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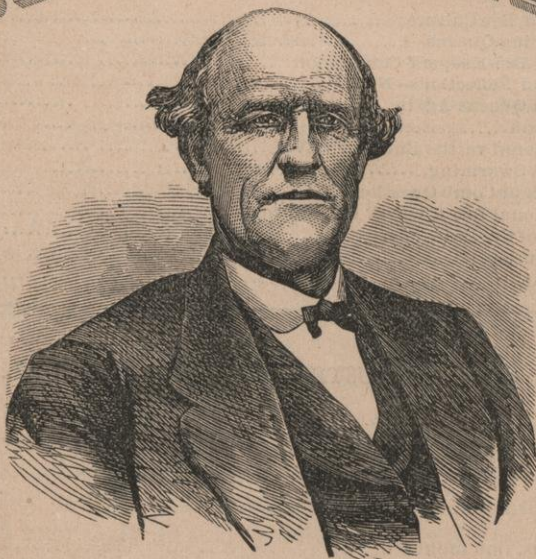
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THE

ILLUSTRATED

BEE JOURNAL.



Vol. I.

OCTOBER 1st, 1870.

No. XI.

N. C. MITCHELL, Publisher,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

\$2.00 Per Annum.

Single Copies, 15 Cts.

INDIANAPOLIS PRINTING AND PUBLISHING HOUSE.

FOR CLUB TERMS, SEE PROSPECTUS.


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T H E

Illustrated Bee Journal:

DEVOTED TO THE CULTURE OF THE HONEY-BEE.

VOL. I.

OCTOBER 1, 1870.

No. XI.

[Copyright Secured.]

[For The Illustrated Bee Journal.]

METHOD OF BEE CULTURE.

Mr. Editor :—After much solicitation from numerous friends, I have concluded to give my method of Bee Culture in a series of articles through the JOURNAL.

From the first to the tenth of October, all hives are examined and their true condition noted. If any are deficient in bees, two are united. One queen is removed, both are smoked to give them the same scent, then unite and they will not quarrel.

The amount of stores are ascertained as correctly as possible, and noted on the hive. Every hive is provided with thirty or thirty-five pounds of stores, and none are left with over forty or fifty pounds. At this time of the year are any left with less than thirty pounds, if the hive is small, thirty pounds is enough. I am asked why I do not leave over forty-five or fifty pounds to the hive. I answer, it takes up room that the bees want to cluster in during cold weather. A sheet of honey is like a wall of ice in the winter; besides, there is no space for brood, for a colony put up in proper condition will rear broods from January onward.

Again, I am asked if bees will not go through the winter on twenty or twenty-five pounds of honey. I answer,

that they will pass through the winter on twenty pounds, but if examined the last of March or the first of April they will be found scant of stores and weak in numbers. If the spring is late they can not have much brood, and the store becoming exhausted, they cease to rear brood. Having better judgment, more sympathy than many human beings, they will not bring beings into the world when starvation stares them in the face.

In this latitude, bees will consume fifteen or twenty pounds of honey from the first of March to the first of May, in rearing brood, aside from what they collect from early blossoms.

The question is asked, can not they be fed in the spring? I answer, if neglected in the fall it is your only hope by feeding in the spring they can be saved and count one in your apiary, but is not worth half as much as one swarm from your hive of thirty pounds in the fall. Why so? From the fact that they did not rear brood early in the spring to supply the old and worn-out ones, the hive becomes exposed to moth, and every enemy to bees. They have a hard struggle if the season is poor and many times are lost. Had they been provided for in the fall they would have paid all extra expense, and yielded a handsome profit beside, in surplus honey and swarms.

Then let no one think his work is done in the apiary, when the bees have ceased to work, for the success of the coming year depends much on what he does in the fall on preparation of hives for winter. J. WHEELDON.

Greensburg, Ind., October 11, 1870.

[For *The Illustrated Bee Journal*.

. ON SHIPPING QUEENS.

Mr. Editor :—As I have received queens from quite a number of sources, and put up in different manners, perhaps a little advice on the subject may not be amiss.

In shipping by express, the box in common use is all

right in shape, but the ventilating holes and the box containing the honey is where the difficulty arises. The bottom ventilator should be half an inch from the bottom or an inch, and the wire cloth should be tacked on the inside, then the bees can not choke it up. The upper ventilator should be in the top, or near the top in the same end, and the wire in the inside, also. So much for ventilation.

Now, the frame containing the honey should not be over two inches in depth, and for one week an inch is amply sufficient, and make the frame enough shorter than the box, so that it can be taken out without the least danger of crushing the queen between the end of the frame and the box. The frame should be firmly nailed together, not only by nailing down through the top bar, but by nailing into the shoulders of the top bar. The honey should be in old comb, and capped or sealed up, firmly fitted into the frame, and thoroughly drained of all dripping honey, either by allowing the bees of some colony to clean it off, or by allowing it to drain for twenty-four hours. Fine wire can be wound around the frame and honey to keep all secure if necessary, or even cotton thread, but if properly fitted into the frame it is unnecessary. Now, if all is right, the express agents can bang them about to their heart's content and they will arrive at their destination in good order. A large deep frame filled with honey is almost sure to break loose when pounded and thumped on its side, as it is almost sure to be, if for no other purpose but only to make the bees sing. Bees consume but very little honey on their journey of a week. Then why put in five hundred times more than they consume?

In shipping by mail, the best shipping boxes that I have seen, are those by Henry Alley, of Wenham, Massachusetts, or Adam Grim, of Jefferson, Wisconsin. Mr. Grim uses a box with honey in the comb; Mr. Alley uses a box with honey in a sponge, so placed with wire cloth over it, that the bees and queen can not smear

themselves with honey. Understand that bees can stand but very little hardship when wet or daubed with honey, but when perfectly dry, either by mail or express, they are comparatively safe. E. GALLUP.

[For The Illustrated Bee Journal.]

NATIONAL BEE-KEEPERS' CONVENTION.

On page 76 of the October number of the *Bee-Keepers' Journal*, will be found an article from the editor, H. A. King, in which he appeals to Mr. Wagner, editor of the *American Bee Journal*, which he says that Mr. Wagner's statement of charges seemed to be based on a partial statement of facts by Mr. Moon, "which led Mr. Wagner to believe that he had axes to grind." As truth will always bear investigation, we will proceed to unveil this matter, so the people can judge for themselves more decidedly.

First, Mr. King asks why did Mr. Moon omit the clause, viz.: "on some other central place." I will say that I did not even think of it, but the candid reader, by referring to my article, will say that I gave Mr. King full credit, and I think all that his article contained. Mr. King gave the people his opinion, where and what he considered the central place in point of numbers, but yielded his preference to others. This I believe, I gave him full credit for what he wished to give. I will here state, gentlemen of the bee-keeping fraternity, first—that not one stone shall be left unturned on my part. I shall endeavor at all times to give such facts as I shall be prepared with evidence to back. I ask for nothing but what is right, and don't intend to accept anything wrong. If I am to father these charges, I am willing so to do, and even grand-father them, and as many more, providing, I can have a fair and candid hearing with my friend. On my part I will try to give him full credit for all, and if I should accidentally leave out one word, please don't carry the idea that it was to mislead, for Mr. K. shall have the full

benefit of what he has got to make up his case with. It is my candid and honest opinion he will want it. By referring to the numbers of the *Bee-Keepers' Journal*, it would seem that everything looked very pleasant. I refer the reader to the March number of his paper. I will now give his words:

"We have received the programme of the Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association, which holds its next meeting in Lansing, March 23 and 24, 1870. The speakers have all been announced. We don't notice the names of any of the earnest workers for our JOURNAL who can probably be present. The first session commences at one o'clock P. M. (we presume) at the agricultural rooms."

This ended the programme. Now look, if you please, at his last issue. Notice his remarks, page 76, *Bee-Keepers' Journal*. He tells you the history of the matter is briefly this: In our January number the idea of holding a National Bee-Keepers' Convention was first brought before the public in an editorial comment upon Mr. Quinby's call for a State Convention, which was to meet at Albany, March 10, announced in February number, etc. He says: "During the month, we received the circular of the Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association, announcing their next meeting for March 23, and stating that the subject of the National Bee-Keepers' Convention would come before the Association. We gave notice of the meeting." Reader, stop right here. Please compare this with the notice Mr. King published of the Michigan Bee-Keepers' Meeting, as published in full above. Compare with March number, page 20, also compare with last number, October 1, page 76. I will now give the reader the part of that programme, and the main part for which the Convention met.

As the subject of a National Convention is to be considered, and as this is a matter of general interest, we hope to see a full attendance from all the States and Canada. By referring to programme, you will see that Mr. Quinby, of New York and D. L. Adair, of Kentucky,

and Rev. L. L. Langstroth, of Ohio, and myself, were placed upon the programme to deliver addresses.

He further says, "we," meaning himself and others, "we believed no one expected they would attend any more than Mr. Langstroth would be present, it finally proved that Mr. Langstroth's health was very poor, not known to us at the time he was placed upon the programme." The reader can readily see the very uncharitable accusation from a clergyman. He further says: "we," meaning him, "knew the alternates living near enough to attend, and felt that our friends had been slighted." If the readers will refer to the programme, they will see the majority of attendants living in other States. Yet you are told that the attendants living near enough would attend. It will be seen that some eight or ten States were represented, or made part of the programme in discussing the different topics before the Convention, and a general invitation to all the States in the Union and Canada, upon the subject and consideration of the National Convention. You see, gentlemen, the call was not confined to any one State; it was as broad as pen and paper could make it, embracing the whole country and the British Provinces.

Look, if you please, at the *American Bee Journal*, published by Mr. Wagner, Washington, D. C. What did Mr. Wagner say and do with the notice sent him? Did he put the light under the bushel? No, sir. I will show you the different notices he claims he received, and mark the notice:

"The Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at Lansing, Michigan, on the 23d and 24th of this month, (March). As it proposed then to make arrangements for holding a National Bee-Keepers' Convention, it is desired that there be a large attendance of bee-keepers from other States, and from the British Provinces."

These are the words from Samuel Wagner, editor of the *American Bee Journal*. Look again at the ILLUSTRATED BEE JOURNAL, whose columns were open and the call repeated several times, urging the people to turn out

en masse, as the National Convention was to be discussed. The *Western Rural*, *Michigan Farmer* and *Prairie Farmer*, which, by the way, are agricultural papers, whose columns are ever ready and open for any and all good, published this programme, in which the national question went before the people. I will now stop and ask the candid reader if Mr. King published one word of it? I refer you to the March number, where he tells the readers of his paper he received the programme. Did he tell you, and publish to the world, that the Bee-Keepers' Association had issued a programme inviting all the States in the Union, also Canada, to meet them upon the consideration of a National Bee-Keepers' Convention? Here, gentlemen, was a call, an invitation, and it was made as plain and as broad as could be, and at this late period the western people are censured as not treating the eastern association with common courtesy. Did Mr. King give the call for this national question? No, sir. Not one word can I find. What actuated him to withhold this from the public, "the people alone must judge." There had nothing of the kind appeared before them, and this was in about all the leading papers of the country, and at the same time in the hands of Mr. King. By referring to the papers you will see that the New York State Convention met a few days before the Michigan Convention, in which the resolutions were passed concerning the appointing one or two or more, to meet them in a convention for which so much has been said. It will be seen by reference, that all that pertained to the National Convention published by the western association has been withheld from the *Bee-Keepers' Journal*, and, in the hands of our friend King, as he states he received it, what does it mean? I, for one, think that this so plain that a way-faring man, although a fool, need not err therein. Yet this matter has undoubtedly gone to thousands taking the *Bee-Keepers' Journal*, that myself, say nothing of others, has taken a wrong step, and trying to do New York friends injustice. Gentlemen, be patient, I will make this matter plain, as I believe I have the facts, and

will not leave one stone unturned. You shall have the documents in full, and shall know who has trampled, if anyone, upon the rights of the American people. I will say this, gentlemen, "who steals my purse, steals trash; but he that filches from me my good name, robs me of that which not enriches him, but makes me poor indeed."

Mr. King tells you that the resolutions of the Northeastern Bee-Keepers' Association were courteous, liberal, and will be sustained by the bee-keepers of America. If the New York people knew nothing of the call before their meeting, that steps had already been taken and a call made, they surely are not to blame. And I will further say, that from facts before the people, my friend King will be responsible for this great neglect and hard feeling which his paper, with the aid of his pen, has made. He tells you in his editorial comment, how the subject of a National Bee-Keepers' Convention was first brought before the public. Last winter, in commenting upon Mr. Quimby's article of a State Convention, Mr. King remarked that he hoped that the time was not distant when the interest of the people would demand a national convention. This would go to show that Mr. King did possess the germ in thought of a national convention, but unsprouted germs are not the thing. It was so with our examination, or some of them, two years ago upon this very subject. But it did not sprout. And now, gentlemen, I will say as before, unsprouted germs are not worth much, and from all the facts and documents on hand, the western people will surely claim the call of the National Bee-Keepers' Convention as their offspring. I am prepared with facts to prove it, whether there be contradiction or not, and furthermore, if Mr. King will explain how he neglected to publish such important business, and then go in a convention and take steps that he did in a few days, and not let the people know it, is surely a mystery to the enquiring public. I, for one, must confess my great astonishment, and can not explain or express myself any better than by telling a little anecdote, if the editor will grant me this time.

A gentleman once arose in a congregation. He took up a certain book. While he perused it a short time, opening and closing it frequently, he looked up and exclaimed at the top of his voice: "Gentlemen, this is a good book and a wholesome book, but I declare I can not make it all lay chunk!"

It will be so with many of the readers of the *Bee-Keepers' Journal*, as well as others; they at first can not make this matter lay chunk, but I am sure by reading and comparing, you will be enabled to judge for yourselves, and judge correctly.

Gentlemen, I shall hold no grudge against Mr. King, but he has embarked, I fear, not making preparations to row smoothly over the water. The way must be cleared, and as I seemed to be the principal mark for the shots, I will say that I will clear myself honorably and bear the nation's frown, and I am ready to act if it is "from shore to shore." Gentlemen, I have taken too much of your valuable time and space, but bear with me as the editor has; he got grape and canister at first, and with some, relished well, and now A. F. seems to be the mark. But, friends, I never take a back seat; I will endeavor to treat every one gentlemanly, if I know how. Good night.

A. F. MOON.

Paw-Paw, Michigan.

[For The Illustrated Bee Journal.

NOTES AND REFLECTIONS—No. 2.

Mr. Editor:—Our esteemed JOURNAL for the 15th is before us, and the first thing that attracts our attention is the subject of "Wintering Bees," by A. Green. The writer says: "Much has already been said on this important subject," and then alludes to the prosperity of bees in many parts of the country, both in bees and honey, and concludes: "Now, there are two things in the way of successful bee culture that demand our earnest attention." The first is to have strong stocks; the next is to keep them

so. He shows the folly of folding our arms when the honey season is over, and conclude that we have gained the great desideratum in bee culture, because our bees are strong in numbers and rich in stores, and, therefore, presume they will be so in the spring, when not protected from the chilling winds of the dreary winter. These changes of heat and cold doom us to disappointment; they reduce our bees to feebleness, or entire destruction. From these notes and reflections, it brings us to the conclusion that we *must* put our bees into a *proper place* for wintering, which he says is "a cool, dark, quiet place, with proper ventilation," if we would fill the "golden rule" to have our bees strong in spring. Friend Green's exhortation is appropriate. So let it be.

Friend Moon makes "A Proposition" to remedy a *fault* in the BEE JOURNAL. Well, if I note right, it is not so much a fault of the BEE JOURNAL as with its patrons, that we do not have it appear twice a month. Bee-keepers should be alive to their interests. Let all who can respond to the proposition.

The bill of "Sundries," by Wm. Leavitt, introduces the subject of "Bee-Feeding and Bee-Feeders," and his conclusion that none of the feeders "gave him satisfaction." He thinks that thousands of colonies will have to be fed this season, or lost as in '68. But that his plan of feeding is better than all others, I have my doubts, not having tried the "white tissue-paper." He says: "This has not been the best season * * nor the worst" for honey. This is true in our locality also. He wants "more light on the fertilization of queens." Who is prepared to give it? I failed to have young queens enough to experiment with to fully settle the basis of a sure rule in most cases, having failed, also, with the plans he has mentioned. I am prepared from past experiments, however, to develop something *new* another season, if life and health are spared me. Friend Malone informs me that on one occasion he had seven out of ten queens fertilized in twenty minutes by letting them fly from the cages of my queen nursery. As they returned he caged them again. I have, also, no-

ticed that the drones need some kind of stimulus to make them as willing to mate as the queens are.

Next we have a likeness of Prof. Mona.

Friend Sallee gives one of the freaks of a "Peaceable Family." Thinks "they can beat * * Gallup's educated bees," being as harmless as flies.

T. Pruden gives the "Honey Prospects" in Pennsylvania, which, upon the whole, are unfavorable to success.

Then we have the picture of the "Pulverizator" for perfuming the bees.

And next, on the same page, "The Prospects in Northern Illinois," by "Apprentice." He gives the bright and dark side of the honey season, and his gains and losses in bee-keeping. After maturing the picture he has drawn, and trying to remedy the next, he will not be compelled to say, "It was not all my fault in spring management." He then pitches into "Novice" about his attack upon somebody else for his opposition to artificial swarming. Of course, this is a digression from his text, but we excuse him this time.

John M. Price now comes before us to speak a word of correction to friend Brokaw about the Diamond Hive, as set forth in the August number of the JOURNAL. Well, with friend Price's part of that article I will not meddle, since he can best fight his own battles, but there is one point friend Brokaw has involved me in which I wish to correct and set *his impression* right. I answer, I did get the Diamond Hive "level."

Mr. Follett now favors us with his chapter on "Forced or Artificial Queens." With this appropriate text for the occasion, he complains how the editor and printers have used him in his former efforts, making him say what he did not intend to say. Well, I think he complains justly, for the editor answers, "it should never occur again." Keep cool, friend Follett, for the writer has the same complaint to make about his communications. After this short digression from his text he returns and refers to Dr. Bohrer's article as saying what he had tried to say about forced or artificial queens. Pardon me! he digressed

again to the subject of fertilization affecting the purity of drones. Finally he comes square up to the text, and meets Gallup and Price face to face through the JOURNAL, and says to them: "I can not see how queens reared under his or Price's process are any less 'forced' than those raised by removing the old queen at any time when the bees do not have the swarming impulse." I expect, certainly, Gallup will answer his questions.

We are informed by A. Green that the drouth is spread over many parts of the country, and exhorts us to water the bees.

A. F. Moon puts his quietus on the "Bad Whisky" question.

The "Notes and Reflections" of Jewell Davis now appear before the reader. In this article Dr. Davis is made to say, on page 537, *affects* instead of *off-sets*. On page 538 he is made to say *spermatology* twice, when in both places it should be *spermatozoa*. The word *sack* should be *sac* in both places. Further down, on the same page, I wished to say: "Thus she is impregnated *twice* for life, once before and once after she emerges from her cell," instead of the following: "Thus she is impregnated *twice*, for life once before, and once after she emerges from her cell." I hope the editor will see that we all speak correctly hereafter.

Dr. Wilcox now informs us how to "Introduce Italian Queens." I think his plan fully answered by the editor. Come on with the pictures of your bee-hives; don't be afraid to show them.

Last of all, the editorial sanctum is turned out before us, displaying linden trees, fairs, chickens, ducks, premium queen bees, improved honey knives, queen fertilizing cages and boxes, honey slingers, bee-hives, and Aaron Benedict and his Quaker boy, the bee-keeper's conventions, and the new discovery. Thanks you, Mr. Editor, for your favorable mention of my little device.

JEWELL DAVIS.

Charleston, Illinois, Oct. 6, 1870.

[For The Illustrated Bee Journal.]

ARTIFICIAL QUEENS AGAIN.

Mr. Editor:—Mr. J. M. Follet wants a nut cracked. He says his opinion is, that forced queens are as good as natural ones. Opinions and facts sometimes differ materially.

Now for some facts. In the past season's operations, sometime early in April, when I set out my bees and discovered one swarm queenless, I gave it some sealed brood from a strong stock, and as soon as part of said brood had matured I gave them another card containing eggs, unsealed larvæ, etc., (for it takes young bees to work wax, raise queens etc). On the eighth day the first queen had hatched out, and on the day previous I had discovered that four more swarms had lost their queens since setting them out, so I cut out four remaining cells and inserted them, one in each of the queenless swarms. Sometime in the afternoon two of these cells had hatched, and on the morning of the ninth day after giving the brood to start the queens, the other two were out, (mind you, Mr. Quimby says they never come out short of the tenth day). During this time the weather was quite cool. I have had queens twenty-four days maturing under peculiar circumstances. Now for the result. The first queen did not live two months, and at the end of three months two of the queens were superceded, and the other two were queenless, or in other words, neither of the five queens lasted three months.

On Saturday, October 1, I received two queens from Mr. H. Gray (one Egyptian and one Italian), I opened a hive that had one of those nine-day queens, raised this summer, and on the second comb I took out I found two queens, a nice young one and an old one, to all appearances just breeding. I then went to another hive having a forced or artificial queen, and there I found two queens; and this afternoon, October 3, as I was passing by a hive containing an artificial queen of this summer's raising, I found her dead in front of the hive, and a young queen

mistress inside. Will Mr. J. W. Sallee notice the above facts?

On the 26th of May I received an imported queen from or through H. A. King & Co., supposed to be a forced or artificial queen, as sometime in July she died with old age. This was provoking. Now this is only one season's operations. My theory is, that a larvæ fed as a worker six days, and then changed to a queen, is but very little, if any, longer-lived than a worker. Yet a queen-cell built over an egg and fed as a queen from the start, I have not been able to discover why they are not as good as a natural queen, raised at swarming time. I am not the only person that believes in this theory. Neither is this my first season's observation on this subject. The facts were communicated to me some twelve or fifteen years ago by my friend Mr. Wellhuysen, and close observation during that time has only convinced me that he was correct.

Those forced or eight-day queens are usually very prolific on the start, or for a short time. But they frequently fail so suddenly that the workers fail to supercede them.

E. GALLUP.

[For *The Illustrated Bee Journal*.

A CRITICISM.

Mr. Editor:—I have read your journal with interest, but must criticise some of your correspondents who conduct an argument too much in the strain of the little debating society, in the school-house I remember in the long ago. This comes perhaps from forming opinions from one's own experience, and believing that all will experience the same under similar circumstances. Possibly this may be the case, but of the circumstances who can judge?

I am a new beginner in the bee business, but I have tested settled principles in the management of bees and

failed to produce the usual results. But I will begin at the beginning. I commenced with a hive of Italians in May. I had read Quinby and several copies of the JOURNAL, and tried to make a partial application of what I read. I looked in on my bees frequently; they made some honey, and hatched some bees, but June came, and then July, but no swarm. The hive seemed full of bees but no queen cells were formed. The bees began to hang on the outside of the hive during the day—the weather hot and dry. As they made no preparations to cast a swarm I took the business in hand and removed four of the eight frames into a new hive, leaving the queen in the old hive. The new hive went to work and soon queen cells were formed, and in a short time they had a queen and were working industriously, but formed no new comb. The old hive was building new comb and filling them with honey and young brood, but the new hive seemed to get weaker instead of stronger. There was honey and some young brood, but not enough to increase the numbers in the hive sufficiently. This ran on until in September, when I thought I would strengthen the weak hive by removing the old hive in the middle of the day so that the workers of that hive would go to the new one. This was recommended and seemed reasonable enough, but I have to record a failure in my case. When my pretty bees came in loaded with honey those of the new hive that I had been told “would receive them gladly,” killed them by the hundred. I sprinkled essence of peppermint on them. This would separate them for a few moments, but there was no peace. The next morning the old hive was deserted; very few bees remaining. Now talk about the Prussian and French war, but hundreds of beautiful bees had bit the dust, and still the war went on. I smoked them with tobacco, which separated them for a time, but there was no peace. This carnage was enough to satisfy me and I removed the old hive back on its old stand, and immediately all was peace, and both went to work with a will. The weak hive was weaker, but they kept at work, but all at

once they were gone. I had looked at them every day. There were few bees, but all seemed to go well. On opening the hive all the honey was gone, and a few moths were discovered. I then examined the old hive; It is full of honey and young brood; doing well so far as I am able to judge.

This is my experience so far, and is certainly not very encouraging. But I shall not give up. *I must live and learn.* I believe in free discussion. Free thought and a fair opportunity for its expression is my creed in all cases and on all subjects, from that of who struck Billy Patterson to that of what and where is God?

Truly yours, S. J. WILLES.

Skiddy, Oct. 9, 1870.

[For The Illustrated Bee Journal.]

THE NATIONAL vs. THE BUCKEYE HIVE.

Mr. Editor:—I wish to say through your valuable journal that our first annual fair, held at this place, commencing September 27th and continuing to the 30th, was a decided success, and that the little busy bee was well represented by Messrs. Carter & Jacobs of this place, and Young & Arnold of Darke county, Ohio. The first party representing the National Bee Hive and the second the Buckeye. But after a spirited contest the Buckeye was declared the winner, and was decorated with the red ribbon. There is getting to be quite an interest in the bee question in this part of the country, and I hope to see it increase; and that you may live to visit our next fair.

Yours,

J. W. STAATS.

Union City, Oct. 13, 1870.

[For the Illustrated Bee Journal.]

ARTIFICIAL SWARMING.

Mr. Editor:—Having been benefited by having the plans of others for artificial swarming, I will give mine, hoping to return the favor. I will take one stock for illustration. The first thing is to raise a queen. This I do by taking a frame from the centre of the stock I wish to swarm, placing it, with its adhering bees, in an empty hive on the stand which the swarm is to occupy. Next to this frame place a board, which fit snugly. Let this nucleus remain quiet fifteen days, then exchange its frame for one that has eggs and larvæ. In from eight to ten days the queen will have commenced laying.

Now I swarm my bees by preparing my empty hive just as though I was going to hive a natural swarm, then remove the parent stock. Placing the empty hive exactly in its place, prepare a way for the bees to run in easily. Now open the parent stock, take out a frame and shake the bees off on the way prepared to run them into the empty hive. Give the frame to the nucleus, placing it near the one which the queen is on; repeat the operation until the hive containing the young queen is full of frames, when the one she was raised on may be used for forming a new nucleus. Now I have all the bees the parent stock had in an empty hive on the old stand, while the young queen has the combs full of brood in all stages of maturity, which in ten days make a stock as good as the parent was previous to swarming. The advantages are:

1. I get a swarm that is larger than a natural swarm.
2. Commencing in an empty hive as a natural swarm, I get nearly all worker comb.
3. My swarms commence to work with all the energy of a natural swarm.
4. My young queens having few old bees to gather honey, has a chance to lay the combs full of eggs as fast as the young bees hatch out.
5. I have no mixing of bees, which always causes a loss of bees.

6. I have no introducing of queens, which is difficult at this season.

7. I have no hunting for queens, to do which is laborious and vexatious.

8. My stock, with the young queen, can be forced again in ten or fifteen days.

9. I lose no time in raising a queen with a full stock of bees.

10. The greatest advantage of all is that there is no risk of failing to get a queen as there is in natural swarming.

Several other advantages I might mention. I have followed this plan pretty extensively this summer, and find it works like a charm. I have at this time eighty stocks made from twenty-five this summer. I shall enter winter with eighty-six colonies, all in pretty good condition, and mostly pure Italian; the rest are hybrids. If you want queens next spring, I will raise all you want, with full guarantee of purity. I hope at no distant day to welcome you to my apiary, only twelve miles north of Indianapolis, in the county of Hamilton. Success to the ILLUSTRATED BEE JOURNAL, is my wish.

Yours truly,

JOHN ROOKER.

Carmel, Indiana, Sept. 30, 1870.

[For The Illustrated Bee Journal.]

THE STRAIGHT-COMB QUESTION.

Mr. Editor:—In the September number of the ILLUSTRATED BEE JOURNAL an individual hailing from Buffalo Grove, Iowa, didn't say his name was John M. Price, pitches into me "*right smart*," to use his own phrase, and from his italics of the above words in his article, I infer he is ungentlemanly enough to try to be somewhat personal on Missouri phrase. Somehow or other my Yankee origin predominates, and informs him that he is barking up the wrong tree. "Try again."

When I wrote that article in the August number I didn't rub Mr. Price on the straight-comb question for the sake of argument; I merely did it to vindicate the hive on the straight-comb question, even if Mr. Price didn't like it.

While reviewing a few back numbers of the *American Bee Journal*, I find in the January number, 1869, page 132, volume 4, that Mr. Price claims a hive on the principle of the Diamond, as one of the best hives to winter bees in, also as the best hive for new beginners. He afterward says that the hive is worse than an old box, and bees won't build straight-combs in the frames. He also accuses me of trying to misrepresent it in order to mislead and deceive, by saying the straight-combs were waxed and not wired. Mr. Price has got so used to equivocating that if a man makes an honest statement he places himself in the other position and chooses to condemn a man for what *he* would be guilty of were he placed in the same position. He farther chooses to insinuate that my report in regard to the honey season here was incorrect: first, from the fact that I said we had one of the poorest seasons here ever known; second, I bragged on how many times the Diamond hive had been filled with comb. That the two don't correspond is sure, but I didn't say that the bees had filled their hives several times with straight-comb, but I did say that they built *straight-comb every time*. By the way, Mr. Price, I have in the Diamond hive some as nice straight-comb as you ever saw, that was not "waxed," "wired," "tied," "glued," "pinned," or "pressed" into the frames, but was built there by the bees. You are very careful to put a wrong construction upon my meaning (between waxed and wires) in order to try to deceive. Why all this fuss, on your part, in regard to the Diamond, if as you say it is a "*rattle trap*."

The trouble with Mr. Price is simply this: Having no person to blow his horn he must blow it himself, and he well knows that the Diamond is *one of the best hives* now before the bee-keeping fraternity. And as Conk-

lin wouldn't give him a half interest in it for nothing he tries to injure it, fearing that his (Price's) hive, that is wrapt up in *blankets and tied up with twine*, won't meet with any sale. W. J. BROKAW.

[For The Illustrated Bee Journal.]

THE NATIONAL BEE-KEEPERS' CONVENTION.

Mr. Editor—Dear Sir:—I see from your JOURNAL, of which I am a subscriber and reader, that the long and much talked of convention is to be held at your city, December 21 and 22, 1870, I am glad that it is so decided. It is my intention to be with you on that occasion, as I am very desirous of more light on the subject of bee-raising, and I am more than anxious to see a honey extractor, as I have read a great deal of them, but never have had the satisfaction of seeing one. I hope that there will be an exhibition of all the improved machines, that I may have an opportunity of selecting a good one.

Pardon my intrusion, and I will remain, with due respect, yours in haste,

ISAAC A. PAYNE.

Shelbyville, Ky., Sept., 1870.

[For The Illustrated Bee Journal]

INSTINCT OF THE BEE.

Mr. Editor:—On page 541 of the ILLUSTRATED BEE JOURNAL it is stated that it is instinctive with the bee to construct its cell in a certain form, and the material is provided for by the natural production of the body, and also, that to furnish bees with artificial comb expends labor to make it conform as nearly as possible in form and structure to the natural comb. Now, whilst I am altogether free to admit, both that it is instinctive with the honey bee to construct her own cell, and that the wax from which it is constructed is a natural pro-

duction of the bee herself, I am not so free to admit that she is constantly engaged in its manufacture, for all that I have been able to witness relative to this matter has forced me to conclude that she manufactures wax when she absolutely needs it for the purpose of constructing comb, and that so soon as a sufficient amount has been constructed to answer her immediate necessities she ceases to produce wax, and that then she also ceases to consume honey for this special purpose; therefore it appears to be instinctive for her to produce wax when the demands require it, and it is likewise instinctive for her to cease its manufacture when she has no present use for it. Now this view of the matter (and which I feel confident is correct) has with me established the following facts, namely, that whilst wax is a natural production of the bee, it is a voluntary production, and not constant or involuntary as the language of the article referred to would seem to indicate. Therefore, it follows, that if we can furnish our bees with comb artificially constructed, even if it does not precisely correspond in shape to that of her own construction, she will modify it in much less time, and with much less expense, to suit her own peculiar nature and taste than she can construct new comb—it being estimated, I believe, that bees will consume fourteen pounds of honey in manufacturing one pound of wax and constructing it into comb. It has been demonstrated, I think, that if we can do no more than furnish our bees with artificial comb foundation, a great waste of both time and honey is saved, and it would still be greater if the entire comb could be furnished. This now brings us to a standpoint, from which we have one more point of importance to consider (it having already been clearly demonstrated that bees will accept artificial comb when properly constructed), and that is, can comb artificially constructed be furnished to bee-keepers at a less cost per pound than fourteen pounds of honey, together with the time the bees would be engaged in manufacturing one pound of comb? For we must not overlook

the fact that aside from fourteen pounds of honey, a week or more of time is lost, which must be taken into the account; and this loss of time occurs at a season of the year when time is most precious to the bee-keeper.

Now, I confess that I can not answer the above question, but am desirous that those who have a knowledge of its cost should answer for me.

Again, it occurs to me that if comb artificially constructed comes into general use, an attempt will be made to furnish the bees with all the comb they possibly can store with honey; and, in this case, no time is to be set aside for them to manufacture wax or construct comb.

This naturally brings up the question as to whether we have any material out of which comb can be manufactured, aside from beeswax itself, which bees will accept and work on as though it were made of wax of their own manufacture? This is a matter not to be forgotten, when we take up the artificial comb question, for so soon as it comes into general use, that soon the manufacture of beeswax will diminish; and what few persons do not furnish their bees with artificial comb will get advanced prices for their beeswax. Now, I am aware of the fact that this kind of reasoning looks very much like that of the young lady, who was crying desperately as to the sadness she would experience in case she was married, and had a baby, and it should by accident fall into the fire and get burned to death. Yet I must insist on an investigation on the part of the artificial comb question, above alluded to; and if a substitute for beeswax can be furnished, I am an artificial comb man all over. Let us all hear from those who know something about the matter. And let all the bee-keepers come to the National Convention, at Indianapolis, in December next.

G. BOHRER.

Alexandria Ind., Sept. 30, 1870.

W. G. CHURCH.

We present our readers with a true picture of W. G. Church, Editor of the *Apiculturist and Home Circle*. We are sorry that we can't give our readers a full sketch of the life of Mr. Church. We can say, however, that he is an able writer upon our favorite topic, and will, in our



ENGRAVED FOR THE ILLUSTRATED BEE JOURNAL.

judgment, do much good to advance the interests of bee culture. The first number of the *Apiculturist* appeared in March, 1870, and each subsequent number has increased in interest. For a better knowledge of Mr. Church and his valuable paper, we refer you to the *Apiculturist*, published at Mexico, Missouri, at one dollar per annum.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

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

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

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

THE National Bee-Keepers' Convention, to be held at Indianapolis, on the 21st and 22d of December, 1870, bids fair to be well represented from every quarter. We are in receipt of letters saying they are coming. Many of our friends have asked us if Mr. Gallup will attend the Convention? We can now say that we are in possession of a letter from him, authorizing us to say that he will be on hand if alive and well. J. W. Sallee, of Pierce, Mo.; Dr. W. McK. Dougan, of Sawyersville, N. C.; J. L. Peabody, of Verden, Ill.; W. D. Roberts, of Provost City,

Utah, and T. R. Allen, of Syracuse, New York, and many others from a distance; while the bee-keepers from Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan and Indiana will be out by the hundreds. We would say to all interested, turn out, and hear some of the most able lectures upon the science of bee culture. But if you stay away you will deprive yourselves of that which will be of great utility to you in life.

OUR readers will please excuse us for being behind with this number. The next number is now in press, and will follow this immediately, in which we will appear in our usual editorials.

ARTIFICIAL HONEY, PURE AND DELICIOUS.

How to make it easy and cheap; sent *free*. Address,
G. G. BERRY, North Strafford, N. H.

MITCHELL'S BUCKEYE BEE-HIVE.

Persons desirous of purchasing Farm, Township, or County Rights, for Mitchell's Buckeye Bee-Hive or Moth-Trap, or procure Italian Bees or Sample Hives, in the State of Pennsylvania, will please address

D. H. LINTNER, Bee-Keeper,
Lancaster, Penn.

THE OFFICE OF J. H. CROPPER

Is removed to No. 52, Cor. Union and Cherry Sts., Nashville, Tenn.

For the sale of Farm and County Rights, in the States of Tennessee, North and South Carolina, and Florida, for N. C. Mitchell's Patent Buckeye Bee-Hives and Moth-Trap. Farm Right and Sample Hive. \$20; County Rights from \$300 to \$1,500. Also, State Rights for sale for Dr. Knapp's Artificial Bee Comb. Send for Circulars.

THE QUEEN BEE-HIVE.

The accompanying Engravings represent

THE QUEEN BEE-HIVE,

Patented August 10, 1869, by

THOS. ATKINSON, of Memphis, Tenn.,

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

Greatest Improvement of the Age.



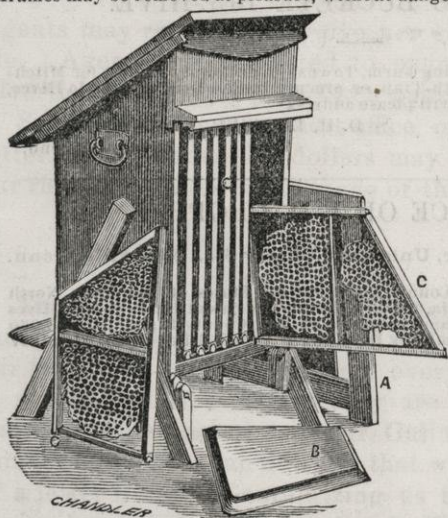
Some of the advantages claimed in this Hive are: 1st. Simplicity of construction and cheapness. 2d. Ease of access; the brood comb in any or all of the frames being removable from the back of the Hive, without, in the least, disturbing the working of the bees, or the surplus home frames or boxes. 3d.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

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

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

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

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



dersigned, except the state of Ohio, which is under control of Parker & Barkley, 32½ East Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

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

ADAIR'S SECTION BEE-HIVE.

PATENTED AUGUST 27, 1867.

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

THE "OUTLINES OF BEE CULTURE,"

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

RIGHTS AND TERRITORY FOR SALE.

COMPETENT AGENTS WANTED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

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

D. L. ADAIR,

Hawesville, Kentucky.

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES

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

Address, A. SALESBURY,

Camarge, Illinois.

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

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

Address,

H. ALLEY,

Wenham, Essex County, Mass.

SPECIALITY OF IMPORTING QUEEN BEES EXCLUSIVELY FROM UPPER ITALY.

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

CHARLES DADANT

Hamilton, Illinois.

\$4.00

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

\$4.00

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

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

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

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

Purity and safe arrival guaranteed. Circular free.
Address

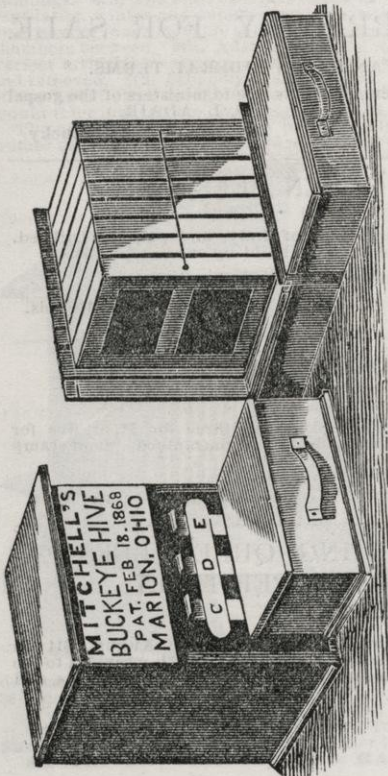
G. H. BOUGHTON,
Illioipolis, Illinois.

TESTED ITALIAN QUEENS.

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

Address

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



PATENTED FEBRUARY 18, 1868

MITCHELL'S

BUCKEYE BEE-HIVE.

Persons desirous of purchasing

F A R M ,

TOWNSHIP OR COUNTY RIGHTS

FOR MITCHELL'S

BUCKEYE BEE-HIVE

AND

M O T H T R A P ,

Or procure

Italian Bees or Sample Hives

In the

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

Will please address

DAVID CADY,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRICE OF BEES AND QUEENS,

FOR THE YEAR 1870.

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

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

I will sell 100 colonies for \$1000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ADAM GRIMM.

JEFFERSON, WIS., February 1, 1870.

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES FOR 1870.

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

PATRONIZE MY APIARY,

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

A. GRAY.

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

QUEENS AND ITALIAN BEES.

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

PURITY OF STOCK GUARANTEED.

Send for Price List.

Address,

J. WHEELDON,

GREENSBURG, IND.

EARLY ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

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

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

PURITY AND SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED.

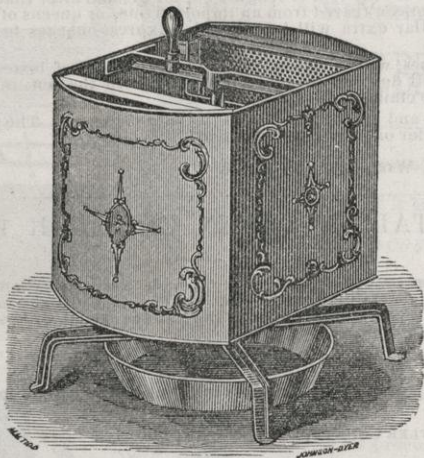
DR. W. MCK. DOUGAN,
SAWYERSVILLE, RANDOLPH CO., N. C.

TO THE BEE KEEPING PUBLIC.

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

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

PEABODY'S HONEY EXTRACTOR.



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

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

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

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

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

TERMS—Cash in all cases.

VIRDIN, MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

J. L. PEABODY.

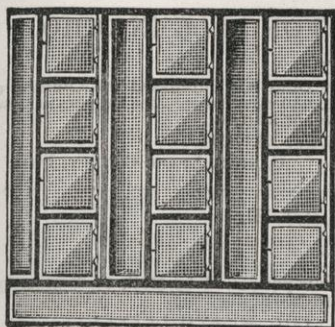
QUEEN NURSERY.

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

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

Those wishing Rights and Models should address

DR. JEWELL DAVIS,
CHARLESTON, ILL.



PURE ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

AARON BENEDICT,

Importer and Breeder of

PURE ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

Queens and Full Stocks constantly for sale.

BENNINGTON, MORROW CO., OHIO.

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

AGENTS!

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

Address,

LITTLE BEE MAN,
Springfield, Ohio.

FIFTY COLONIES OF ITALIAN BEES.

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

Purchasers to pay expressage.
Sept. 14 tf.

Address,
H. NESBIT, Cynthiana, Kentucky.

ITALIAN QUEENS AND BEES.

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

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

BUCKEYE BEE-HIVES FOR SALE IN OHIO.

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

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

FOR SALE.

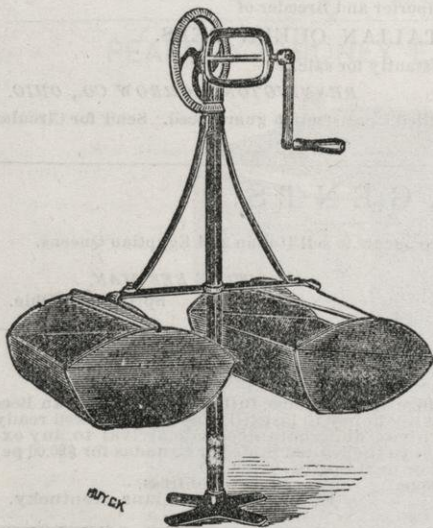
The genuine Alsike Clover Seed—80 cents per pound by Mail, or 65 cents by Express, where ten pounds or more are ordered at one time. Address,

COL. JOSEPH LEFFEL,
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

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

ADAIR'S MEL-EXTRACTOR.

PATENT PENDING.



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

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

QUEENS, BEES AND HIVES.

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

Address

HIRAM McCLELLAN,
Cable, Champaign Co., Ohio.

THE BEE-KEEPER'S JOURNAL

AND NATIONAL AGRICULTURIST.



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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

TRAINS LEAVE.

C., C., C. & I. R. R.—(BEE LINE.)

Eastern Express.....	4:20 a m	Western Express.....	2:30 a m
Union Accommodation.....	7:45 a m	Night Express.....	6:40 a m
New Orleans Express.....	11:25 a m	Union Accommodation.....	3:20 p m
Night Express.....	7:30 p m	Day Express.....	5:55 p m

TRAINS ARRIVE.

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

Day Express.....	3:40 a m	Western Express.....	2:20 a m
Mail Express.....	8:50 a m	Richmond Accommodation.....	11:15 a m
Night Express.....	7:20 p m	Day Express.....	4:15 p m
Sunday Express.....	7:20 p m	Sunday Express.....	2:20 a m

TERRE HAUTE, VANDALIA & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

St. Louis F. L.....	3:05 a m	Eastern F. L.....	3:25 a m
Greencastle Accommodation.....	7:05 a m	Mail and Express.....	10:10 a m
St. Louis and Ev. Express.....	12:00 m	Accommodation.....	6:10 p m
Mail.....	2:55 p m	New York Express.....	6:45 p m
St. Louis Express.....	7:10 p m		

INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Fast Express.....	3:05 a m	Lightning Express.....	3:28 a m
St. Louis Express.....	7:00 a m	Accommodation.....	10:30 a m
Mattoon Accommodation.....	12:00 m	Accommodation.....	6:25 p m
Night Express.....	7:10 p m	Day Express.....	6:50 p m

LAFAYETTE RAILROAD.

Toledo & Quincy Accom.....	4:10 a m	Chicago Express.....	2:50 a m
Chicago Mail.....	12:00 m	Toledo & Quincy Express.....	11:30 a m
Chicago & Quincy Express.....	8:00 p m	Chicago Mail.....	7:05 p m

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN RAILROAD.

Accommodation.....	6:50 a m	Mail.....	9:25 a m
Mail.....	3:00 p m	Accommodation.....	4:45 p m

CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

Baltimore Express.....	3:35 a m	Baltimore Express.....	2:55 a m
Mail.....	11:45 a m	Martinsville Accommodation.....	1:50 p m
Martinsville Accommodation.....	1:40 p m	Mail.....	11:45 a m
Express.....	7:40 p m	Chicago Express.....	7:05 p m

CINCINNATI & INDIANAPOLIS JUNCTION RAILROAD.

Morning Express.....	4:20 a m	St. Louis Express.....	11:50 a m
Mail.....	4:05 p m	Mail.....	11:30 p m

INDIANAPOLIS & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Accommodation.....	7:30 a m	Worthington Accommodation.....	9:50 a m
Worthington Accommodation.....	2:00 p m	Accommodation.....	5:15 p m

INDIANAPOLIS, PERU & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Toledo Express.....	7:35 a m	Chicago Express.....	5:40 a m
Mail and Chicago Express.....	12:50 p m	Mail and Toledo Express.....	9:20 a m
Kokomo and Chicago Express.....	8:00 p m	Chicago Express.....	5:00 p m

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.

Jeffersonville and Madison Ex.....	3:30 a m	Night Express.....	3:00 a m
Jeffersonville Mail.....	7:15 a m	Seymour Accommodation.....	9:30 a m
Seymour Accommodation.....	5:00 p m	Jeffersonville & Madison Mail.....	11:25 a m
Express.....	7:15 p m	Jeffersonville Express.....	7:05 p m
Sunday Train.....	7:15 a m	Sunday Train.....	7:05 p m