Where persons practice the clipping of the queen's wings, to guard against the loss of bees in natural swarming, the inclined board of the above described stand will enable the queen to crawl back to her hive. More anon.

E. KRETCHMER.

*Coburg, Montgomery Co., Iowa.*

### Bee Disease.

Friend Goodlander's questions and answers are well put in, and in the main correct. No doubt but it is a disease that has killed so many of the little honey gatherers. I have been out among bee keepers some of late, and find that about three-fifths of the bees are dead. Some that had quite a number lost all; others having about the same number lost but few, some not any—all right in the same neighborhood. How does this come unless it is disease; and why have bees wintered well away up north, where the mer-

cury indicates 40 degrees below zero, and the bees confined to their hives six and seven months in the year? If long confinement and severe cold is the cause, as friend Bohrer thinks, how can it be too much or too little ventilation? In my travels I found gum hives that set flat on the bottom board and the top all tight, with live bees all right, whilst others were dead all around. I found others sitting on bricks, two inches from the bottom board, with an inch hole in the top, only covered with empty honey boxes, and the bees were all right and healthy, while others with only usual entrance nearly dead. How will friend Mitchell account for this? Bees used to winter well with much or little ventilation. A. BENEDICT.

*Bennington, O.*

### Italian vs. Black Bees.

Having read a good deal in your valuable JOURNAL of the superiority of the Italian bees, will state what I know about the stock, even hybrids. I had one pure queen that had mated with a black drone, and the consequence, hybrid progeny. In 1871, a very poor season for bees or honey, this colony cast one swarm, gathered honey enough, wintered well and came out strong in the spring, while the black bees literally done nothing. In 1872 they cast two swarms, while the black bees, in the same hives and with the same care, did not cast a single swarm. And it does not end here, for upon examination preparatory for winter, found the hybrids had honey, and to spare, and twice, in some cases three times as strong in numbers as the black bees, which had to be fed.

Now, if the hybrids are so much superior, I will leave the reader to judge what pure Italians are. My bees have wintered well this winter, I have lost but one colony, and that died of starvation, I am sorry to say. I expect to move to Pennsylvania in a few days, having purchased the State in what I consider, like many others, *the best in use*, the justly celebrated Queen Hive. I shall make a specialty of italianizing, and will keep on hand queens, full colonies, hives and extractors, for sale.

A. J. HOOVER.

*Plymouth, Pa.*

The above article was intended for the April number, but was left over with other valuable matter for the want of space.—Ed.

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### What is the Cause?

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We have had one of the coldest winters on record, Mercury ranging from 26 to 42 below zero. This severe cold weather has, in our opinion, caused the great loss of bees in this locality. I have lost thirteen out of fourteen stands that were in fine condition last November. Some have lost all, while others have sustained little if any loss. The impression of a great many is, that their bees froze during our long continued cold weather, but this in my opinion, is an error, as my experience teaches me that that fell disease, dysentery, has caused the mortality among the bees in this section of country. I was in hopes of gaining some light on this vexed question when the report of our National Convention reached me; but in this I was doomed to disappointment, as none of the wise heads of that body

were either able or willing to hazard an opinion, or in fact say they did not know. I believe one gentleman attributed it to the visitation of God, but I for one don't believe God had any hand in the matter. Now, Messrs. Editors, if any of the readers of you interesting JOURNAL can give us any light on this subject, it will be thankfully received and duly appreciated by your humbleservant.

B. F. LAZEAR.

*Missouri.*

P. S.—By the way, friend Atkinson, send along the Monitor Honey Extractor, as it excells all others we have ever seen or ever expect to see.

B. F. L.

Friend Atkinson is at present in the sunny south, but all orders for Honey Extractors sent to the office of the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL will meet with prompt attention.—Ed.

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### The Difference.

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I have just taken my bees out of the cellar. I have but three stands. Two of them remained perfectly quiet all winter, while the other was very excitable, and was in an uproar almost daily. The two that were quiet were dry and in good condition, while the excitable one was damp and considerably mouldy. Now what made the difference, as they were all in the same kind of hive, the same ventilation, and every thing as nearly similar as could be. I conclude that the excited ones got themselves into that condition by excitement, but what gave them the start in the first place?

J. C. ARMSTRONG.

The excited stock might have been the strongest, in which case

they ought to have more ventilation. Some bees are more excitable than others.—ED.

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### Pure Italian Queens.

MESSRS. SCHOFIELD & Co.:—If I order a queen from you will you please to inform me how soon you would send her. I see that Mr. C. H. Dadant says there is not an Italian queen in Italy that will duplicate herself every time. Now it is merely possible that Mr. Dadant has not tested every queen in Italy, and some inquisitive people might ask how he knew so much? I have the authority of a gentleman who told me he had one queen that would always duplicate herself every time. This being the case it is positive proof that those that will not duplicate themselves are not pure. Now if a queen will duplicate herself, her royal daughters will do the same, provided that the old queen was mated with a pure drone. But if she was mated with a drone produced from a pure queen that had been mated with a black drone, they will not do it. I have bought a number of queens, but I never had one that would produce queens which could be told from a black queen, and I never had one that would produce workers that every one would show three yellow bands, therefore I never had a pure one. The Italian race can not be perpetuated from such queens. I have tried it until I know that it can not be done. I can keep them as pure as the ones that I start with for a time, but as there is no Italian kept in the town but mine, they will

run back into the black bee every time.

Yours, truly,

V. LEONARD.

*Springfield, Bradford Co., Pa.*

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### Bee Robbers.

Inclosed find two dollars for the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL, a work on Bee Culture, and a package of Alsike clover seed.

My bees have come through the winter very well. Out of twenty-six colonies, I have lost only three, wintered on the summer stand. Last winter a year ago I lost thirteen out of twenty-eight, wintered in the same way. This winter I had them much better protected from the cold.

A very good way to manage bee robbers is this: As they generally attack weak colonies, take away the colony that is being robbed, and put one of your strongest colonies into its place. My bee moth trap is the little, well-known bird, the Wren. I make several nests for them about my apiary. They go through the apiary daily, picking up every worm and miller in sight, so I have very little trouble from the bee moth.

I have sown six or seven acres of Alsike clover this spring, but will need a little more seed, so may send the work on Bee Culture and Alsike clover seed on the receipt of this letter.

ISAAC VAN TASSEL.

*Wood County, O.*

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### Honey Bees.

Spring with all her loveliness, is again beaming forth in all her beauty, and we are lead to exclaim, "The vicissitudes of the seasons are among the most beneficent allotments of

Divine Wisdom." Thus the revolving seasons, with their varying changes, are among our greatest teachers. Thus again, lovely spring has opened to our view a temple filled with all the loveliness that can delight the eye and ear, and much that can impress the heart. Who can count the number of the ministering agents that here inspire us with joy and wisdom?

It would seem that all nature were speaking to us in personification of the beauties that surround us. Yes, speaking to the soul; in every spear of grass; every opening flower; and as they again make their lovely appearance, the little honey bee improves each shining hour. As we behold the beauties of spring, and all nature putting on her shining face, the grass rising upwards, the beauties of nature seem to rejoice, and we hear the beautiful hum of the honey bee, as they pass to and fro from their domicile to the fields, so industriously working to lay up a rich harvest for man. Here we have a noble lesson given us.

It would be well to say something, while on this subject, about the comfort and protection of the honey bee. It is a well known fact among bee men that bees with good honey, in "any good hive," seldom, if ever freeze. Poor honey and moisture in the hive is what ruins many swarms. The dryer they are kept the better; ventilation of the hive, at the top is necessary to let the moisture escape, and this can be done by closing all entrances below, and opening the upper entrance to just admit of a current of air to pass in to carry off the moisture arising from the breath of the bee. The

writer has tried the experiment in his own apiary with success. The long protracted cold weather the past winter has caused many hives to fill with frost from the vapor arising from the bees; when it closes in near the bees their warmth melts it, and then it dampens the bees and they soon die. To avoid this, ventilate your hive above, stop the draft or current of air below, and with a good swarm of bees and good honey, you need not expect much, if any loss. Keep a watch of the bees for the next two or three weeks, for they will need your attention. Feed all that need it, and keep the entrance of all your hives well contracted to prevent robbing, for weak stocks are liable to be robbed at this season of the year, more so than at any other time.—*Plymouth Star*.

SHANEE.

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### Does Bee-Keeping Pay?

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This is a subject that will require some little thought before you can give a correct answer. If you give your bees the proper care they will pay better than any stock or poultry you can keep on your farm; but if you buy a swarm of bees, and set it down in some out of the way place in the shade among the weeds, where they are never seen from one month to another, they will hardly pay. If you buy a sheep or a pig you would not expect them even to live without more care than is generally given to bees. The time has been when there was no better method known than the old box or gum hive; but the times have changed. No more brimstone match in the fall to secure the little amount

of sulphur scented honey, bee-bread and young bees.

You can now get pure honey from the movable frame hives without destroying your bees, and increasing the stock in your apiary every year.

You can procure a swarm of bees, and a movable frame hive, and, with the aid of a bee book and a journal, in a short time learn what it has taken our veteran bee-keepers years of toil and study to search out. Now if you will keep bees, and keep them as they should be kept, my word for it you will never regret the day you engaged in this business. For further instructions I refer you to the bee journals of the day, with the aid of bee books such as Quinby, Longstroth and many others.

A. J. HOOVER.

Plymouth, Pa.

### Bees Fertilizing Plants.

The President of the Academy of Science at Munick, Bavaria, striving to re-introduce bee culture on his patrimonial estate, found the generally prevalent prejudice that the bee hurts the fruit by its visits to the flowers the chief obstacle to success. To overcome this, he labored assiduously to show that bees, far from being injurious, were directly beneficial in the fructification of blossoms—causing the fruit to set by conveying the fertilization pollen from tree to tree, and from flower to flower. He proved, moreover, by official record, that a century earlier, when bees were kept by every tenant of the estate, fruit was abundant; whereas, when only seven kept bees, and none of those had more than three colonies, fruit was scarcer than ever among the tenants.

## SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

### Never Give Up—Try Again.

To-day being cold and rainy,—April 28th—and the fruit being all killed by frost last week, and I fear the locust bloom also, makes the prospects the coming season look dark and gloomy, especially such reports from every part of the country as now lay on the table before me. I wish to say to one and all, *Try again.*

I have experienced most of what friend Hester gives on page 104, April number, only that my loss has been very little—only nine stands, and four of them the weakest, two by loss of queens. In feeding last fall, I induced breeding, and so got a good supply of young bees, the main dependence on safe wintering. It is well known that I rely on coffee (A) sugar, and a purifying flight every three or four weeks throughout the winter, as the only safe preventive against dysentery. I will some day give the method of one of our most successful aparians in preparing bees for winter during the fall, (unless I can induce him to give it himself,) and between now and June, in time for all who wish to try it during fall, for I think it a most reasonable method; would have tried it last July and August had I got it in time. Heretofore no one has ever beat him wintering bees to my knowledge, but I have not heard how he wintered since January last. His method in short is this: As soon as the honey season begins to fail in the last of July, or whenever it is, equalize all swarms, and such as have not built out their

combs, feed until they build out, and have enough young bees for winter, and when fall comes, if there is a good bloom there will be a strong force of bees ready for it, and will continue to rear young until frost sets in. I will get his full method for the June number. This method dispenses with feeding in October, the way we all feed, but he believes and practices spring feeding to stimulate early breeding.

As to queens disappearing in March, as Hester complains, I only had one to do so this spring, and that was one of Uhle's Switzerland dark hybrid queens. I found her the first day she left, and put her back. She left again the next day at same time. I failed to find her, though all the bees returned without her. I hope she did not return to Uhle, in Switzerland, for he may send her back to the United States as a *pure queen*.

Try again, Yes, friend Bohrer, no one could expect a man of your experience to give up discouraged. From all I can learn the loss of bees in my State is about three-fourths of all. If I am mistaken I will be glad to be corrected, but do not think I am. I have went round examining empty hives, that is of bees, and in eight cases out of ten the cause was starvation. I find no last year's swarm that stood the winter except my own. I find in about six cases out of ten no bees left—all gone. Was this disease? No honey was found in any stands after the first of March. It may be that the bees had taken the honey in the warm days during March.

Friend Bohrer, why don't you and all others date your articles?

The date will be a great assistance in understanding them. We ought all to date our articles.

Now, Mr. Editor, I do not approve of your adding an Agricultural Department to the JOURNAL. We have plenty of agricultural papers throughout the country. Where you please one by the change you will displease three. I gave N. C. Mitchell the same warning two years ago, and he soon found me right. Was it because so many bees died during the winter, or is it for want of writers on the subject of apiculture? Whatsoever the cause may be, we have plenty of agricultural journals.

Would like to say more, but will take too much valuable space.

R. M. ARGO.

Lowell, Ky., April 23, 1873.

### Bees in Kentucky.

Bee keepers in this neighborhood are much discouraged by the losses of the past winter, but some few are still hopeful and have pluck enough to continue the fight.

Of six colonies left on summer stands to winter, I had but one left. All had upward ventilation. Five had dysentery and were dead before Christmas. The one that lived through the winter had no signs of disease. Upward ventilation, so strongly opposed by Mr. Mitchell, was not altogether the cause of the loss of bees in this neighborhood, as a neighbor of mine had 20 or 25 colonies in box hives, managed on the primitive plan, and lost two-thirds of them; most of them had dysentery, and had no upward ventilation. I bought of this neighbor four colonies this spring, as he de-

terminated to quit bee keeping. I also bought all his old wax combs, and have now five good colonies in movable comb hives, and near one hundred frames of nice straight combs ready for the summer's campaign.

I am very sorry to learn of Mrs. Tupper's loss. I was particularly interested in her experiment of Hosmer's plan of swarming and wintering. I hope to hear from some one else who has tried this method the past season.

And now with all due deference to the editors of the National, allow me to enter my protest against the "Agricultural Department." We want to get 20 pages of "bee literature," now about 12. Many bee keepers are not farmers and care nothing for an Agricultural Department, while the progressive farmer who needs an agricultural paper, wants something more than the Agricultural Department of the National. How is it with you, brother bee keepers? For instance, he who would make basswood fence-posts outlast iron (see National Bee Journal April, page 114,) by painting them with one coat of linseed oil, would be equally successful with the one that would try artificial swarming as described by a writer to some agricultural paper and extensively copied last year. As I have not seen the method in a Bee Journal, I copy the substance for the benefit of the readers of the National, as follows:

"I noticed for several days the bees clustered on the outside of my hives about swarming time, and as I stood watching them one day, I seemed to hear them say 'give us a home, do give us a home.' So I got

a turkey wing, dipped it in sweetened water and sprinkled them, then brushed enough off the hive to make a good swarm, and turned them out before an empty hive, and they went right in and went to work. I made five good swarms one day in that way, and call it the easiest way of swarming bees ever invented."

Poor fellow, he had never heard that bees even "believed in *Kings* and *Queens*," as I heard an old man say the other day.

WM. C. PELHAM.

Mason Co., Ky.

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### Laws Governing Bees.

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The Jews were great lovers of honey, and with them it was an important article of food. Canaan was described as a land flowing with milk and honey. They had laws especially relating to ownership of bees, among them we find, "Bees must lie 1,500 yards distant from the town so that no man may be stung;" "it is the right of every one to get into the field of his neighbor, and cut off a branch of a tree on which a swarm of bees have settled, but they must make compensation for any damage they may cause;" "Who pours out his wine in order to save the honey of another, must, after the sale of honey, be compensated for the loss of the wine;" "Bee swarms belong to the finder, unless the owner claims them;" "Women and children can bear witness as to the direction from which the swarm came." This shows the importance which was attached to bees, for in those times the testimony of women and children had no weight in ordinary cases.

## Don't be Discouraged.

Inclosed you will find two dollars for the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL for this year. I do not know whether my time is out or not. I like the Journal very much and do not want to be without it. My bees have nearly all died this winter; I had twenty-three stands last fall, and all are dead except two, yet I won't give up, I am going to try again. The bees in this section have nearly all died; one neighbor had fifty, all died except seventeen. Every one that had bees have lost more or less.

You will please acknowledge the receipt of this by sending me the work on bee culture.

A. C. TUCKER.

*Shelby Co., Ky.*

We admire your spirit, friend Tucker, and will miss our reckoning much if the yield of honey the present season fails to reward your efforts.—Ed.

[From Phillips' Southern Farmer.

## Honey.

THE USE OF HONEY AS A FOOD, AS A PRESERVER OF HEALTH AND AS A REMEDY IN SICKNESS.

HOW CAN HONEY REGAIN ITS SPHERE OF USEFULNESS?—HOW SHALL IT BE OBTAINED, PURIFIED, PRESERVED, AND USED?

Above all, it is necessary to understand bee-culture sufficiently, and to advance it practically, aided by the perfected knowledge derived from the teachings of anatomy, chemistry, the microscope, and the discoveries resulting from the movable comb hives of that earnest apiarian, Dzierzon. The apiarian has therefore to strive to obtain:

1. Fundamental, theoretical

knowledge of the nature, the life and habits of the bee. Baron von Berlepsch says truly: "Before all, learn the theory, otherwise you will remain practical blunderers all your lives."

2 Rational bee-culture, viz.: a knowledge based on a thorough understanding of the nature and object of handling bees.

3. A skillful separation and selection of the various species of honey as regards their qualities and effects, when it is gathered from the hive.

4. The greatest care in gathering, purifying, and preserving of honey.

5. Conscientiousness as regards the faithful performance of these things.

Concerning the obtaining, purifying, and preserving of honey.

Order is the soul of all work, and especially in the manipulation of honey; and not less value is purity.\* Since the mixing of honey with flour, bread, milk, fat, or acids produces fermentation and sourness; hence knives, to which the yeast of bread clings, should not be used by the apiarian.

In harvesting the honey, the combs should be assorted immediately upon their removal from the hive, in the following manner:

No. 1. Virgin honey.

No. 2. Honey in older combs.

No. 3. Combs, containing either bee-bread or dead brood.

No. 4. Empty combs.

Each of these species of combs will come into use. From the honey combs, will all cells containing bee-

\* Emperor Charles IV. commands purity when refining honey and wax; Cap. de V., 34.

bread or dead brood be cut out, and thrown with the refuse of No. 4.

Now we begin with the honey. Take a large dish, place over it two sticks or a wooden frame, and place upon this a tin or earthen colander, or a sieve of brass wire.

Then take a comb No. 1—the virgin honey; remove with a sharp knife the caps of the cells and the comb on the dish, with the uncaped side upon the sieve. When the honey has run out, uncap the opposite side and treat it in the same way. When this is also emptied, the combs can be cut into quite small pieces, and these placed in the sieve to drain.

The cold honey collected in this manner, is not yet in a state fit to be preserved; it should be placed in vessels, and allowed to rest for some days, when it will come to the top, from whence it can easily be removed.

Honey thus obtained is the best, remains good for many years, and should alone to be used as a medicine.

Now honey No. 2, is to be extracted in the same manner as No. 1; this species is generally very good.

No. 3, is never used by me, but mixed with the remains of Nos. 1 and 2, and sold to the bakers and distillers, who put it all into one kettle, pour water upon it, evaporate it, and press it out and use it in their manufactures.

When one desires to use the remains of Nos. 1 and 2, and the honey combs of No. 3, place all together in a glazed earthen pot; place this in a large pot or in a vessel with water, which should be gradually

brought to the boiling point. During this time the mass should be stirred with a wooden spoon, until it becomes a homogeneous mass. Now take the pot out of the water and let it remain quiet for twenty-four hours, during which time the wax, etc., will come to the top and harden. Now cut with a knife at the edge of the wax an opening, and allow the honey to run out gradually; let it remain for some days, skim it often, and then place it in vessels.

Honey that has crystalized in the cells will, by this means, be liquified.

The pot can also have at its bottom a tap hole, into which a cork or wooden stopper could be inserted, through which, after cutting a hole in the wax for the admission of air, the honey, bright and pure, can be immediately tapped into the vessels or jars in which it is to be kept.

Others render their honey in a simpler manner. They take the combs and mash them to a jelly either with a spoon or with their hands, and place it as may be convenient, a vessel on the window in the sun, or in a roasting oven somewhat warm (usually, after the cooking is done and the fire checked,) or upon the stove, or in the bake oven, after the bread has been removed and is then managed as before described. I must also add, that the hands must be washed before beginning this work, and the vessels and instruments used for nothing else.

The methods of purifying the honey with chalk, wood, bone, charcoal, white of an egg, alum, tainin, milk, oak bark, nitric acid, gallnuts, thorough filtering, casting red-hot iron into it, adding brandy, thinning with water and evaporating, re-

moves in some measure the acids contained in it, and the false taste, but also weakens the other worthy qualities of honey, so that honey treated in such a manner is often nothing but a sweet material, devoid of any healing, balsamic qualities. Also by being purified by heat, the honey loses much of its true color, taste, and virtue.

It was so easy for me to prepare and purify my honey, that it was free from all false taste, and was sweet and pleasant tasted; and as this unpleasant taste is often the necessary attribute of this balsamic ambrosia, and by its removal, the healing virtues of honey are more and more lost, one must accustom himself to the taste.

I render and purify my honey upon a quite similar and natural manner, upon the cold plan, without any pressure or force. Since through pressure, heat, or the usual methods of violently emptying the combs, injurious substances are introduced into the honey. I obtain from 100 pounds of sealed honey hardly 60 pounds of pure honey, which is of the best quality, and contains the true balm of life.

The residue I sell to the cake bakers at a very low rate.

In taking the honey out of the vessels, do not use a tin spoon\* or any metallic substance; the best is to have wooden spatules and spoons.

The honey, when removed from

the combs, dare not stand long unprotected, as it will be rendered impure by dust, attacked by mice, moths, mites, flies, ants, and other insects.

To prevent the ants from obtaining access to the honey, cover the place where the honey is with fine wood ashes, and from time to time moisten them, also covering the combs with oiled paper, and tying them with twine steeped in fish oil as a preventive against ants, since they avoid this oil.

The vessels in which the honey is to be preserved must be watched; tin, iron, and copper vessels, owing to the acid of the honey, and the forming of rust and verdigris, must be well tinned. Far better, therefore, are glass jars or stone vessels, which can be closed by double paper or bladder, in which honey will keep for many years, and although it may candy, it can be readily reduced by a little heat.

You can in these vessels pour over the top wax to the depth of from one-half to three-fourths of an inch, which seals it hermetically, and assures its longer preservation.

Sealed honey, in the comb, if all impurities, pollen, and useless wax is removed, can be kept for many years in earth jars.

Honey dare not be kept in moist, damp cellars; must be in cool well-ventilated places, as it will otherwise obtain an unpleasant taste or become sour. The cold in winter dare not descend below 5° R., for then the cells would burst.

CONTINUED IN NEXT NUMBER.

EVERY body should advertise in the National Bee Journal and Magazine.

\*I have a letter lying before me now, in which the writer states that he this spring lost a fine Italian swarm, in consequence of having fed it with honey taken from a vessel in which a tin spoon was allowed to remain until it had become quite black, and had escaped his attention until too late.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

### Nora's Purchase--A Tale of the Bees.

BY UNCLE HERBERT.

The long, cold, tedious winter, with its furious storms of blinding sleet and driving snow, had at length given place to the gentle rains, the balmy southern breeze, the musical notes of the returning feathered songsters, and the fresh, green robes of verdant foliage of glad spring-time. The change was more than welcome to the good people of Quimbyville after being almost isolated from the outer world for near three months, by the great depth of the snowy mantle which enveloped hill and dale, and the huge drifts of snow, which old boreas, in his playful moods, had piled in a fantastic shape. But to none did the change seem more grateful than to Nora. The cares and duties which had devolved upon her, and which were faithfully performed, had been a severe tax upon both mind and body, and Nora breathed a sigh of relief now that the rigors of winter were past.

But, before we proceed with our story, let us turn back and briefly glance at Nora's past history. Eight years before, we find her a little blithe and lovely girl of ten summers, residing with her parents in a thriving city in central New York. Her father was senior partner in a mercantile firm in the city, that was doing a large and profitable business. They lived in a large commodious brick residence, and the beautiful surroundings gave ample evidence that Mr. Lane was a gentleman of culture and refinement.

Nora had no sisters and but one brother, Charles, who was her senior by four years. She had a fond loving mother, who spared no pains to make her children happy. Thus Charles and Nora were surrounded with all that can make life a scene of gladsome joy and unalloyed pleasure. Time sped on, and brought a change in the affairs of Mr. Lane. A friend in whom he placed the most implicit confidence, had induced him to sign with him to the extent of several thousand dollars, thus enabling him to engage in a business which promised to yield large pecuniary returns. But his associates proved recreant to their promises, and involved the new firm hopelessly in debt. Thus Mr. Lane was compelled to meet their responsibilities to the amount he had pledged himself. Misfortunes never come singly, it is said, which certainly proved true in the affairs of Mr. Lane; for a few months afterward, his own firm met an unexpected loss, which swept away nearly all of his remaining property. Even his fine residence, where he had spent so many happy years, was no longer his own. Overwhelmed with unexpected losses, he could not bear to longer stay amid the scenes of his prosperous years, where he had attained a position of honor and affluence, but was now reduced by misfortune to a condition of penury. Like many a one before him, he determined to "go West," and if possible, retrieve his lost fortunes. He accordingly set out to find the promised land, determined that if life and health were spared him, he would yet provide a comfortable home for himself and family, where he might

spend his declining years in peace, undisturbed by want or care. Finding a good opening for trade in the then small village of Quinbyville, Michigan, he decided to locate there, and again engage in the mercantile trade. His unquestioned integrity, and acquaintance with business firms of the East, enabled him to set up with a small stock of goods to commence with. He rented a cottage, in the outskirts of the town, and his family were soon comfortably settled, though of course the many elegancies of life to which they had been accustomed, had to be dispensed with. Yet they found that even in a humble cottage it was possible to enjoy life, and that true happiness and real pleasure depended more upon a cheerful disposition and contented mind, than upon mere external surroundings. Mr. Lane soon obtained a reputation for honesty, integrity and fair dealing, and his business again commenced to assume larger proportions. Indeed, he now confidently looked forward to the time when he should again become the possessor of a house of his own.

The horizon of the country was overcast with the great ominous clouds of war, threatening the nation's life. The call had been made for men to rally around their country's flag, to maintain its authority, and, if needs be, perish in its defense. The fall of Sumpter, like an electric shock, had aroused the people to a realizing sense of the impending danger, which was to burst like a meteor's flash, over our beloved land. Patriotic hearts everywhere nobly responded, and among the first to volunteer in his country's

defense was young Charles Lane. Though Mr. and Mrs. Lane could not at first bear the thought of parting with their only son, yet his manly entreaties and arguments soon convinced them that duty demanded that they should consent to his going to the rescue of the dear old flag. He accordingly set out early in the summer of '61 for the Capital of the nation, accompanied with the wishes of fond parents and a loving sister for the success of the cause he had espoused, and their prayers that he might return to them again in safety.

The summer months were fast drawing to a close, and no news came from Charles. They had received a letter from him soon after his arrival in Washington, stating he had safely reached the seat of government, that he was then in good health and spirits. But beyond this, they knew nothing. One fine morning in early September, the post-boy handed Mr. Lane a letter postmarked "Washington," and it proved to be from one of Charles' comrades stating that Charles had been killed in a recent engagement. The sad news coming so unexpectedly, was a shock to the Lane family, who could scarcely deem it possible that never again on earth should they behold the manly form of their beloved Charles. But another trial yet awaited them. Mr. Lane was soon afterwards taken with a severe illness, and, after suffering intensely for near three weeks, departed this life of pain and sorrow to join his dear son who had gone on before. Then Nora and her mother were left to mourn the loss of the departed ones, and to

fight life's battle unaided and alone. Upon the settlement of Mr. Lane's business it was found the little cottage was all that was left, and even that was mortgaged. Having an offer to exchange it for another lying some two miles out of the village, Mrs. Lane concluded to accept, as they would be out of debt then, and have a small sum of money left them. The succeeding winter was unusually severe, and sorrow, together with the many trials and privations she endured, proved to be too much for the frail and careworn mother, whose health gradually failed. It now devolved upon Nora to support not only herself, but her invalid mother, also, and how was she to do this? This was the all absorbing theme of her mind.

Let us now return to Nora, herself. We find her setting by the open window apparently gazing with admiration at the lovely scene before her. Away in the distance, to the right, may be seen high rugged hills covered with noble forests, the quiet valley between dotted here and there with the comfortable farm houses and golden orchards. Still nearer, we descry a babbling brook, which pursues its meandering course with apparent content, for we hear its joyful rippling notes. And, as if to lend a charm to the scene before us, the last lingering rays of the bright spring sun guilds the landscape with charming colors of purple and gold, making a delightful rural scene, such as the city habitant knows not of. Nora seems to be earnestly considering some project while viewing the picturesque landscape before her, and frequently, as if she had solved the problem, we hear her say, "I will try it," and then she hastily arises and begins her evening task.

*(Continued in July Number.)*

## AGRICULTURE.

### Facts From Various Sources.

We have received from the corresponding Secretary of the Farmers' Club at Farmingdale, Queens county, N. York, a copy of a paper read before it by its president, J. W. DeLee Ree, the design of which is to show "how a living is made on a twenty-acre farm in Rhode Island."

The steps by which the conclusion is reached are here given in a condensed form. It being premised that small farms prevail on the island, thirty acres being considered enough for a farmer to carry on, with the help of one or two boys, and that the larger farms prove to be the less profitable than the smaller in proportion to the acreage, it is represented that ordinarily farms of twenty acres, in the central part of the Island, thirty to forty miles from New York, are worked in the manner and with the results following:

When practicable, such a farm is divided into seven parts, six of which are three-acre lots for tillage, and the seventh is occupied with the buildings, poultry-yard, kitchen-garden, and an orchard of about one hundred and fifty apple and pear trees. Other fruit-trees, such as cherry, are planted by the roadside, and so answer the tripple purpose of ornament, shade, and fruit. Grass being the great desideratum, a good farmer does not rest satisfied until he makes his fields yield at the rate of two tons to the acre the first year, without much shrinkage for the next two years. With this view rotation is practiced, and usu-

ally a six-years course, in the following order. The first year, corn is planted on sod ground, with manure in the hill; the second roots, sufficiently manured to be followed by wheat the third, and grass the three succeeding. Half the eighteen acres is thus kept in grass, three broken up each spring, and three seeded down each fall. But, if one acre is planted with (say early rose) potatoes, they can be harvested in season to sow the same by the first of August with turnips, yielding four hundred to six hundred bushels. If the farm contains twenty-three acres, another lot and another year is added, corn being planted two years in succession; if twenty-six acres, grass-seed is sown when the corn receives its last dressing the second year; the field is grazed one year, then roots, wheat, and grass follow. On a twenty-acre farm, tilled as above described, the crops, well cared for, will average about as follows: three acres of corn, 55 bushels per acre, at 90 cents per bushel, \$148,50; three acres potatoes, (or an equivalent in roots,) 200 bushels per acre, at 65 cents per bushel, \$390; three acres of wheat, 25 bushels per acre, at \$1,75 per bushel, \$131,25; nine acres of grass, 1½ tons per acre, at \$20 per ton, \$300; profit on two hundred hens kept for eggs, \$1,50 each, \$300; on two cows, \$75 each, \$150; on orchard, \$2 per tree, \$300; total, \$1,719.75. Outgoes: for board of team, at \$1 per day, \$365; for manure purchased, \$250; interest on farm and buildings, valued at \$3,000, and stock and tools, valued at \$1,000, at 7 per cent., \$280; taxes, \$20; total, \$865. This deducted from \$1,719.75 leaves a net profit of

\$854.75. Add to this the profits from the garden, the bees, the pigs, &c., and it will give a clear income of about \$18 per week the year round. That is, the judicious and industrious cultivator of a twenty-acre farm receives a salary equal to that of a first-class mechanic, besides the advantages of outdoor instead of indoor labor, of great variety instead of monotonous uniformity in his work, and especially of being his own master, which, to a person of independent, self-reliant spirit, is of no small account. It may be thought that, all the hay being reckoned at market-value, the profit on the cows is put too high; but the straw and corn-fodder, (or their avails), and what turnips can be raised after a crop of early potatoes, will afford abundant feed for two cows during the winter. There is no cheaper way to keep cows in first-rate order than to raise turnips enough to feed one bushel per day to each through the winter. On some small farms as many as five cows are kept. In that case less hay is cut, and what is chiefly fed out. Consequently more manure is made and less bought. But the more cows the more work in the house, and as the usual aim is to get along without outside help, the sources from which profits are sought on the farm are often regulated by the state of the family in respect to the relative amount of indoor and outdoor help it affords. The fact is not overlooked that all small farms do not yield a profit equal to the above estimate; while some are made to exceed it, others are made to yield a bare subsistence. But in the latter case the failure can always be traced either to a soil of poorer than average quality, or to a lack of intelligence.

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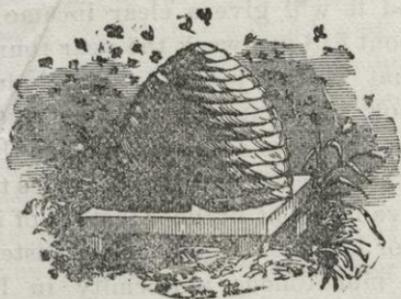
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## EDITOR'S TABLE.

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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 1, 1878.

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THE spring, with its beautiful green, has at last appeared in our latitude, and the fruit blossoms are sending forth their sweet fragrance, inviting the bee to sip the sweets from their well-laden honey cups. Nor are they slow to answer the call, for around and above us we hear their gentle hum, to us sweet melody, and we see them darting to and fro, to all appearance never weary, never pausing in their flight except to gather the rich secretion from the earliest flowers. The little busy insects seem to know they have barely escaped the sad fate of their many fallen companions, and that there is much work for them to do, which, with the aid of the provident aparian, they will do with a will. It is almost impossible for the bee to lie idle while there is honey to gather, and room to store it. We have endeavored from time to time to show aparians the necessity of stimulating the bees, thereby induce to early breeding, and hope they have taken advantage of our advice. If so, in our opinion they will reap a rich reward of golden honey stored the coming season. In some of the southern States bees have gathered

honey for the last three months, and the aparians there are inquiring to what point they must ship their honey, having seldom had such an abundant yield at this early date, while our brothers in the north have scarce got over their great loss of last winter. We know all too well how to sympathise with those who have lost their bees, for we have not escaped by any means. And yet we are glad to state that we are daily in receipt of letters from parties, even in the north, who write that their bees never wintered better, that they were strong and healthy in early spring, consuming artificial food and pollen ravenously. Such are the bees that are now ready to gather honey from every opening flower, and may they have a chance to gather long, is the desire of your sincere wellwishers, the Editors.

IN some parts of our country bees are preparing to swarm—the time is not far distant with us. Now is the time for the aparian to prepare, if he has not already done so. Have your hives on hand, in a cool, convenient place to use at a moment when needed, thereby saving time, trouble, and, in many cases, the loss of your first swarms.

THE honey stored in the bread chamber should be removed with the extractor often. Do not allow your queen to be crowded for space to lay her eggs in. This is an important point at all times, especially a good honey season. Careless beekeepers loose much honey, which is money and stocks too, by paying too little attention to the brood chamber. With an extractor, it

takes but little time to accomplish much, for by taking their stores from the brood chamber and placing back the empty comb, it excites them to gather more, and as soon as surplus boxes or frames are filled they should be removed and empty ones put in their place.

FRIENDS Argo and Pelham, your surmise in regard to the change of our JOURNAL was correct, for we assure you some of our brother bee-keepers here felt very blue on the subject of apiculture, but as we aim to please, and work where we can do the most good, and it is the desire of our readers, we will switch back on the old track again, hoping you will aid us in our efforts by sending us cheering communications from your sunny clime.

SOME persons are troubled and complain of having cracked comb. A very good way to remedy, or at least to assist in building straight comb, is to raise the back of the hive from three to five inches, as the shape of the hive will allow, taking care that the sides are level, or, the comb may be straightened by pressing gently back in place.

Now is a good time to transfer your bees. It can be done any time during the season, but the sooner the better. Be very careful to hunt down the moth, the great enemy to weak stocks, and every bee-keeper should double their diligence, and assist all in their power the labors of their faithful little friends.

READ the advertisements in this number of the National Bee Journal and Magazine.

WE now call the attention of those who kindly contributed to Brother Barber, of Mattoon, Ill., the stocks and queens will be very acceptable at the earliest convenience of the donors. We have forwarded our order to E. M. Johnson, who, notwithstanding his severe losses the past winter, is going to forward at as early date as possible, two fine Italian queens in company with our own. A. J. Pope, of Indianapolis, also sends an order to Mr. Johnson for the two queens contributed by him.

ALSIKE CLOVER, says an English journal, is inexhaustible in its powers of production, as proved by the wonderful formation of the plant. From its single crown innumerable heads are constantly being produced all through the season, and tillering out laterally over the ground. It is a plant of very hardy nature, as is proved by the fact that it bears transplanting. It is best adapted to low, moist soils.

A NOVEL GARDEN.—Take a white sponge of large size, and sow it full of rice, oats or wheat. Then place it for a week or ten days in a shallow dish, and as the sponge will absorb the moisture, the seeds will begin to sprout before many days. When this has fairly taken place, the sponge may be suspended by means of cords from a hook in the top of the window, where a little sun will enter.

WE will supply Extractors to any person purchasing four at one time, for six dollars each. Farmers clubbing for the Extractor will thus save, on the four purchased, eight dollars.

### Our Exchange List.

*The Southern Farmer* is one of the best agricultural papers published in the entire country. We take great pleasure in perusing its columns, especially the apiarian department, a part of which we copy. Published monthly by Dr. N. W. Philips. Terms, \$2 per year.

*Rural Sun*—Devoted to the farming and industrial interests of the country. Published monthly by the Rural Sun Co., Nashville, Tenn. Terms, \$2.50 per year.

*American Farmer's Advocate*, the official organ of the Agricultural Congress. Published monthly by the Advocate Publishing Co., Jackson, Tenn. Terms, \$1.00 per year.

*The West Virginia Agriculturalist*, a Monthly Journal, devoted to farming, stock-breeding, dairying, poultry-breeding, science, literature and general information. T. C. Atkeson, editor and proprietor, Charleston, West Virginia. Terms, \$1.50 per year.

*The Plantation*—A Magazine of Progressive and Improved Industry. Monthly, published at Atlanta, Ga. Terms, \$1.50 per year.

*The Kansas Farmer*—A Semi-monthly, devoted to the farm, shop, and fire-side. Published at Leavenworth, Kansas. Terms, \$1.50 per year.

*The St. Louis Midland Farmer*—Published monthly by Bowman & Matthews. Terms, 50 cts. per year.

*Colman's Rural World*—A paper alive to the interests of every farmer. Published Weekly by N. J. Colman, St. Louis, Mo. Terms, \$2.00 year.

*Western Guide*—A Journal of practical and official information of the new States and Territories. Published monthly by H. S. Herr, Indianapolis, Ind. Terms, 75 cents per year.

*The Woman's Journal and the Woman's Advocate*—A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday, in Boston and Chicago, devoted to the interests of woman, to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage. Edited by Julia Ward Howe, Lucy Stone, Henry B. Blackwell and T. W. Higginson. Mary A. Livermore is the corresponding editor. Terms, \$2.50 per year.

*The Western Rural*—An original Weekly Agricultural, Horticultural, and Family Journal. Published at Chicago by H. N. F. Lewis, editor and proprietor. It is devoted to the various departments of rural affairs, and particularly adapted to the needs of the West. It gives also choice original and selected stories, and miscellaneous reading for all, aiming to combine the various features of a complete rural and family newspaper. Terms, \$2.50 per year.

*Farmers' Union*—Devoted to the great interests of every farmer, east, west, north and south. Published weekly at Minneapolis, Minn., John H. Stevens, Editor. Terms, \$2.00 per year, in advance.

*The California Agriculturist*, a 24-page monthly, is published at San Jose, California, at \$1.50 per annum.

We will continue the notices of our exchange list in the next number.

## "Out West"—The Western Exodus-- Its Main Spring.

BY PROF. J. D. BUTLER.

LINCOLN, Nebraska, 1873.

The West draws new settlers into its capacious bosom by its fertility, its free homesteads, and its infinite demand for labor, whether skilled or unskilled. It also drives them to take shelter under its wings by competition.

New England once raised her own breadstuffs, but she has long ceased so to do. The produce of richer and cheaper lands competed with her farmers, till it proved more than a match for their skill and energy. Many of them then turned to manufacturers, but a still larger number were hence driven west. They made their own some of the cheap acres there, and enlisted in the ranks of the agricultural army who had vanquished them.

Thus the West is constantly acting on the East with an increasing weight, and that of a larger and longer lever. Here is one secret of its rapid growth.

It is forty years since the first white families entered Iowa. But no more than one-third of its present population were born within its limits; two-thirds have come in.

Of its twelve hundred thousand to-day, about one-half were born in some more eastern State. Foreign countries being further than the Atlantic slope, from the West have hitherto felt its influence less—but even they were long since driven as well as drawn to send their sons thither. The influence exerted upon them has been of the same na-

ture with that which has brought Westward so many from our own East. Hence one-sixth of the population of Iowa has come into it from beyond the Atlantic.

Not one-sixth of the population of Nebraska were born within its limits. More than 25,000 homesteaders and pre-emptors have filed claims in the land-office at Lincoln, a capital not yet six years old:—and within the last three years, about three thousand settlers have bought farms on the land-grant to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad—on ten years' credit and six per cent. interest, and, on contracts made since 1872, no installment of the principal due till the beginning of the fifth year—and then only one-seventh.

The Westward tidal was never so strong as to-day—but it will be stronger to-morrow. The stronger it grows the more strength it has to grow stronger. Nor can it fail to wax still more mighty till so many of the European millions have migrated that the density of population and the rate of wages shall have become well-nigh equalized on both sides of the Atlantic.

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FARMERS or others going southwest to enter lands in the beautiful Arkansas Valley, through which runs the great Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, will get all the necessary information by addressing W. A. Schofield, Indianapolis, Ind., agent. Mr. S. is about to get up a grand excursion to come off sometime in August, due notice of which will be given through the JOURNAL and other papers. See R. R. advertisement, page 155.

## Why Men go West--Short and Simple Annals of a Settler.

In 1860, James Jones came from St. Joe county, Michigan, to Mills county, Iowa. He was then twenty-five years of age, and worth about \$300 in stock and money. The first year he rented land, and spent the next three years in the army. After his return he bought eighty acres at \$3.12½ per acre, which he sold four years afterward for \$40 per acre. Meantime he bought 320 acres of prairie, on which he now lives. His main crop has been corn,—which he has for the most part fed on his farm to hogs and cattle,—selling very little. He gets cheap freight by pouring corn into condensing bags of hogskin and cowhide, which he finds hold ten times more than any canvas bags of the same size.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 10 State street, Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, are our agents for procuring advertisements for the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL in the above cities, and are authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

DO IT WELL.—There will be an inclination on the part of farmers this spring to slight the work of preparation of the soil. There will be much work to do in a short time, with little help, and too many will think that for this once it will do to get over the ground in the quickest and easiest way. Let us urge all who are thus oppressed, to consider the result. Cultivate less land and do it well; the crop will pay as well on a small space well tilled, as on a broad area half cultivated.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

EVERYBODY having property to sell or exchange, should advertise in the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL. Having a large circulation throughout the Union renders it one of the best advertising mediums through which to reach the people.

## SCHOFIELD, HARRISON & CO.'S

ADDITION TO INDIANAPOLIS.

### 232 First Class Building Lots.

This is a subdivision of that portion of the Sutherland place east of the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railroad, It adjoins the Bruce property, now in process of subdivision into a magnificent addition. It lies on the line of the I. P. & C. R. R., four squares north-west of the car works, and five north-east of the State Fair and Indiana Industrial & Exposition Grounds. These lots are free of incumbrance, and are first class in every respect for residence and business purposes. They are on the market at fair prices and on easy payments. For further particulars call on Temple C. Harrison, rooms 8 and 9 Brandon Block; David B. Schofield, at his residence in Sangster, Harrison & Co.'s addition; or Wm. A. Schofield, corner of Meridian and Circle streets, Indianapolis.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—Farm lands, improved, and unimproved, in the following states: Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Tennessee. Also, for sale or trade, city property.

W. A. SCHOFIELD,  
National Bee Journal Office.

## HOOVER & BARTHE,

Dealers in

### PURE ITALIAN QUEENS AND BEES.

All kinds of Aparian Supplies on hand. Also A. J. Hoover owner of the State of Pennsylvania, will act as agent for the Celebrated Queen Bee Hive, Pat. by Thos. Atkinson, also the Extractor and National Bee Journal, for the Eastern and Middle States. For information address

HOOVER & BARTHE,  
Plymouth, Pa.

# THE LADIES', OR, QUEEN BEE HIVE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE, THE best material, well painted, and put up for shipping for the sum of Three Dollars each. Large or small orders filled at that price.

Our rapidly increasing business enables us to offer to Bee keepers a Hive well adapted to all persons and changes of climates, and with many advantages over high priced Hives.

Also, Honey Extractors, Honey Trowels, and Clover Seed for sale.

Please send stamp for information to

**Mrs. T. ATKINSON,**

*Editress National Bee Journal, Tilford's Building, Indianapolis, Ind.*

## EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RECOMMENDING THE QUEEN BEE HIVE.

*Mrs. T. Atkinson, Indianapolis, Indiana:*

ESTEEMED FRIEND:—I have used thy Hive now three years, and it gives me pleasure to say to thee that thy Hive is all thee recommend it to be, and I would cheerfully give information to its superior qualities to any one wishing to learn.

Truly thy friend, JENNY MERRIT, Milton, Wayne Co., Ind.

*My Dear Mrs. Atkinson, Indianapolis, Ind.*

Having recommended your Hive to many of my friends, although at present I am not in the bee business, I will still recommend it to all, and to lady bee keepers especially. Having closely observed the difference in the working of the many different hives I have had in use, would say without the least hesitation, the Queen Hive is the best for ease of management, and economy of time, the last of which I consider of great importance to bee keepers. Will call at your office in a few days, with a lady friend, who is going extensively into the bee business. Excuse this note.

From your friend, KATE BEDFORD, Indianapolis, Ind.

*Mrs. T. Atkinson, Editress National Bee Journal, Indianapolis, Ind:*

DEAR MADAM:—Please send me a sample of the last improved Queen Bee Hive. I have been using it for the last two years, and like it better all the time; in fact, I would not look at any other.

SAMUEL N. REPROGLE, Hagerstown, Wayne Co., Ind.

*Mrs. T. Atkinson, Indianapolis, Ind:*

DEAR MADAM:—The improved Queen Bee Hive arrived here in good time, right side up with care. I am really astonished at the improvement. I thought it was perfect before, but this far exceeds in simplicity. I have used it for three years, and find, aside from the ease with which we can handle our bees, it is the best for summer and wintering I have ever owned, and the name of them are legend.

With respect, J. W. KIMBERLAND, Oakland, Ind.

*Mrs. T. Atkinson, Editress National Bee Journal:*

DEAR MADAM:—The Queen is ahead of anything yet, notwithstanding I have some of the latest so-called improved hives of the age.

Very truly, ALBERT TALBERT, Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Ind.

SCHOFIELD, KING & Co.—DEAR SIR:—Please send me a good Extractor, one that you can recommend. I notice in the JOURNAL you advertise the Atkinson Extractor; if it is one-half as good as the Queen Bee Hive, patented by Thos. Atkinson, send it along. I have used his Hive for three years, and think it has no equal.

GEO. W. GREEN, P. M., English Lake, Starke Co., Ind.

Thee may add my name to the list. I know it is the best Hive I have ever used, and I have kept bees for forty years.

W. A. SCHOFIELD.

**PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.**

**Advertising Rates.**

SPACE.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	6 Months.	1 Year.	SPECIAL.
1 Page.....	\$16	\$30	\$45	\$80	\$150	Outside of back cover double rates.
1/2 Page.....	12	20	30	55	100	Inside of back cover, 50 per cent added to rates.
1 Column....	10	18	25	45	85	
1/2 Column....	8	15	20	40	70	
1/3 Column....	7	12	17	25	40	
1/4 Column....	6	10	15	20	30	
1/8 Column....	3	5	7	10	15	

Bills of regular advertisers payable quarterly if inserted for three or more months; payable monthly if inserted for less than three months. Transient advertisements, cash in advance.

We adhere strictly to our printed rates. Address all business communications to  
**ATKINSON & BARBER,**  
 Publishers.

**BEE-KEEPERS' DIRECTORY.**

Parties desiring to Purchase Italian Queens and Colonies, will find in this Directory the names of some of the most reliable Breeders in the Country.

Cards inserted in this Directory, and copy of the paper sent one year, for \$8 per annum, cards to be four lines or less. For each additional line \$2 per annum will be charged. A line will average six words.

**FROM WEST TENNESSEE.**—Full Colonies of Italian Bees or Queens, Extractors, Hives and Honey for sale. S. W. COLE, Andrew Chapel, Madison county, Tenn.

**ITALIAN BEES** for 1873. Full Stocks \$15.00. Tested Queens, \$5.00. Liberal discount on large orders.  
 M. C. HESTER,  
 Charlestown, Ind.

**BEE-KEEPERS'** Send for circular describing the **BAY STATE BEE HIVE**. Also, price list of Italian Queen Bees, for 1873. Address, H. ALLEY, Wenham, Essex Co., Mass.

**MURPHEY'S IMPROVED HONEY EXTRACTOR**, the best in the market. Address, R. R. MURPHEY, Fulton, Whiteside Co., Ill.

**ITALIAN QUEENS** in their highest grade of purity, for sale. Address, G. BOHRER, Alexandria, Madison Co., Indiana.

**BEE-KEEPER'S SUPPLIES.**

We can furnish everything needed in the Apiary, such as Italian Bees and Pure Queens, Honey Extractors, Knives, New System and Champion Hives, six styles, Bee-Feeders and Ventilators, Bee-Veils, the American Bee-Keepers Guide, 244 pages, paper cover, 50 cts.; bound, \$1.00; Wax Extractors, \$3.00; Alsike Clover Seed, Black Spanish Chickens, &c. Send for our large illustrated PAMPHLET, containing information for Bee-Keepers, FREE to all. **E. KRETCHMER,** Coburgh, Mont. Co., Iowa.

**ITALIAN BEES.**—We offer for sale about 200 colonies of Italian Bees in the American Movable Comb Hive. Also, Queens throughout the season. Purity and safe arrival guaranteed. For further particulars, prices, &c., send for circular.  
**BALDWIN BROS.,**  
 Sandusky, N. Y.

**REV. A. SALISBURY,** Breeder of pure Italian Queen Bees. For particulars and price list, Address,  
**CAMARGO, ILL.**

**E. KRETCHMER,** Importer and Breeder of Pure Italian Queens. For circulars and particulars, address, Coburgh, Montg. Co., Iowa.

**HONEY COMB FOR SALE**—With some honey in the comb, in the American Hive. For information apply to  
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**QUEENS! QUEENS!!**

Those wishing good early Italian Queens would do well to send for my circular. Address,  
**G. H. BOUGHTON,**  
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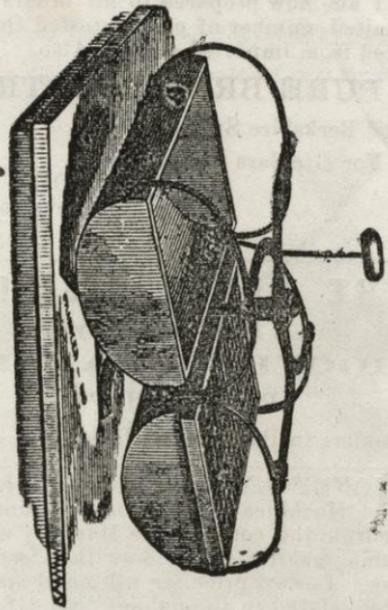
**MUNCIE APIARY.**—Italian Bees and Queens of the highest grade of purity. Queens, \$3.50 each. Full stocks in Langsworth hives, \$15 each. Ten stocks, \$12 each. Purity and safe arrival guaranteed.  
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**ITALIAN QUEEN BEES**—And full colonies for sale in their highest grade of purity. Also fancy poultry. For circular address  
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**ONE DOLLAR** for extracting one tooth with Laughing Gas.  
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 All work warranted at  
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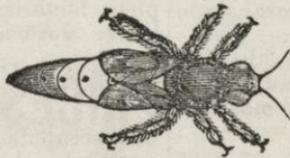
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## FOR SALE, IN NICE PLAIN, MOVABLE COMB HIVES,

Of a form that can be easily shipped. Price from \$20.00 to \$25.00.

Purity and safe arrival warranted. Address,

**ITALIAN BEE COMPANY,**

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I am now prepared to fill orders for a limited number of choice tested Queens, bred from imported stock. Also,

### PURE BRED POULTRY,

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For circulars &c., address,

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## THE QUEEN BEE-HIVE,

Manufactured by

HOOVER & BARTHE,

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Dealers in Pure Italian Bees.

**HONEY EXTRACTORS.**—We have 2 Machines for 1873 for emptying honey from the comb. One Machine will fill comb making it the best Bee feeder in use. Lowest price for all metal machine ever offered to the public. Send for our circular and price list.

U. L. PEABODY & CO.,  
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## QUEEN BEES,

Reared on Kelley's Island, Ohio,

TWELVE MILES FROM NATIVE BEES.

I WOULD SAY TO MY FORMER PATRONS and others, that I have made arrangements to return to this Island, for the purpose of rearing pure and reliable Queens, and would solicit a liberal share of patronage.

My Queens will be bred from mother imported direct from Switzerland, Italy, where they are claimed to be the most uniform and bright in color.

This beautiful Island, (two by four miles in extent,) is situated twelve miles out in the Lake, opposite Sandusky City, Ohio, and as there are no black bees kept there, undoubtedly the Queens I shall rear will be as pure as though reared in Italy.

For further information, price list, etc., address,

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Bennington, Ohio.

After 5th month (May) 20th, to 9th month (September) 20th, address me at Kelley's Island, Ohio.

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PRICES FOR 1873.

Gray's Improved Honey Extractor, No. 1.....	\$16 00
Wax Geisters, complete.....	6 00
1 Tested Queen from Apiary No. 2	6 00
1 " " " " " 1	5 00
1 Guaranteed from either Apiary...	4 00
6 and upwards.....	3 00
50 at \$2.50 each, 1 imported Queen in June.....	12 00

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**THE ONLY** American Musical Instruments of such extraordinary and recognized excellence as to command a wide sale in Europe, notwithstanding competition there with products of cheap labor.

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**MOST EXTENSIVE** and complete factories in the world, producing better work at less cost than otherwise possible.

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## Italian Bees,

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Imported and Home Bred, of the purest Breeds.

Hives, Rights and Territory of the

## CONICAL MOVABLE COMB

BEE HIVE,

THE BEST IN USE.

## Chickens and Eggs

Of all the leading varieties of Pure Bred Poultry.

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of fifty pages, on

## BEE CULTURE,

Which contains also, many valuable family receipts, and a

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Of all of the above named articles, and my

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Sent to any address on receipt of ten cents.

Agents wanted in every town in the United States.

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# The Chicago Farm Pumps

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Patent Porcelain-Lined Iron Cylinder Pumps

For Cisterns and Wells of any Depth,



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THERE can be no more important step than a CHANGE OF HOME. The past winter has been a bitter lesson. Remember it, and in searching for a New Home

Farther West! SEEK ALSO Farther South!

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Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R.,

THREE MILLION ACRES!

On eleven years' credit. Low Prices, and 22½ per cent. reduction to actual settlers, has just been placed on the market. It is the best opportunity ever offered to farmers, and particularly Stock Raisers.

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Get the Latest! Get the Best!

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GEARED ROTARY

## HONEY EXTRACTOR,

FOR 1873.



No. 1.

No. 2.

Manufactured for the Patentee, under Letters Patent Granted January 7th, 1873.

For Extracting Pure Honey from old or new Combs, without breaking or injuring them, which are afterwards returned to the Hive, to be again refilled by the Bees.

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed on me for the past two years, under the firm of Gray & Winder, (now dissolved), and desiring through strict integrity and promptness to business, to merit your future favors, I again call the attention of the amateur and bee-keeping fraternity to my card.

My facilities for manufacturing and furnishing Apian Supplies, for all kinds, are much increased for the coming season, and I will be able to fill all orders with promptness and despatch.

For the Geared Rotary Honey Extractors (improved and patented for 1873). Wax Extractors, Safety Feeding Queen Cages, Frame Hives made complete, or cut ready for nailing, Glass Honey Boxes, Honey Knives, Bee Veils, Rubber Gloves, Bee Feeders, one, two and three pound Honey Jars. Corks. Foll Caps, and illustrated Gilt Labels, to suit.

Pure Italian Queens, Imported and home bred, also, pure Queens, bred in Kelley's Island, in Lake Erie, 12 miles from bees on main land, from *Imported Mothers*. Alsike and white Clover-seed. Sacharometers, Atomizers, Copper-faced Bee Cuts, Bee books and Journals, also, Wood Cuts of Hives, etc., made to order.

For further information please send stamp for my 16 page Illustrated Circular, and *Apian Supply Price List*, and address all orders to

J. W. WINDER,

(Successors to Gray & Winder), Importer and Breeder of Italian Queen Bees, No. 132 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## 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

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Pittsburgh, Columbus, Louisville, Cincinnati and Indianapolis

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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.

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Below will be found a description of Lands in township three, south of range one west—Union township, Crawford Co., Ind., which I offer for sale at Five Dollars per acre, one-third cash.

The SW Quarter of NW Quarter of Sec. 4

SW	"	NE	"	"	4
NE	"	SW	"	"	8
NW	"	SW	"	"	10
NW	"	NE	"	"	11
NE	"	SW	"	"	12
NW	"	WN	"	"	13
NE	"	SW	"	"	13
NE	"	SE	"	"	13
SE	"	SW	"	"	18
NW	"	SE	"	"	19
SW	"	SE	"	"	19
SW	"	SE	"	"	23
SW	"	SW	"	"	24
SW	"	NE	"	"	30
SE	"	SE	"	"	36

The West half

W	"	NW	"	"	7
W	"	SE	"	"	17
E	"	SW	"	"	19
W	"	NW	"	"	23
E	"	SW	"	"	24
E	"	SE	"	"	32

For further particulars address,

J. J. McCOLLISTER,  
LEAVENWORTH, IND.

## ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS,

FOR 1873.

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.

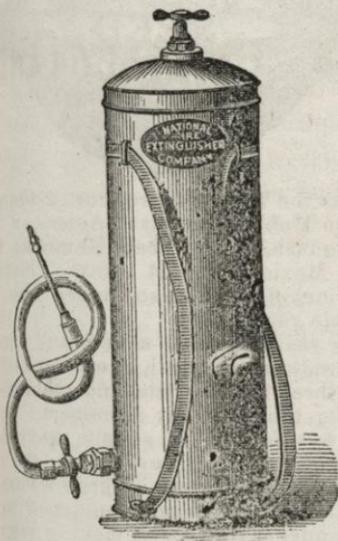
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OVER 1,000 ACTUAL FIRES PUT OUT  
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## NATIONAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER;



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Price, \$50 Polished Copper.

Send for circular,

NATIONAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER Co.

JAMES E. THOMPSON, Gen'l Manager.

Head office, 262 Broadway, N. Y.

## GRAY'S IMPROVED HONEY EXTRACTOR.

The best geared machine in the market, has been in use for the last two seasons, and gives universal satisfaction. I could give many very flattering notices (See Bee Journal for 1872,) and recommendations of the superiority of this Extractor over all others. It has taken first premium over all others wherever shown, at State and County Fairs. Price reduced for 1873.

## GERSTOR'S WAX EXTRACTOR.

This machine was imported and introduced by me, two years ago, and has proved to be just what the Bee keepers need for rendering their refuse comb. The wax after passing through this machine, sells twenty-five per cent. higher than ordinary strained wax.

## Imported and Home Italian Queens.

I shall this season have two apiaries for rearing queens, located eight miles apart, Home Apiary No. 1, stocked with those light colored Italians, and their crosses which has been the admiration of all visitors. Apiary No. 2, will contain nothing but imported queens direct from Italy, (not Italian Switzerland,) the young queens fertilized by drones from imported mothers. I shall make a specialty of importing queens this season direct from the best apiaries in Italy. For further particulars address with stamp.

A. GRAY, APARIAN,  
Reily, Butler Co., Ohio.

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ROUTE TO CHICAGO.

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Interest. 22½ per cent. reduction to set-  
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Low Prices, Long Credit, and a Rebate to  
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It is the best opportunity ever offered  
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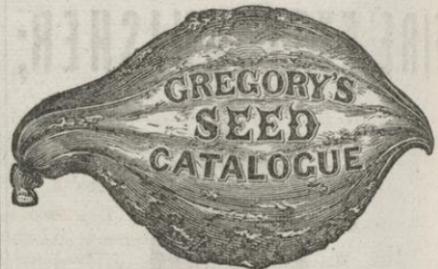
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As stated in my catalogue, all my seed  
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