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THE National Bee Journal.

DEVOTED TO THE CULTURE OF THE HONEY-BEE.

Vol. III. NOVEMBER, 1872. No. 13.



THE GOLDENROD.

1. *SOLIDAGO ALTISSIMA*. 2. *S. CAESIA*. 3. *S. BICOLOR*. 5. A LEAF OF *CANADENSIS*, TRIPLE-VEINED. 4. LEAF OF *S. ALTISSIMA*, VEINY. 6. A HEAD OF *S. CAESIA*. 7. ONE OF ITS DISK FLOWERS MAGNIFIED. 8. ONE OF THE RAY-FLOWERS.

The Goldenrod.

BY PROF. A. WOOD.

Invitent croceis halantes floribus horti.

New field and garden rank with yellow flowers
The bees invite. GEORGIUS IV., 109.

In these autumnal months the country everywhere is all aglow with the golden yellow flowers of the Goldenrod. Wherever you may extend your excursions, be it in mountain or valley, in forest or field, the Goldenrod is ever present with its bright sunny smiles, vieing with the blue Asters in beautifying every landscape. You see them along the wayside, in the hedges, under the woods and in the rocky pastures or cosy swamps. To all who live or travel in the country these plants are known by this, their expressive name.

The new impulses lately given to bee culture in this country calls attention more and more to our native honey bearing plants. Among these none at this present season are more important than the Goldenrods. In botanical parlance these plants are called *Solidago*—so named by Linnæus, from the Latin word *solidare*, to make whole—on account of their reputed healing properties.

In Europe as well as in America *Solidago* abounds, but there it restrains its sportive character to *one form* (or perhaps to two or three.) That form or species is *Solidago Vir-*

gaurea. In America *Solidago* is protæen. As many as sixty or seventy species have been definitely noted and described. Nothing in the study of nature is more interesting than the discrimination of these species. Like the Asters and all other plants of the Order *Compositæ*, these flowers are *compound*, i. e., what seems a flower is in fact a *head* composed of about a dozen little flowers, as shown in the cut.

Let us notice particularly some of our kinds. Just in the borders of salt marshes you will find a very showy, perhaps our *most* showy, Goldenrod (*S. sempervirens*), about as tall as yourself. It has smooth wax-like, even-edged leaves, and uncommonly large heads, of the most brilliant yellow, in compact, one-sided clusters.

Our most delicate kind, *S. caesia*, is found in the woods. It is lithe and slender, with smooth, glaucous-green foliage, and roundish clusters of very bright heads in the axils of the leaves along half its length, thus forming a lovely wreath fit to grace at least the botanist's brow.

Another kind, *S. bicolor*, is conspicuous for its color. While every other species is yellow, this alone is white or cream-colored. See the cut.

But the tallest, roughest, homeliest of all the *Solidagos* is pre-eminently the honey

plant. Botanists call it *S. altissima*. It abounds especially in hedges, along fences, and among stones, standing six feet or less in stature. It is readily known by its rough, hairy touch, its coarse-toothed, wrinkled, *veiny* (not three veined, see cut) leaves, and its tendency to divide into long branches at the top. The heads are very small and numerous, in one-sided recurved clusters, and when fresh have a strong honey aroma. It blooms throughout September and October, and yields nearly all the honey which is gathered in these months. Its honey is superior in quality, being transparent as water, and exceedingly agreeable both in fragrance and flavor.

A single plant of this species may easily bear 1,000 heads, each head consisting of about twelve florets—12,000 in all—and each floret with its modicum of nectar! Now, when we remember that such plants grow everywhere throughout the Northern United States, we must conclude that the honey crop is practically illimitable.

Similar to *S. altissima*, but of a finer and smoother aspect, is *S. Canadensis*. We may, however, readily distinguish the two by the veins of their leaves, as exhibited in the cut.

SUBSCRIBE for the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL.

For the National Bee Journal.
Winter Feeding.

Messrs. Editors:—The honey harvest being past and the summer ended, and many colonies being entirely too scant of stores to last them until forage again makes its appearance, it will be the duty of the Apiarian to adopt immediate measures for the supply of any deficiency that may exist. I have received many letters from different States, to the effect that half or more of the bees are by no means in a condition to enter their winter quarters, on the account that natural forage did not exist in quantities sufficient to enable them to properly store their hives.

In this vicinity the Goldenrod is, at this date (Sept. 16), still in bloom, but has not, I think, yielded one ounce of honey to all the bees in my Apiary. Smart weed is also in bloom, and is visited by my bees, but they do not seem to be collecting anything over a scant support from it. I am not feeding as yet, for the reason that to feed while the weather is so warm, is apt to cultivate a disposition among the bees to rob each other. True, they might be fed at nightfall what they can store away against morning. But this is calculated to cultivate a disposition to lurk about the hive when forage is scarce, and neglect to gather what little

there may be. At any rate, I am fully persuaded that a populous colony when fed regularly, under such circumstances as above alluded to, will not visit the fields with that regularity, nor manifest that untiring energy and perseverance, that is manifested by them when left to pursue their own natural instinctive course in regard to gaining a subsistence. Therefore, I shall not feed my bees so long as there is a sufficient amount of natural forage to afford them a support, or until the weather becomes sufficiently cold to keep them tolerably near their homes. I have not, as yet, fixed upon any particular plan by which to supply food, nor have I fully determined as to whether I will feed more than will supply the present demand to each colony.

Some have poured the syrup or honey into the empty combs, and returned them to the hive. This plan I do not fully approve, as much of the food leaks out and runs down on the bottom board, and, to say the least of it, it puts the comb in a badly bedaubed condition. At present, I am somewhat favorable to the plan of making a box, six inches square and two inches deep, without a bottom, except a piece of brown muslin, sufficiently thick to prevent the syrup from passing through faster than the bees can store or consume it. This piece of

goods may be tacked on, and should be stretched tolerably tight. The box may be covered over after being supplied with food, by means of a thin board being laid loosely on top. When thus made it is ready for use. I shall then remove the honey boards from my hives, and set a box of the above description on the frames of each, directly above the cluster of bees, and sufficiently high above the frames to allow the bees to crawl under the bottom freely. The balance of the space, over the frames not covered by the box, may be covered with dry corn-cobs. The box, when thus situated, may be inspected at any time, and can be filled with syrup or honey as often as necessary.

I have wintered several colonies in this way, on the summer stand, with perfect success, and I feel very confident that if this method of supplying destitute colonies is adopted, and a good quality of sugar is used in making syrup, the mortality will be much less next spring than it was this last season. This result will be due to a difference in the quality of food on which they subsist, and had the honey last fall been emptied with the extractor, and a syrup made of a good quality of coffee sugar substituted, hundreds of colonies would have been saved that perished, as matters were per-

mitted to go on. Oct. feeding as above recommended may be resorted to, yet care should be used not to feed when the day happens to be an unusually warm one. G. BOHER.

Alexandria, Madison Co., Indiana.

[For the National Bee Journal.]

My Failures.

CHAP. II.

Messrs. Editors: How to keep pure Italians was another of my troubles, when the writers of the journals once more came to my relief. It could be done by putting drone comb in the center of a hive, and feeding the colony early in spring, and then they would raise drones before there were any black drones in the way. I tried it, but the bees *would* store the honey in the drone cells, and the queen *would not* put eggs in them. I tried to cheat her by putting pieces of drone comb in a sheet of worker comb, and *visa versa*, but she invariably skipped the drone cells, and deposited her eggs in the worker comb, and black drones were flying before an egg was deposited in drone comb by my Italians. Another writer came to my assistance, and told how to procure pure Italians after black drones made their appearance, and according to his directions I took an empty hive with a glass in the top, took out all the

frames; then took two frames of brood and honey, with the adhering bees and a sealed queen cell, just ready to hatch, put them in one side of the hive, and when the queen came out of the cell I put in a few selected drones; closed the hive; waited three weeks; opened the hive to look for eggs, but found none, but the queen took wing and mated with a black drone in the open air. Well, I was not to be beaten in that way. Again I looked over the instructions, in order not to fail this time, and tried again. At the proper age the queen and drones came to the glass, and continued to do so until all the brood had hatched, when they all left the comb and clustered on the glass at the top. I put in a sheet of brood after dark to prevent the queen from leaving. I opened the hive several times after sundown, but found no eggs, and at the end of six weeks I put one of Mr. Jones' contracted entrances on the hive, and the bees seemed greatly rejoiced to get out. I kept the queen in with this arrangement another week. She continued to come to the glass each day, but did not lay any eggs. After keeping her confined seven weeks I opened the entrance, and she immediately took wing, and is now raising hybrid brood, just like her predecessor. I looked over the instructions to see if I had

made any mistake, as the writer says that not following his directions was the cause of failures. I thought I had followed to the very letter, but was mistaken, for I had used the Queen Bee-hive, when he had said to use the American, and I have lost two beautiful Italian queens by not having that kind of hive, for in every other particular I had followed his directions.

Will some one take pity on me and tell me how I can succeed without getting a new form of hive? My neighbors get from ten to thirty pounds of honey from each colony, but writers on this subject say they get from one hundred to three hundred pounds, and one is willing to stake his money and his reputation on getting one thousand pounds from a colony in one season, and another is kind enough to tell him how it is done: "Have the hive boiling over full of bees, ready to gather honey by the middle of April, and they will fill the hive with honey every day, which must be thrown out with the extractor."

The colony which I had fed to induce them to raise early drones was just the one, though I think it would have held a pint more, but when the appointed time came not a flower, not even a solitary dandelion, showed its modest head or offered its drop of honey to the

industrious little searcher for hidden treasure. My ardor was somewhat dampened, and I concluded to be satisfied with five hundred pound this year, so when the fruit trees began to shed their blossoms I began to use the extractor, and the next day I looked in, but there was no honey to be had. I looked the next day, and the next, and so on, till the fourth of July, and occasionally till the last of August, and they are not full yet. It must be that my bees are not the right kind. I have Italians, blacks and hybrids; but when I get a start from my premium queen, I hope to be able to succeed better.

DICK.

[For the National Bee Journal.

A Question Answered.

In the October number J. R. Wilcox wishes some of our numerous queen breeders to answer one question. As that addresses me for one, I will give an answer. I do not mean to use it as an advertisement; as for that I always find a small corner in the advertising columns.

The following rules are used by all *honest* queen breeders, and by all who endeavor to establish a reputation, and after establishing it to *retain it*:

If one agrees to furnish queens during certain months, he does, even if only at the last

day; and if bad weather, which is beyond the control of the breeder, should prevent it, he should notify the purchaser in due time, so that the purchaser may make other arrangements. Before a bee keeper begins to breed queens for the market, he should himself be a competent judge of purity, and as such he will seldom, if ever, send out such queens as are described by Mr. W. in the article referred to; and if from some accident it should happen that such a queen is sent out once, it should be replaced *immediately*, without expense to the purchaser, and where queens are sent out as "tested queens," no such case should ever occur.

A queen breeder that treats his customers like Mr. W. says he has been treated, should be exposed, full name and address, through the JOURNAL, so that others may save their money and vexation.

Although I have been engaged in raising Italian queens for seventeen years, in Germany and America, should I at any time violate any of the above rules, I would request the purchaser to expose me in the manner suggested.

If such was done wherever cases of that kind occur, we would find less impure stocks in the country, and the change from black to Italians would be more speedy.

Bees have done well here for a short time. On the 14th day of September I extracted, from a single colony, 96 pounds of choice goldenrod honey; which is of so dense a consistency as to stand a table knife in a bowl full. On the 19th day of September I extracted 51 pounds from the same colony, and had the weather remained favorable as late into the fall as last year, that stock would have given 250 pounds more; but lo! "Jack Frost" just stepped into my bee pasture, during the nights of September 21 and 22, and spoiled our fun; fun for me to pocket the proceeds, but not so much fun for my assistant, who considered the lifting and moving of full combs and full cans very hard work, and wondered how Miss Grimm could have extracted so much honey as has been reported.

By the way, I will give you an idea how we handle honey out here: The stationary pan of our extractor is provided with a "honey gate," (not a *molas-es* gate, like Novice uses, for we want no taint of molasses around our premises,) then we have a six gallon can, on the top of which we have a flour sifter, made of tin and fine galvanized screening, which fits close into our can; when the extractor pan is full, we run it through the honey gate and through the sifter into our can, and through another honey

gate, at the bottom of the can, runs "the purest nectar of the Apiary," directly into jars, of which several thousand pounds have been contracted for at 23 cents per pound, and no cost for shipping' E. KRETCHMER.

Coburg, Montgomery Co., Iowa.

[Translated from the *Bienenzeitung* for the *American Bee Journal*.]

Concerning Wintering Bees.

The sad tidings which during the past winter came to us of the loss of thousands of swarms is proof positive of how dangerous and difficult a business it is safely to winter our beloved bees. These many and often disheartening complaints of failures and losses naturally do not induce any to undertaking bee-keeping, but on the other hand frighten beginners, and cause them to forsake the business.

The knowledge that so many of my bee-keeping friends are so desirous of learning more in relation to wintering bees leads me to the choice of my theme. I can give nothing new and wonderful as to the result of my experiments, but only call attention to what has long been known, but neglected, and which from various circumstances has been forced upon my attention. The great object with me in the conduct of my apiary has been to so winter my bees, that in passing

through the cold seasons of the year, they will not lose the advantages they gained during the summer.

The apiary, which was made under my superintendence, was situated on the side of a steep hill, over which, at about eight meters distance, a much traveled thoroughfare passes. The passage of the heavy wagons over this frozen road in winter greatly alarmed, not only my bees, but injured the hearing of persons, and shakes from the foundation the houses of those living near the road. To this there is another disadvantage added, that there are neither trees nor shrubs to prevent the cold north and east winds from striking with full force my hives. No wonder that amid these difficulties I was much troubled to procure rest for my bees during the winter, and to descry some place of protection from the cold. Having no cellar suitable for wintering the bees, I was forced to prepare a place in the open air. As I had little experience in such matters, I went to my bee-books for counsel and advice, and after long search I came luckily to the *Bienenzeitung*, 1857, Nos. 16 and 17, containing an article of Pastor Scholz, of Hartwigswaldan. This article gave me much more than I had expected to find. Quickly next fall I built a bee-house, which did not work to the injury of

the bees, but to their greatest benefit and well-being, because every advantage claimed for his bee-house by Pastor Scholz were found by me to be correct. The bees consumed by spring about half the quantity of honey, and came out in a good condition, and populous, in spring, showing hardly any loss of bees whatever; the combs were neither damp nor mouldy; they suffered nothing from thirst or want of air, and the hives, which formerly suffered much from exposure during the wet winter months, remained uninjured; and were safely protected from thieves. It was a most successful wintering. Since 1860 I winter my bees in such houses, and always with a like result. During the winter covered by this long period I have not lost one swarm, excepting those not put into the bee-house. All calamities, as dysentery, want of air, thirst, etc., are unknown to my bees—they are and remain always quiet.

The desire for water is first observed in stocks after they have been removed from the bee-house some days, and have flown. Until then water placed in troughs near the hive remains untouched. That my bees do not sooner feel the need of water is to be sought for in these fortunate conditions, that, so long as they are in the darkness and even temperature of

the bee-house, they have little or no brood, (the stocks upon being brought out are without brood), and the increase only begins when the hives are placed in daylight and the open air.

Just as bees require in spring and summer pleasant and warm weather in which to prosper, so, I hold, that warmth, next to food, so placed that it can readily be obtained by the bees, is the chief requirement for safely wintering bees.

Notwithstanding I place my bees in the bee-house, I take especial pains to provide for them warm hives, and provide in every possible way for their safe wintering. In the fall the honey supply of each hive is carefully examined, the combs assorted; over the clustering place of weak swarms, who generally have their honey on one side of the hive, full combs of honey are placed; the interior of the hive is lessened; the tops of the hives are made air-tight by a coating of clay; the space between the tops of the combs and the hives, and the side between the combs and the door, are filled tightly with hay or straw, besides doors of platted straw are pushed in and thickly covered with clay.

Thus prepared, my bees are placed in the bee-house about the middle of November, or as soon as the continuous frost appears, and remain until the

middle of March, when usually there occurs weather sufficiently mild to allow the bees, without danger, to have their first purifying flight.

It is a matter of indifference to me, in winter, whether the thermometer sinks down to 20 degrees, or whether the cold north and east winds play their mischievous pranks, and howl and blow, for I have the knowledge that my beloved bees are safely protected from harm, and that when brought out next March they will greet me with a "Happy Spring."

Too closely or warmly protecting bees has been repeatedly condemned as injurious. This may be true when they are suffered to remain on in their summer stands; especially may it be so when unusually populous stocks are in pavilions, yet in the bee-house I have never met with any injurious consequences. I place in them strong and weak stocks, and have repeatedly wintered queens with very few bees, and have always had them pass the winter safely.

Encouraged by my great success in wintering my bees, I desired to impart my knowledge to my brother bee keepers, and to urge them also to try this plan, and to give their bees a suitable protection for the winter, and to reap the advantage of this successful system.

Alas! to the great majority my words passed as the idle wind; the groundless fear of suffocation, the little pains and small outlay required for building, are the reasons of the failure of the attempt. Only two bee keepers, dwelling in my immediate neighborhood, who had seen how safely my bees wintered, and how strong in numbers they came out of their winter quarters in spring, were induced to adopt my system, which they have now used for some years with equal success. How easily and cheaply such a bee-house can be constructed, we will now proceed to show.

Toward the end of September I select the position and remove the weeds, and gathering the needed wood, commence the building.

I place firmly in the ground, nine meters apart, two posts, which should be about two meters above ground. To the top of these posts I nail fast a piece of stout scantling, and then attach to this the rafters, one end of which rests upon the ground, and upon these are nailed the slats, the whole having the appearance of a tent. Through the top a small wooden chimney is placed for ventilation.

As the ground upon which the bee-house is placed is very loose, it is not easy to construct the ventilating chamber suggested by Pastor Scholz. I

therefore, leave this and the drain entirely away, and instead thereof place at the end of the bee-house a small air canal made of three boards, two standing on their ends, and the third laid on top of them. When there is a severe frost I stop the canal with hay, but in mild weather it remains open. To prevent the entrance of light into the chamber through this air canal I place a broad board in such a manner before it that it in no wise interferes with the draft. I then place upon this frame a layer of reeds or straw, three meters thick, leaving one end open for an entrance. This thatch usually unites at the top, but is usually too thin at the summit. This deficiency must be made up by placing upon the ridge some cast-away flax stems or potato stalks, which are readily obtained in the fall. The house is then covered with ground to the depth of about one-half meter. Care must be taken not to overload the frame with ground. Should any of the cross pieces show a tendency to give way they should be strengthened by supports. As the earth used for the covering will be taken from the sides of the bee-house, the small ditch made by its removal must be made to slant from the sides, so as to prevent the earth from slipping from the sides of the house. Thus

built, the bee-house is ready for use. I reject altogether the layer of dead leaves recommended by Pastor Scholz, owing to the liability to take fire.

Mice are apt in the fall to seek to make these bee-houses their winter quarters. Care must be taken that they do not establish themselves in it. For this purpose I place in the air chamber a trap, where the mice are readily caught. My bees have never suffered any from the attacks of mice. The bees are placed in the house in this manner: The small-sized hives are placed at the side, while the higher ones are placed in the center, where there is more room. They are packed in closely aside of each other and on top. When all the stands have been safely placed in the house the entrances of the house will be closed with slate, covered with thatching and earth, just as the other four sides.

When I read of the various experiments aspiring apiarians have made to successfully winter their bees, I have had no desire to try any other method. * * Should I be successful in leading my brother bee-keepers to adopt a safe method of wintering their bees I shall have been richly rewarded.

Mauche, Feb. 6, 1872.

*Meter—A French measure, 39.37 inches.

[For the National Bee Journal.]

Italian vs. Black Bees.

Messrs. Editors:—Bees have done poorly in this section of country this season; only one swarm in this neighborhood, and very little surplus honey. Perhaps the reason is because we all have black bees. We look upon Italian bees as we do on the so called moveable comb hives—as a humbug and a swindle-trap.

In the June number of the JOURNAL, page 309, I see an article written by W. R. King, in which he says: Place one colony of black and one of Italian bees, away out on the prairie, and leave them ten years, and there would not be a trace of Italian blood left; and then he goes on to tell how much more prolific the Italians are than the blacks, more hardy, better honey gatherers, and so on. Now, if this is all true of the Italians they would predominate at the expiration of the ten years, and the blacks would be missing.

Now, I hold that although a man may have an ax to grind, it is not necessary that he should get his nose so close to the grind-stone that the water and grit would get in his eyes, so much so that he can not see. This is one of Friend Nesbitt's articles short. V. AKEN.

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[For the National Bee Journal.]

Drummond's Report.

Messrs. Editors:—In the spring of 1871 I commenced bee keeping. During the year I bought 13 colonies of black bees, which I transferred into the Buckeye Bee Hive; the first on July 4, and the last on October 18, a May swarm, which I have yet.

Two of my first transfers were immediately robbed out and were lost. This taught me not to transfer any more bees in day time, of a dry season, as it then was. This left me 11 colonies, and as the honey season was cut short by the drouth, my bees did but little good, and no surplus honey was obtained.

During the winter I found my 11 colonies all had the dysentery, in various stages of development. Well, how did I know it was dysentery? Simply thus: Being somewhat of a medical man myself, and finding, when I opened my hives, more or less dead bees, the combs besmeared from top to bottom, all over the frames, and an indescribable stench, such as nothing else in bee disease, known to Apiarians, will produce.

I presume I need not tell you of my various manipulations in trying to save them from an untimely death. Let it suffice to say, I lost seven

colonies out of the eleven, thus leaving me but *four*. One of these, my May swarm, was in pretty good condition, two others considerably reduced, and one very weak, which I sold; it had lost its queen. Afterwards I took a brood frame from my May swarm and gave to it. They raised a virgin queen; I saw her, but about this time, the season being very dry, nearly all the drones were killed off, so she was of no use to the little colony, which finally "went up." This left me three colonies this spring, to re-commence with; I also bought two others, making five colonies. Three of these colonies were divided; the first on June 11, the second on June 12, and the third on June 13, 1872. All did pretty well for about two weeks, when the drouth compelled them to nearly cease their labors, and from that time to the present, my bees have barely lived, and now, (Sept. 16,) have only about from five to seven pounds of honey in the hive, thus compelling me to feed them if I would save them over winter.

I had nine colonies in all, this season, but two of them, by the loss of queens, are also "gone up." Queens were raised, but the drones had been killed, so the thing was up. This leaves me seven colonies to try to winter. Thus, friends, my "luck" for these two years,

1871 and 1872, in bee culture, is all a dead loss, and not yet is all told; I may lose the remaining seven colonies before the spring of 1873.

In reference to dysentery, my observations would lead me thus:

1. I think the cause may be traced to sour, or very thin imperfect honey.

2. To the fact of the hive being principally filled with old bees. All know that the drouth of '71 caused the bees to cease breeding very early in the fall; hence, none but old bees were left to winter over.

3. The continuous severe cold winter weather.

In my humble opinion, the above three causes produced great havoc among our bees. Recapitulation: Sour honey, old bees, and a too long and cold spell of weather.

Now, if the above surmises are right, the prevention, in a great measure, I think, lies within our reach. What is it? Good honey, young bees, and moderately warm quarters, with sufficient upward ventilation to insure a dry hive at all times.

Let me give you a little of my experience in regard to my own bees. My transfers were late in the season, as seen above. Nevertheless, I gave them all the honey I could reasonably get into their frames. Many of them, owing to the

drouth, had but little. Well, to be short, let me say, all the honey gathered in the fall, and capped over too, in my hives, was really, without doubt, sour. We know this to be so, for we tasted it quite a number of times during the fall. It was all capped over nicely, and looked very tempting indeed. My bees had principally quit breeding the first of September, therefore, I had none but *old* bees to go into winter quarters. The weather, (all know how it was) was extremely cold. The result of the sour honey, old bees, and cold weather, as in my own case, you have above.

Still, I am determined to go right ahead, as if nothing had happened. The losses in this country have been about 50 per cent.

Please excuse the length of this article, and in the future I will be short. I wish you success in the publication of the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL. I can hardly wait its monthly visit.

Kindly yours,

J. DRUMMOND.

[For the National Bee Journal.

Bee Notes from Oneida, Ills.

Messrs. Editors:—You mean me, don't you, when you say let all bee keepers contribute their ideas and experience? Well, I guess I am a bee-keeper, for I have a small bantam

swarm standing on the table by my side, while I am writing. I have 23 stands in all, and have a Gray & Winder Extractor, which, by the way, I have not needed much this year, as I have not extracted over 75 pounds of honey from all of my stocks. In the first place, the spring was cold and backward, and bees did not do much until nearly the first of June; then for about three weeks they done well, but since that time until about the 1st of September, there was not enough honey in my 23 hives to keep five through the winter, but since that time they have filled up well, and I think that about all have enough now, made principally from heart's-ease, with a little buckwheat. I am now feeding a few swarms with sugar syrup, and intend to sling some honey, and give sugar syrup in place of it, *a la* Novice. I received an Italian queen, a little over two weeks ago, from E. M. Johnson, Mentor, Ohio, and introduced her successfully, although it was my first trial, and was well pleased with her after it was all done, as well as much surprised, for the following reasons:

When I received her she was so small and insignificant looking, (not being more than one half as large as the one I removed), that I did not believe she was good for anything,

but when I released her from the cage, (I left her in the cage, in the hive, four days,) I found she was much larger, and upon looking at her, three days after releasing her, I found she had fully doubled in size, being full as large as the one removed.

Now, I will give you my plan for a bee armor, which I think is safer and more convenient than Brother W. A. Byrd's: Take about two yards of good print and make a sack of it, with both ends open. Put a piece of wire cloth, 6x10 inches, about 4 inches below the top, after cutting out a piece of the print. Sew in good and strong; put it in horizontally, instead of the longest way up and down, as I have seen some do, then put some good elastic around the top, which will hold it close around the crown of the hat; also, put elastic around the bottom, which will go around under the arms. Then put in some short sleeves, from four to six inches long, with elastic around the ends. I also have good, cloth, tight gauntlets, made to my gloves, which will come above the elbow, with elastics in them.

Now, when you have got this rig completed you can work with impunity among any bees. It is by far the most convenient dress I have seen, and also the safest.

While taking a trip across the State of Iowa, last month,

(about the 1st of August,) I saw several Apiaries. The first belonged to A. E. Simons, of Fairfield, Iowa, and, I must say, his were the most beautiful Italians I have ever seen. He had poor luck wintering, last winter, and only saved 28 out of about 120, but when I was there he had 108 from the 28, and I did not see a weak stock in the lot. He had also extracted three barrels of honey. I believe he does not write for any journal, although a subscriber, but I wish he would, as he is a practical, common sense man, and would do much good. I also saw Mesdames Tupper & Savery's Apiary, at Des Moines, but was very sorry not to meet the two lady proprietors, as they were away at some kind of a Bee Convention, I believe. I however saw their bees, hives, extractors of honey and wax, &c., and was highly pleased with all but one thing; the grass was growing so high around some of the hives that the bees could hardly get in. I believe bees are far more irritable if grass and weeds are growing thick around the hives, than if they have a free entrance.

Well, I guess this article is long enough for a short one, and will close. You may send me the JOURNAL until further orders, and I will soon remit for it, and W. M. Kellogg or myself, or both together, will

try and get up a club of subscribers for you soon.

Wishing you much success, I am, very truly yours,

IRVING W. CRAMER.

Oneida, Ills., Sept. 24, '72.

[For the National Bee Journal.]

How Bees Have Done in Campaign County, Ohio.

Messrs. Editors:—I am a new beginner in the bee business; I have been keeping bees for three years. Last year, 1871, was very dry in the spring, so my bees did not swarm, but I took some box honey, which was made in the fall. Last winter I started in with eight stands of bees; came out last spring with six stands, and three of them were weak. I fed them up with sirup and rye flour, and one of them threw off a swarm on the 24th of August, and at present is doing well. The spring and summer of 1872 was like last; very dry till the last of July or first of August; then we had heavy rains, which brought on the white clover, catnip, and so on, and the little bees have been improving the time. I have five stands of Italians and three of blacks, and I would say that the yellow pets—I mean the Italians—have shown their superiority with me; I want nothing else. I hope to be able to meet the bee-keepers at the convention at Indianapolis in December.

Yours, truly,

L. A. GANSON.

Urbana, Ohio.

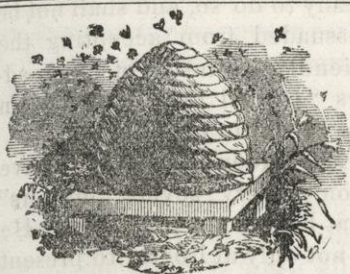
[For the National Bee Journal.]

Beeswax.

Messrs. Editors: As I have seen no plan for extracting beeswax from the comb, I will give mine through the BEE JOURNAL. Take a tight barrel with one head; bore a half inch hole in the bottom at the edge, and an inch hole in the side a little above it for a steam pipe; lay a few strips on the bottom, with a little straw on them, to allow the wax to run to the hole in the bottom. Now dump a half bushel of comb in; then a few more strips and straw to keep it open, that the steam may pass freely through it; more strips and straw and comb until the barrel is full, and cover it tight. Now take an eighteen or twenty gallon kettle, fit an inch board in the top of it, with a button well nailed across it to prevent it from warping; a hole in it for a steam pipe, and another for a large funnel to fill the kettle with water; take out the funnel and cork tight; raise steam, and the wax will immediately commence running, and in an hour or so you will have the last drop of wax out of the comb, which will be known by nothing but water coming from the barrel, and you will have the first quality of wax, clean and nice. Now heat it to the boiling point, and pour it in a tin or other vessel to cool, with a little water in it, and your work is done. WM. V. DUBOIS.

Covington, Ind.

Editorial.



INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1872.

Bee Keeper's Association.

The next session of this Society will be held in Indianapolis, December 4, 5 and 6, next.

The indications are favorable for a large and interesting meeting. Prominent Apiarians, from all parts of the country, will be present to give energy and interest to the proceedings.

With the aid of Mr. Mitchell, arrangements have been made with three hotels of different prices to charge members \$1, \$1.50 or \$2.50 per day, a reduction of about one-third.

Leading railroad lines are responding favorably to applications for half-fare, and we shall be able to announce all of the arrangements in the December number, of the *Bee Keepers' Journal*, which will be mailed early enough to reach all our readers in time to make their arrangements. All who can attend, and have not read the report of discussions and proceedings at Cleveland, last

year, should send for a copy at once. It is sent free to members who pay the regular initiation fee—one dollar. Fifty cents per copy to others. For sale at this office.

Mr. Moon's Trouble.

In attempting to explain his connection with Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Moon takes considerable trouble to make it appear that we contradicted ourselves, and for this purpose he quotes from this JOURNAL.

In reply, we would say that the quotation about postponing the publication of Mr. Mitchell's article was not written by the conducting editor, but by one in the office at Indianapolis. Hence the charge of contradiction is not sustained.

Mr. M. accuses us of being the first to publish the accusation about the missing names. This is true, but it was not intentionally so on our part, for we supposed Mr. Mitchell's article would appear in the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL, or we should have never referred to the charge in the *Bee-Keepers' Journal*. But when the charge was once published; and the reference made to Mr. Mitchell's article in the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL, we did think that something should be said in this journal.

One would suppose from Mr. Moon's explanation that we had changed Mr. Mitchell's article in a way that would injure both. The facts are as follows: When

the article was sent to us we were granted the privilege of "taming it down," as we said in our editorial of that month, and we suppose the privilege was granted to secure our assent to its publication. We thought Mr. Mitchell was too severe on Mr. Moon in this article, for it left his "personal" on Mr. Otis all in the shade. In the light of the two articles Mr. Otis was an angel compared with Mr. Moon. Hence we did Mr. Moon a great favor in refusing to publish the article without change, and we favored Mr. Mitchell also, for language too severe is like a two-edged sword—it cuts both ways.

We confess that we felt indignant about the subscribers' names at the time we wrote our reply to Mr. Nesbit's article, but it was appended as a foot note to that article, and when the JOURNAL came to hand without the foot note we did not suppose it would be published, until we saw it a month later, or we should have ordered it to be withdrawn.

In reference to Mr. Moon's remarks about our "charity," we would say that it was not intended for him; hence his words about "soft soap" missed their aim. The hospitality about which Mr. Moon speaks was proffered without any plea of necessity on our part, and was, therefore, the more praiseworthy.

Whether we have ever returned the favor or not, we are ready to do so, and shall not be dissuaded from accepting the friendly invitation of our readers "to call upon them" when we go out in the country.

Mr. Moon claims to have "some very severe matters" that he has not presented. He is not only at liberty to present them, but we invite him to do so.

In conclusion, we wish Mr. Moon success in every righteous undertaking.

Our Premium Queen Bees.

The satisfaction that our queen bees have given to our subscribers is really flattering to us, and we have not yet heard of a single complaint as to the quality of the queens furnished. As far as our knowledge extends, all persons entitled to queens have been furnished them, although we are sorry to say that some of them could not be sent as early as we wished; but it is hardly necessary to tell our readers that delay was not negligence on our part, but grew out of the adversities we had to contend with during this season.

Our arrangements for breeding Italian queen bees during the coming season are more perfect. Under the management of Mr. E. H. Barber, a most skilled apiarian, we will

breed from directly imported stock, and on a large scale, so that we now feel confident that we can insure queens early in the season and of a superior quality.

To Our Patrons.

We will detain the publication of the December number of the JOURNAL until after the close of the convention of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, which will convene in this city the fore part of next month. We thereby expect to furnish our readers a detailed report of the proceedings without delay.

North American Bee Keepers' Association at Indianapolis, December 4, 5 and 6, 1872.

RAILROAD AND HOTEL ARRANGEMENTS.

We have made arrangements with the following Railroads to carry members of the Association at reduced rates:

Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western R. R., will return all members *free* who have paid full fair one way. Certificates will be furnished by the Secretary at the Convention.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati R. R., will sell round trip tickets from all stations along the route at one fare both ways.

St. Louis, Terre Haute and Indianapolis R. R., will return

members for *one-fifth* fare. Certificates furnished by the Secretary at the Convention.

Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction R. R., will sell round trip tickets from stations along their line at *one fare* both ways.

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis R. R. will return persons at *one-fifth* fare.

Other lines that have not responded yet, may grant half-fare.

Persons desiring to attend, should make inquiries before purchasing tickets, as round trip tickets may be issued on some roads not mentioned above. Most of the roads, however, will return members *free* on the certificate of the Secretary—the most satisfactory arrangement.

Let there be a grand rally from the East, West, North and South.

The following hotels will keep members at reduced rates:

Palmer House, south-east corner of Washington and Illinois streets, Jeff. K. Scott & Co., proprietors. Price \$3 per day. Will keep members for \$2.50.

Revere House, A. D. Keneaster, proprietor, North Illinois street. \$2 per day. Members at \$1.50.

Porter House, south-east corner Illinois and Maryland sts., W. H. Porter, proprietor. \$1.50 per day. Members at \$1.

A Word to our Patrons.

We delayed the present number a few days that we might be able to give the half-fare arrangements made with all the different railroads leading to the city. We, however, are compelled to go to press without being able to report all the roads, but we think all will grant half-fare to those who may attend the Convention.

New Books.

The Hoosier Schoolmaster. A novel, by Edward Eggleston, with twenty-nine illustrations. Indianapolis: J. H. V. Smith.

If popularity, judging from the number of copies sold and read, be a just criterion of excellence, then the volume under consideration is an emphatic literary success. Some of our readers have doubtless read the work while published as a serial in *Hearth and Home*, and other weekly journals. Those who have done so are ready, with an unusual unanimity, we doubt not, to recommend it to the perusal of others. Its object is the depiction of the common school and the state of society in the school districts of Indiana some five and twenty years ago. It has undoubtedly the merit—a great one—of verisimilitude. The plot is quite fair, and the description always animated

and graphic. These merits are securing for the work a deserved popularity. Price, bound in calf, \$1.25.

The End of the World. A love story, by Edward Eggleston, author of the "Hoosier Schoolmaster," etc., with thirty-two illustrations. Indianapolis: J. H. V. Smith.

"The End of the World" is a companion piece to the picture of western-country life in "The Hoosier Schoolmaster." The flavor of the two works is essentially the same, and the quality which gave popularity to the author's first venture will insure a greater popularity for his second. The merits of this work would seem to demand as much; and such is the fact, for the liberal supply obtained by Mr. Smith is fast being exhausted. The author having made a very successful debut in the "Hoosier Schoolmaster," has now plain and easy sailing in his subsequent ventures. Price, bound in cloth, \$1.50.

ALTHOUGH the general reports about honey crops throughout the country are not very flattering, there are some exceptions to the bad accounts received, as will be seen by a few of the communications contained in this number of the JOURNAL.

NOTICE our new premium list on page 509, for a short time only.

Indiana Bee Association.

At the regular semi-annual meeting of the Indiana Bee Association, held on the 3d, 4th and 5th of October, 1872, the Vice President, William A. Schofield, in the chair, called the meeting to order. The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved and adopted.

N. Saunders, on behalf of the Committee on Business and Subjects to discuss, reported the following:

Question 1. What are the best methods to handle bees, so as not to excite their anger?

Question 2. What are the best seasons for bees to gather their honey and pollen?

Question 3. What are the best methods of preparing light stocks for winter quarters?

Question 4. What is the cause and remedy for dysentery in bees?

Question 5. Is cider or apple juice injurious to bees?

The first question was spoken upon by several, and the conclusion of their remarks was summed up: To handle gently and often, sprinkle the bees and the inside of the hive, when first opened, with some sweet liquid, and use smoke.

The second question was nearly in the order as follows: White and Alsike Clovers, Linden or Basswood, Tulip, Poplars, Peach, Cherry, Apple and

Pear Bloom, Blue Thistle, Asters, Goldenrod, Rocky Mountain Bee Plant, Buckwheat, Malva Tree, Raspberry, Mignonne, Locust, Buckeye, Honey Dew and Borage.

The other questions were left over to our next meeting.

The report from all parts of the State, as far as the Secretary could gather, was that this year was one of the poorest seasons known. Those that had strong stocks early in the season gathered some surplus honey, over and above what will carry them through the winter, but nearly all the others will have to be fed, and the increase of stocks was small. But we have heard, since our meeting, that a few have had a good season for honey and increase.

I. Hollingworth spoke of the value of salt for the bees, all the time, and as being good for the dysentery.

A. Wilkinson spoke of his wintering bees for two years in the American hive, three ways, as follows, viz.: Taking off all the surplus honey boxes or frames and filling the space occupied by them, packed close with shavings, with straw, and leaving all open, but putting on the cover in all cases. In those covered with shavings nearly all the bees died; in those covered with straw nearly one half died, and in those left open all lived.

Henry V. Brown, Enos Davis, A. J. Hoover, Ira Hollingsworth and A. Wilkinson signed the Constitution, paid their dollar and become members of the society.

There was quite a lively and interesting discussion on ventilation, by H. A. King, of N. Y., N. C. Mitchell, I. Hollingsworth, A. Wilkinson and others, from which we gathered that the bees knew what was best for them, by sealing hermetically in the warm weather, all the inside of their hives, except the entrance.

After some social chat among the members, the meeting adjourned. ABNER J. POPE,

Sec'y I. B. Association.

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PROGRESSIVE BEE CULTURE.

A Little book that reveals much that is new, and places the bee in a rational light. It develops a perfect system, reducing the multiform and crude theories of the laws of a fine instinct to consistency. The following paragram headings will give some idea of the character of the work: 1. Bee keeping 20 years ago. 2. And now. 3. 500 or 700 pound colonies. 4. 1,000 pounds in prospect. 5. Why not all? 6. How to do it. 7. Bees devoid of reason. 8. Educating bees. 9. Design. 10. Immutable laws. 11. The Queen not a Queen. 12. Eggs. 13. Drones an abnormity. 14. Cause of the production of drones and queens. 15. Laying workers. 16. A plebiscete. 17. Why workers lay eggs. 18. *Parthenogenesis* and organic reproduction. 19. All eggs are buds. 20. Vegetable reproduction. 21. A normal colony. 22. A fact. 23. Another fact. 24. Perfection not yet. 25. Workers in classes. 26. A perfect colony. 27. A natural swarm. 28. A living hive. 29. How they start. 30. How they progress. 31. Honey storing. 32. The brood nest. 33. Honey-dome. 34. Brood-nest limited. 35. Comb-building unlimited. 36. All worker comb. 37. Bee bread. 38. The queen on her circuit. 39. Egg and larvæ. 40. Wax-workers. 41. Comb builders. 42. Honey gatherers and old age. 43. Bee life. 44. Want of room. 45. The hornet's nest, an analogue. 46. More room. 47. Breaking the crust. 48. Cracks the holes. 49. The full hive. 50. In the honey boxes and "hanging out." 51. An independent cluster. 52. The unity broken up. 53. More room. 54. When to give room. 55. A hive ten inches deep. 56. A hive three feet deep. 57. Queens on the bottom of the comb. 58. Brood crowded out by honey. 59. The remedy. 61. Loss by swarming. 62. Why attempts to control swarming fail. 63. The Mel-extractor over-rated. 64. Drones again. 65. Space between and around frames objectionable. 66. Empiricism in bee culture. 67. A falacy. 68. Experiments and results.

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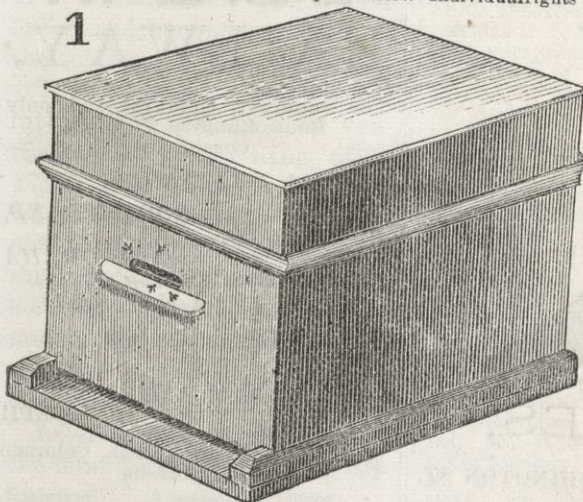
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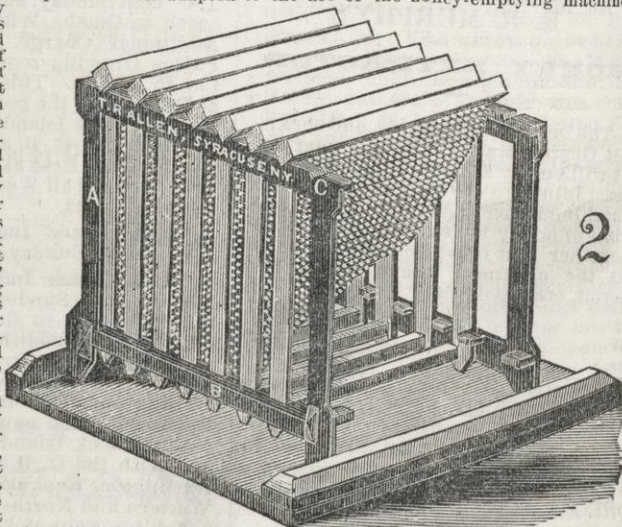
per right. Parties desiring to purchase Territory are solicited to send in bids, as no traveling agencies have as yet been constituted. Quite recently improvements have been added to this Hive, which render it, for cheapness and simplicity of construction, as well as durability, the most desirable hive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

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

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

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

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We say to all that receive this circular, go to work at once and get up a club of ten. If you cannot get but six subscribers, that will give the club two Queens, but none to the getter up of the club. By going to work at once and getting up a club the premium bees will be sent this fall. If the order reaches us too late to fill this fall, it will be filled by the coming spring.

Every subscriber that sends in their subscription at once will get the JOURNAL free to the first of January.

We will send the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL one year and one pure Italian Queen Bee for \$4.00.

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To any one that would prefer King's Text Book to Mitchell's First Lessons, we will gladly make the exchange. Or should you prefer the Report of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association to any of the others, we will send them until all are exhausted.

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LEFFEL'S Center-Opening, Movable Comb Bee Hive; Champion Honey Extractor; Italian Queens, Genuine Alsike Clover-seed. 40 varieties of pure bred Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, etc. Agents wanted everywhere. Agents outfit only \$8.00. Send stamp for Circulars to LITTLE BEE MAN

Springfield, Ohio

QUEENS! QUEENS!!

Those wishing good early Italian Queens would do well to send for my Circular. Address,

G. H. BOUGHTON,
Illioopolis, Sangamon Co., Illinois.

J. S. GILL,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

Polished Wooden Bowls

RICHWOOD, UNION CO., O.

FOR SALE.—Eight stands of Black Bees for \$50, 5 in Langstroth's 2 in Flander's, and one in box hives

Address S. J. GILL,
Richwood, Union Co., O.

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES ACCIDENT LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY.

INDIANA BRANCH.

Capital Stock, \$100,000.

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



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

OFFICE, No. 48 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, INDIANAPOLIS.

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

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

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

Total loss, Two Thousand Three Hundred and Fifteen Dollars.

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

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

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

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

WM. BLUE, Vice-President.

ARTHUR ROBINSON, Secretary.

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

Agents Wanted in Every Part of the State.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS

WILLIAM H. FURMAN,
BREEDER OF

Pure Italian Bees.

And Proprietor of the Right of the
Longstroth Hive for Iowa.

I have been engaged in breeding
Pure Italian Queens for the market
for the last twelve years. My prices
are as follows:

One stock of Italians, with Longstroth hive.....	\$20 00
One stock and farm right of Longstroth hive.....	25 00
One Queen, warranted pure...	5 00
Three Queens, warranted pure	13 00
Five Queens, warranted pure..	20 00
Thirty Queens, warranted pure	100 00

Orders filled for Honey Extractors
and Knives. Send for Circular.

A few pair of CHESTER WHITE
Pigs; price, fifteen dollars per pair.

CITY BOOK STORE

No. 4 East Washnigton Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

J. H. V. SMITH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

BOOKS, STATIONERY

School, Miscellaneous, and

Sunday School Books,

Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, Pen
cils, Ink, Initial Paper, Writ-
ing Desks, Port-folios,

Albums, Ste-

reoscopes and Views,

Slates, Gold Pens, Pocket

Books, Diaries, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Sunday School and Church Singing Books,

Day & Sunday School Reward Cards.

Family and Small Bibles,

HYMN BOOK & PRAYER BOOKS

MUNCIE APIARY.—Italian
Bees and Queens of the high-
est grade of purity. Queens, \$3.50
each. Full stocks in Langstroth
hives, \$15 each. Ten Stocks, \$12 each.
Purity and safe arrival guaranteed.

P. F. DAVIS,

Muncie, Delaware Co., Ind.

The Chicago Farm Pumps

—AND—

Patent Porcelain-Lined Iron Cylinder Pumps

For Cisterns and Wells of any Depth,



Are Cheap, Durable and Efficient.

OVER 100,000 SOLD.

EVERY PUMP WARRANTED.

Any Person Can Set Them.

Sold everywhere by dealers in Standard Farm Ma-
chinery, Hardware and Plantation Supplies.

Descriptive Catalogues sent on application. For
terms, address the manufacturers.

J. F. TEMPLE & SONS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE GLOBE Microscope,

AN OPTICAL WONDER,

Magnifies 10,000 Times!

Reveals the countless thousands of
the hidden wonders and beauties of
God's minute creation; never loses
its interest; adapted to schools and
families as well as scientific use;
combines endless amusement with
instruction; a beautiful gift to old or
young. Send for circular. Whole-
sale terms liberal. Agents wanted.
Retail price, \$2.50, or sent pre-paid
for \$2.75. Address the National Bee
Journal, Indianapolis, Ind.



CIRCULAR TO AGENTS.

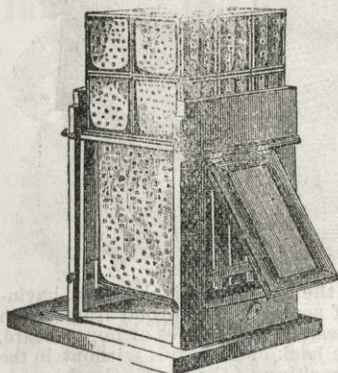
Giving the price of Italian Queens, explaining the FIVE Commissions given to Agents in the five branches of our business, with the two ten per cent. allowances to pay traveling expenses. Also, Circular describing

THE AMERICAN BEE HIVE,

TWO STYLES. No. 1 and No. 2.

Farm, Township and County Rights

For sale at reasonable prices.



HIVE No. 1,

NEW STYLE, with 12 HONEY BOXES

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

PRICE LIST FOR 1872.

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

Hives by the Quantity.

Shipped direct from the nearest factory.	
5 to 10 No. 1 Hives, new style, 12 boxes, each.....	\$ 3 50
10 to 20 No. 1 Hives, new style, 12 boxes 20 to 50.....	3 35
2 to 10 large hives, No. 2, with case and frames above.....	3 25
10 to 20 large hives No. 2, with case and frames above.....	3 75
20 to 50 large hives No. 2, with case and frames above.....	3 60
5 to 10 large hives No. 2, with side case and 16 boxes.....	3 50

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

Material for Hives.

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

No orders filled for material for less than five hives.

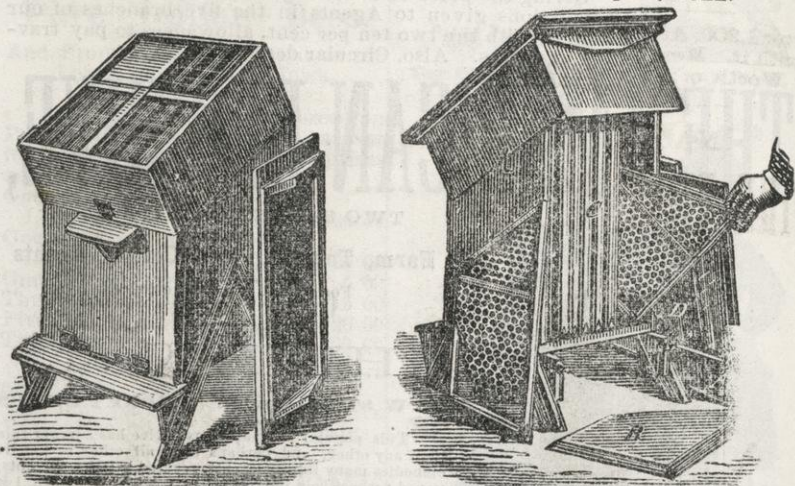
Hives and material will be shipped at the above prices from Buffalo and western factories. For hives from your ware-room in New York City, send for New York City prices.

All orders must be sent to

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

THE QUEEN BEE HIVE.

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



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

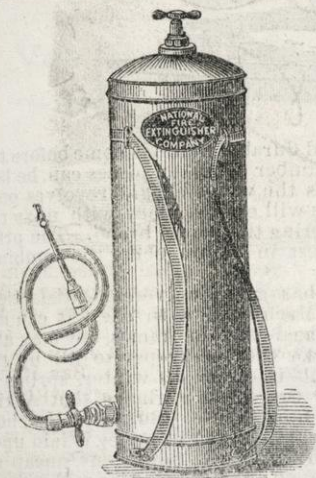
There are many agents that want a colony of pure Italian bees in the Queen Hive, so as to be able to show them in the hive. To all such we say send us \$20, and we will send you one fine colony of Italian bees in the Queen Hive, and a permanent agency for two townships and ten farm rights.

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

"The only Reliable Fire Extinguisher."

Over 1,200 Actual Fires put out with it. More than \$10,000,000 Worth of Property Saved.

NATIONAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER



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

Price, \$50 Polished Copper.

Send for Circular.

NATIONAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO.

JAMES E. THOMPSON, Gen'l Manager.

Head office, 262 Broadway, N. Y.



ONE DOLLAR for extracting one tooth with Laughing Gas.

ONE DOLLAR and upwards for Gold Fillings.

TEN DOLLARS for an Upper or Lower set of Teeth on Rubber, best quality.

✓ All work warranted at
KILGORE'S DENTAL ROOMS
No. 70 North Illinois St.
Established 1865. Indianapolis.

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

F. K. PHENIX,

Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

Italian Bees and Queens for 1872.

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

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

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

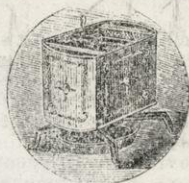
Queens sent by mail, post paid. Purity and safe arrival guaranteed.

Stocks delivered at this express.

A liberal discount from above rates on large orders.

M. C. HESTER,
Charleston, Ind.

THE PEABODY



HONEY EXTRACTOR.

PRICE—Including two knives—\$15.00.

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

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

SECTIONAL Surplus Honey Box.

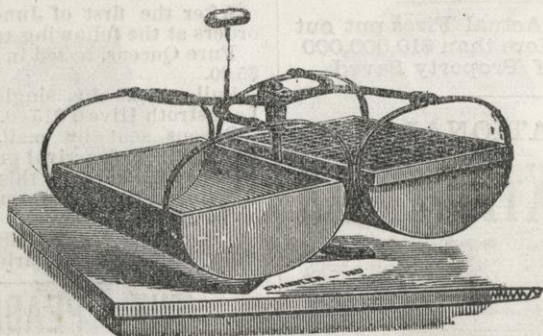
After ten years of practical experience with the Sensational Honey Box, I feel fully warranted in recommending it to the bee keeping public as having no superior.

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

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

H. M. JOHNSON,
MARSHALL, MICH.

Atkinson Honey Extractor.



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

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

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

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

Any one wanting an agency should at once address

ATKINSON & BARBER,

National Bee Journal Office, Indianapolis, Ind.

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