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## **National bee journal. Vol. III, No.13 September, 1872**

Indianapolis, Indiana: [s.n.], September, 1872

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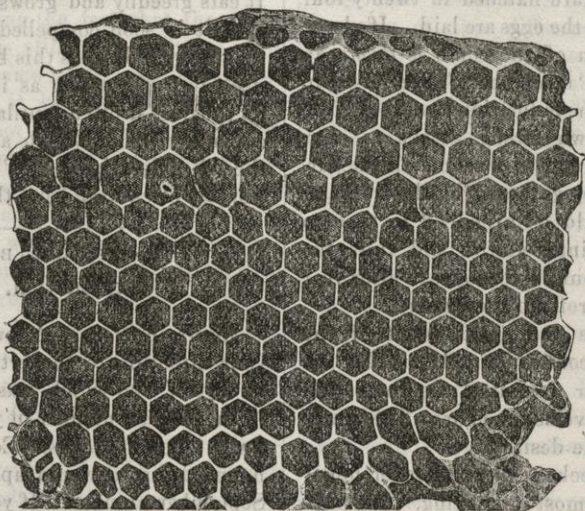
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THE  
National Bee Journal.

DEVOTED TO THE CULTURE OF THE HONEY-BEE.

Vol. III. SEPTEMBER, 1872. No. 13.



HONEY COMB.

In no other way does the wonderful instinct of the honey bee manifest itself so plainly as in their architecture. Not to the careless observer or the ignorant alone, but it has excited the profoundest wonder of philosophers in all ages of the world. Let us look at some of these wonders from a practical standpoint.

It will be seen by reference to the engraving that the cells are not of same size. The larger ones are drone cells, and the smaller, worker cells. The beginner or novice, for whom this article is especially intended,

must not infer from this that drones *live in* or occupy drone cells, and workers, work cells, for all bees are usually found *on* the combs, not *in* them. Neither must they infer that drones and workers use their respective cells as birds do nests—to lay in—for laying eggs is not the business of either; but they are called *drone* and *worker* cells because drones and workers are *reared* in them respectively.

Drone cells number four to the inch each way, making sixteen to the square inch on each side, or thirty-

two to the square inch of comb. Worker cells number five to the inch, making twenty-five on each side, or fifty to the square inch of comb.

Workers hatch in twenty-one days after the eggs are laid. Allowing eight frames to the hive, each containing one hundred square inches of worker comb, and supposing all to be filled with brood, (which is never the case,) *fifty-thousand workers* will be raised in twenty-one days.

Drones are hatched in twenty-four days after the eggs are laid. If a large proportion of the comb is *drone*, an army of "dead heads" are raised in place of the industrious workers. We have known strong stocks to rear drones enough to consume all the surplus honey gathered by the workers. They would be killed off in time to collect winter stores, and thus the colony would live on year after year without profit to the owner.

Here is one great benefit of the movable comb hive. It enables the bee keeper to control the comb, and he can have as much or as little drone comb as he desires.

The mechanical wonders of honey comb are most interesting. We have only space here for a mere notice of them, however.

There are but three ways that a plane can be cut up into regular figures without leaving interstices or space between. These are the equilateral triangle, the square and the hexagon. Of these three, the hexagon most completely combines all the elements necessary for comb. These are, economy of space, economy of material, and strength. The sides and base of these cells are very thin—three or four together being not thicker than a sheet of writing paper. Hence, it is in the *combination* which

their form enables them to be arranged in, that their great strength lies. Each of the six sides of a cell is supported by that next to it, and "of the three rooms which form the base of a cell, each contributes one-third towards the formation of the bases of three opposing cells."

It may not be inappropriate here to state that it is the wax of which cells are composed on which moths feed during their caterpillar state. At first it feeds on the cells within reach. It eats greedily and grows so rapidly that it is soon compelled to enlarge its gallery. It does this by thrusting itself forward, eating as it goes. In its progress it often mutilates the occupants of cells, which accounts for the "headless bees, etc.," which the workers often drag from the hive.

[For the National Bee Journal.

### Explanation.

*Messrs. Editors*:—Allow me to call your attention to the article written by myself, and which was to appear in the August number of your JOURNAL. You, Messrs. Editors, announced that it would appear in the September number. If you will hold the article until further orders, you will very much oblige me, for this reason: the contents of the article referred to having found its way into the hands of Mr. Moon, he at once sent some of his and my own friends to see me, saying, that if I would not publish it, he would set me right before the public. This promise to do right on his part, brought us together, and Mr. Moon told me that if I would not publish the article, he would do right by me, and that he would publish an article in his JOURNAL that would be satisfactory. Should he do as he has promised, then I will be satisfied.



All I ask is a fair statement, one that will do me justice, and it will be satisfactory.

Should his promised article not appear in his next number, you will then publish my article in full without further delay.

N. C. MITCHELL.

[For the National Bee Journal.]

### Wintering Bees—Personal.

*Messrs. Editors:*—Permit me to state through your columns, that notwithstanding the fact that the drone question is still being agitated, and that my name is still used in connection with it by Will R. King, in a manner not to be expected from a real gentleman and a scientific man, I shall nevertheless refuse to discuss it farther at present with any one, and especially with him.

My arguments upon this subject are upon record, and as yet have not been replied to in a manner to injure the correctness of my views in the least. Friend Waite, of St. Louis, thinks he has succeeded in having queens fertilized in confinement, and at the Cleveland Convention he told me in person that he endorsed the Dzierzon theory. Now, who will you believe, Will R. King or Wait? Both of them have been having their queens fertilized in confinement. (So Will R. King says.) Wait's word I shall not call in question, for I believe him to be a man of truth, and one who believes what he tells us. The other party named seems to be under suspicion, and states that Deloss Wood and myself, or his former partner, are at the bottom of it. I will state for his information, as well as others concerned, that Mr. Wood and myself have never mentioned his (Will R. King's) name either in personal conversation nor

through the mail, but have always had subjects of much greater interest to talk about. And as regards his former partner, (Gen. Adair I suppose he refers to) I do not think he ever pronounced Will R. King's name when in my presence. With this explanation I hope he (Will R. King) will cease his personal attacks upon me through the *Journal*, but visit me here at Alexandria, Indiana, where he can choose his own method of settling anything of a personal character that may exist between us. As regards my side of this difference, I have nothing to settle. I never transacted any business with him, and do not know that I ever will. His attacks upon me I never before resented through the press, and do not think I shall again. His arguments upon the drone question are simply assertions, without proof to sustain them in the eyes of the public. Besides, it has been my misfortune to have my dwelling consumed by fire lately, which calls my attention to matters of far greater importance than that of wasting time in replying to Will R. King's arguments. But instead of this I will endeavor to offer a word of encouragement to bee keepers, who, in company with myself, during the past winter, have sustained heavy losses in bees. And I would here state that out of eighty eight colonies, I only wintered twenty-four, and I will also state that this loss was not occasioned through neglect or improperly putting my bees into winter quarters, as some of our Western bee keeping friends claim, but the trouble rests with the honey. Had I emptied my combs with the extractor in September, and fed my bees on syrup made of good sugar, I would have saved them. It is true that my bees were not put into my bee house until after the first cold spell of



weather. But this seems to have been, if anything, an advantage in the present case, as they flew out when the weather turned warm, and discharged their excrement, after which I put them away, or a portion of them, in good health, and in tolerably comfortable quarters; at any rate they were put where I have formerly wintered with perfect success. Still they perished almost, if not quite, as bad indoors as on the summer stand.

But the nice part of this loss in my case lies in the fact, that, by saving all my combs and honey, I have increased from twenty-four to fifty-four good colonies; and inside of ten days I will reach seventy-five if the honey season holds out, besides getting a barrel of extracted honey and raising a number of queens for the market. From this it will be seen that in one season I will have recovered, or rather replaced, my losses, and be in good condition to go straight forward to success.

G. BOHRER.

*Alexandria, Madison Co., Ind.*

[For the National Bee Journal.]

### **Bee Keeping in Texas.**

*Messrs. Editors:*—I left you in April with fourteen stands of bees; now I have forty-four, and have sold seven or eight, all of which, with the exception of three, are strong and actively at work.

Swarming commenced with us on the 29th day of March; from that day forward till April 13th or 14th I had two or more swarms to hive for myself and neighbors each day.

Honey harvest fairly opened on or about the first of June; though before that there had been plenty to supply all the wants of bees for breeding purposes, etc. I have a stand (prize stock, I call it,) that stored, in

two days, over one hundred pounds of honey. Now if Mr. Hosmer was to move his ten stocks of bees here, and could not, with his superior management, make more than ten thousand pounds per season, I think he would not deserve to be called a first class bee keeper. In our latitude there are rarely more than three successive days too cold, in winter, for bees to fly out. My bees gathered pollen on Christmas day, the past winter. The honey season commences ordinarily in May, and is cut short by the scorching rays of the sun, sometimes as early as August, generally in September. Italian bees are far superior to the common kind in that they will store honey here when the other will barely gather enough to live upon. They seem to be able to procure that article from flowers which the common kind do not visit. They will protect themselves against robbers better, and the queens are more prolific than our natives. But the bees that we have are more tractable, as they will rarely sting, unless crushed, go among them as you may. It is not necessary to use smoke to manipulate them—I do not. I have forwarded queens to my friend Nesbit (who by the by will have to excuse the length of this article, as I write so seldom,) and if he gets her O. K., will tell you something of them in time, as compared with your native blacks. The natives are not near so hardy as the Italians. The Italians sally forth in quest of food while a "norther" is blowing hard enough to bring down the timid little natives directly.

J. KEMP.

*Brenham, Washington Co., Texas.*

Now is the time to subscribe for the  
**NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL.**

[For the National Bee Journal.]  
**Patching Queen Cells.**

Queen breeders are often troubled to get queen cells built as fast as they need them. Frequently cells are built "double," or two or more built so close together, or on opposite sides of the comb, that it is impossible to separate them without cutting into one, which destroys the cells so cut into, unless the hole is "patched." If this is properly done there is no need of losing any good cells. The way I patch these cells, is this: Take a bit of propolis the size of a small cherry seed, or less, and work it with the fingers into a thin cake, thinnest at the edge, and lay it over the hole cut in the cell and paste it down carefully with the point of a knife blade. The patch should more than cover the hole—if it covers the cell half over it is all the better—so the lower end is left free, then insert this cell in the nuclei, and in due time the queen will come out all right.

Great care should be taken in cutting queen cells; they should never be cut until just ready to hatch, yet with careful handling I have cut them out and patched them three or four days before the queens hatched, and they were all right.

Double cells may be inserted in the nuclei, and closely watched through the day, and as soon as one hatches remove the other; but this takes time, and besides they often hatch at night when we are asleep and destroy the others. For this reason I prefer to separate them, even if they have to be patched.

When the bees are compelled to raise cells on narrow strips of comb, as per article by Mr. Quinby in *Bee Keepers' Magazine* on raising queens, (by the way, that one article is worth

more than the price of the magazine, every bee keeper should read it,) they often build six or eight cells all attached like your fingers, and by the "patching" process all these cells can be saved by being very careful and using a very sharp knife. Never attempt to separate such cells until about ready to hatch, for reasons given in Mr. Quinby's article above referred to. H. NESBIT.

**Bee Keepers' Meeting.**

The Bee Keepers' Association of Central Illinois met in special meeting at Lexington, McLean county, July 18, 1872.

MORNING SESSION.

President S. C. Ware, of Towanda, in the chair, and J. Sawyer, of Normal, appointed Secretary *pro tem*.

Messrs. Brooks, Peak and Price were appointed a committee to prepare questions for discussion.

In the absence of the committee the President made an interesting address upon the general subject of bee culture, speaking particularly of the "New Idea" Hive, in which honey boxes are discarded. The Committee presented the following report, which was adopted:

1. The best method of wintering and spring management of bees.
2. The best method of increasing stocks and securing the greatest amount of honey.
3. Where, and how to transfer.
4. Is the frame hive superior to the box hive?
5. Is the Italian superior to the black bee?
6. General remarks on bee culture.

Discussion on hives continued by the President, Messrs. Brooks and Reynolds.



## AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention proceeded to discuss the following topics:

1. The best method of wintering, and spring management of bees.

Mr. Cole then stated that he had wintered twenty-five colonies on their summer stands, with a loss of five colonies.

Dr. Shilling moved his bees from summer stand, and placed them near a fence, gave lower and upper ventilation; had fourteen colonies, lost none.

Mr. Brooks extracts all the honey from the two center frames before putting bees into winter quarters; thinks this a successful method, as the bees need empty cells in the center of the hive, that they may cluster in winter and generate heat; also recommends the making of a small hole in the center of each comb, about four inches from the top of each frame, for winter passage for the bees.

Mr. Ware—Hives must have young bees to winter well; advises the use of the honey extractor on all hives having a surplus of honey in the fall, but leaving enough for the use of the bees in winter; also recommends taking out one frame from the hive, and placing the other frames at equal distance from each other; feed bees in spring a little each day (whether they have honey in the hive or not), to stimulate breeding, so that a sufficient quantity of young bees may be had as early as possible to gather honey in its season; otherwise the profits of the hive is a failure.

Mr. Brooks would stimulate, not only with honey fed into the hive, but by giving them early in the spring, until they can get propolis, buckwheat, rye flour, or Graham flour, placing it in troughs so that bees can get it easily.

Mr. Luccock said bees will take corn meal in preference to any other flour. Winters his bees in the house with success; puts a cloth over top of frames, and pours a syrup on it for hive feeding in spring and winter.

Mr. Ledgerwood recommends a covering made of wire cloth placed on the frames in continued cold weather, so that the bees may discharge thereon; his plan is to remove the hive to a warm room long enough to warm the bees, when they will ascend to the wire cloth and empty themselves; the cloth can then be removed and the hive returned to its place.

Second Topic—The best method of increasing stocks and securing the greatest amount of honey.

Mr. Anderson said large colonies are needed for the largest amount of surplus honey.

Mr. Brooks increases stocks by first removing the old hive some distance from its stand, and putting in its place an empty hive with frames properly arranged: he then opens the old hive and removes a frame of brood with adhering bees, together with the queen, which he places, after removing an empty frame therefrom, in the center of the new hive. The empty frame is then placed in the center of the old hive, the hives closed, and the process is complete; would give the old colony a queen cell if he had it at the time of dividing, if not would open the hive ten days after the division and destroy all queen cells but one in the queenless hive.

The rule expressed by otherspeakers for increasing stocks was to have small hives and good queens.

Third Topic—When and how to transfer.

Mr. Ledgerwood transfers in the spring of the year, as soon as warm enough to handle; transfer straight

combs into frames, the cells the same side up as in the old hive, using a transfer board to lay the comb upon when transferring the comb.

Mr. Brooks said the safest plan, as a general rule, is to transfer when there is plenty of honey in the field.

Fourth Topic—Is the frame hive superior to the box hive? This being generally admitted, the topic was not discussed.

Fifth Topic—Is the Italian superior to the black bee?

Mr. Ware asks, are not black bees as good as Italians?

The question was answered in the negative by a number of speakers, who said the Italians are more hardy, more prolific, better honey gatherers, &c., &c.

The question asked by Mr. Ware was more for effect than anything else, he being a friend and advocate of the Italian bee.

Sixth Topic—General remarks on bee culture.

Rev. Mr. Lucecock said it is not always the largest cell that furnishes the best queen; he had small queens that produced his best workers.

Mr. Brooks said the fair sized cells as a general rule, gave the best queens.

Remarks by different speakers—Queen cells taken from new combs give brighter queens than those taken from old combs.

Avoid, if possible, handling queens with the hands, as the scent of the fingers endangers the life of the queen when replaced among the bees.

Keep the bees together in the hive.

Change combs often, else the bees will degenerate in size. Italian bees in the West are handsomer and larger than those bred from Eastern queens, the preference being given to the chestnut colored queens, as they are

nearer the color of early importations, and are better in every particular.

#### FORAGE FOR BEES.

Mr. Sleath exhibited two specimens of honey producing plants—Rocky Mountain bee plant—and sweet clover, said to continue in bloom a long time, and to be continually visited by the bees; their use was strongly recommended. Alsike clover and buckwheat was also recommended.

Mr. Sawyer, of Normal, exhibited the "Peabody" honey extractor, and demonstrated its merits by extracting honey before the association.

Mr. J. V. Brooks, of Lexington, exhibited an observatory hive of bees, in which the queen, as well as the other bees could be seen performing their several duties.

A subscription amounting to \$3.50 was taken up to defray current expenses.

A number of persons signed their names and became members of the association.

On motion the following committee was appointed to select topics for discussion at the next regular meeting of the association: W. G. Anderson, J. V. Brooks and J. L. Wolcott.

Report of a number of bee keepers of this and adjoining counties, from spring up to July 18, 1872, being a fair average report of the condition of bees in Central Illinois.

E. Sager, Hudson—Transferred eight swarms in spring, increased to nineteen; no surplus.

Wm. P. T. Cool, Meadows—Twenty-one old colonies; had five swarms; no surplus reported.

J. Hamer—Ten colonies in the spring; had two swarms; but little honey.

J. H. Cox, Hudson—Seven stands in spring; thirteen stands now, by



artificial means; surplus, thirty pounds.

M. S. Sill, Blue Mound—Three colonies; no swarms; hives all full; ten pounds surplus.

W. H. Anderson, Lexington—Fifteen colonies in spring; have now thirty; no box honey; might have some extracted if attended to.

S. C. Ware, Towanda—Seventeen stocks; no swarms or surplus.

W. G. Anderson, McLean—Eighty colonies; seventeen natural swarms; surplus 200 pounds.

J. L. Westervelt, Livingston county—Eight colonies, seven swarms.

S. B. Ledgerwood, Forest—Fifteen in spring, fifteen swarms.

W. E. Price, Iroquois county—Nine colonies; no swarms; no honey; hive covered with bees.

H. Peek, Normal—Four colonies; four swarms; fifteen pounds surplus.

J. R. Nutt—Three colonies; six swarms; surplus two boxes.

Wm. Reynolds, Lexington—Seventy-two colonies in fall of 1871, wintered them all in good condition; sold in spring, 1872, fifteen colonies; surplus honey in boxes about 150 pounds.

On motion, the thanks of the association were given to the citizens of Lexington for their hospitality; also to Messrs. Mahan & Co. for the use of their hall.

Adjourned to meet in regular session in September, of which due notice will be given in the papers.

J. ANSLEY, Secretary.

J. W. GLADDING, Cor. Sec'y.

Normal, Ill.

BE careful about robbers this month. If pasture is scarce they are easily excited, and hence they should not be fed, nor should any temptations be put in their way.

[For the National Bee Journal.

### About "N. C."

Messrs. Editors:—I see in the August number of the JOURNAL that "N. C." is considerably worked up about a certain bee keeper in Iowa, and is very modest about mentioning his name for fear he will be offended.

I have no doubt but what "N. C." has tried to *smudge* a little from Mr. Gallup; very likely has sent him a long string of questions that would take two or three hours to answer, and several stamps to send it, which "N. C." forgot to send in his letter for return postage. As to the *dollar* that was put on to keep just such men as "N. C." from bothering him, for a description of his hive, "N. C." gets it *exactly right* when he speaks about King's hive being an inferior one.

Suppose he does put his name four or five times in an article, who has a better right? I have written several letters of inquiry to Mr. Gallup, enclosing stamps to pay return postage, and have always received prompt satisfactory answers.

I have come to the conclusion that "N. C." must have imbibed a little too freely from that *jug*, when he ends up his nondescript article by "having a gallon of honey from each tassel, a cake of wax under each leaf, and a jug of whisky in place of the ear," (his ear.)

"Then, "N. C.," why don't you sign your name, and not hide yourself behind a couple of paltry initials.

I should be mighty afraid to send a dollar to "N. C." for his process of getting a "barrel of honey from a stalk of sorghum," for fear he would spend it to fill up that *jug* with.

We are having a very poor season here for bees, having had an awful

amount of rain, which keeps the honey all washed out of the blossoms. We are in hopes of a better harvest in September.

There has been but four natural swarms this season in this section of country.

I was much interested in reading the transactions of the North American Bee Keepers' Society.

Yours truly,

W. M. KELLOGG.

Oncida, Ills.

[For the National Bee Journal.]

### What we Know about Apiculture.

*Messrs. Editors:*—Though I have been sick for the last ten months, I have not lost my interest in bee culture. Last spring I thought that a piece of worker comb placed on the tops and sides of the frames would prevent the building of drone comb in them, but this year I know it will not. A roll of beeswax one-eighth of an inch in diameter, pressed on the centre of the top bar, makes a splendid guide. I have used it much, and like it well.

If the Italians are so much superior to the black bees, as generally represented, why do not our associations, local, State and national, take steps to eradicate the latter, and raise the former to the highest state of perfection. I hope to see this done.

Friend Waite's plan of fertilizing in confinement seems to be plain and practical, and I hope all will give it a trial.

Friend Mitchell attacks upward ventilation. I hope the great lights will fight it out, and give us the true method of ventilation.

I should like to see friend Hosmer a regular contributor to the JOURNAL.

He is doubtless in advance of his fellows in apiarian practice.

If the clipping of a queen's wings injures her, we all want to know it.

Let us hear from practical bee men on practical subjects, and keep out personalities and war of words.

MARTIN TERRY.

Cassville, Mo.

[For the National Bee Journal.]

### Superiority of Italians.

*Messrs. Editors:*—This has been the poorest season for honey in this locality that I have ever known, yet I have one Italian colony from which I have taken about eighty pounds of honey in comb, all of which was made inside of twenty days. I know this is not a large yield compared with reports from some parts of the country, yet it is another evidence of the superiority of the Italians, as I have twenty colonies of black bees, and not one of them has stored more than ten pounds surplus, and some of them have barely laid up sufficient stores for winter, and only one colony of my natives swarmed, while all my Italians, except one colony, swarmed. The one that did not swarm is the one that stored the most surplus. My first Italian swarm filled the body of the hive, and six boxes of surplus almost full, inside of two weeks. I shall Italianize the rest of my natives, as I am fully convinced of the great superiority of the Italians.

I. N. BARKER.

Thorntown, Ind.

DZIERZON discovered that rye meal was a substitute for pollen. He observed his bees carrying it from a mill before they could get pollen from natural sources.



[For the National Bee Journal.]

### Experiments Again.

*Messrs. Editors:*—My ambition to appear in the JOURNAL not being sufficiently strong to induce me to enter the particular department in which Mr. Will R. King certainly excels—personal abuse—I shall only notice his other points in his article of June 1st.

As to my being hired by his old partner, or by Dr. Bohrer, to write for them, your readers certainly do not need to be told that the Dr. is both able and willing to write for himself, and that he is perfectly free in expressing his opinions and convictions, having no fear of Will R. K., or any one else, on the subject of bee culture, before his eyes. Mr. Will R. K., or his experiments, were never mentioned in any way between us. Mr. Moffett, Mr. Will R. K.'s former partner, knew nothing whatever of my writing, when I asked for the information that he gave, and was probably quite as much surprised at the article as was Mr. Will R. King himself.

I certainly have "an ax to grind," as he intimates, and I have no objection to Mr. Will R. K.'s "turning," if he will turn all the time *one* way. But I dislike sudden *reverse* motions, without any warning, such as he has been in the habit of giving heretofore, as shown by D. L. Adair, in the number of the JOURNAL for June 1st. The only ax I have to grind, is to prevent our *self constituted* leaders in the business from imposing on the inexperienced bee keepers. Mr. Will R. K. says it was not for *his* interest to let his partner in business know what he was doing. That one sentence is sufficient proof of the man's character, and needs no com-

ment, as all honest business men know that the interest of two men, laboring together, are identical. Since Mr. W. R. K.'s article appeared I have called on Mr. Moffett, and he said *positively*, that Mr. W. R. K. did write a letter, saying he had seen enough to satisfy him that the fertilization of the queen *does not* affect her drone progeny. He also said that the fertilizing house, described so minutely by Mr. W. R. K. in a former article, *never had but one queen put in it*, and that one died in the house, without being fertilized. There was a box, about the size of a W dry goods box, with a pane of glass in each end, used for confining young queens with the drones, but instead of taking young drones that "did not know the world was any larger," they caught them at the entrance of the hives, as they came out, or returned. He also says that Mr. W. R. K., Ziba King—an assistant at the apiary, who had the principal care of the bees—and himself, watched in vain, for an hour or more, when he and Ziba King left, and in a few minutes W. R. K. called to them and said it was successful. A second queen was introduced with the same result—she would not mate with the drones in the presence of any but her own *King*. The third queen was tried, and Mr. King himself pronounced that a failure. After this, their queens were allowed to fly in the open air.

In company with Mr. Moffett, I called on Ziba King. He testified freely to the truth of Mr. Moffett's statements in every particular, and especially to the letter, and said also that Mr. King in that letter told them to take the Italian queens that mated with black drones, and give them to their neighbors, who kept black bees, and have them put in place of black

queens, and thus prevent black drones from being raised. He gave me permission to use his name, and said if it was necessary, he would give a sworn affidavit to the statement.

I have no wish to be understood to say, that the house for fertilization in confinement, as described by Mr. W. R. King, *would not* be successful, but only to show that it has not been tested. If he had written, "I intend to do," in place of saying "I have done," there would have been no necessity for these articles. He evidently wishes to make sales for his queens, giving the impression that they have been fertilized in confinement, when they have been allowed to fly in the open air.

DELOS WOOD.

North Madison, Ind.

[For the National Bee Journal.

### Movable Frames.

*Messrs. Editors:*—I see in the JOURNAL, page 300, that Mr. Aker pitches into movable frames rough shod. He states without fear of successful contradiction, "that in practice there is no such thing as movable frames." If Mr. Aker will call around here I will show him 600 movable frames, filled by the bees without any cutting or tying, and they can be put into any hive in the yard. I will go around with him, among other bee keepers, and show him plenty of frames filled by the bees, and will get frames filled with comb, that are movable in every sense of the word, if they are properly constructed. This is the difficulty. Not one-fourth the frames are made right, especially for the use of the extractor. The frames should be cut and nailed *true*, without staples or tins to hold them the proper distance apart.

R. R. MURPHY.

Fulton, Ill.

[For the National Bee Journal.

### Indiana State Apiarian Association.

The fall meeting of the Indiana State Apiarian Association is to be held at Indianapolis, Wednesday, October 3d, 1872.

At the last meeting the Association adopted the following:

*Resolved*, That inasmuch as the State of Indiana, and the city of Indianapolis, have been, by the preference of the bee keepers of North America, assembled in their convention in Cleveland, Ohio, in December last, considered the proper place for holding their next annual meeting, December 4th, 5th and 6th.

We would call on apiarians to come up to our fall session, to meet at the time and place of our State Agricultural Fair, prepared to contribute statistical and other matters to show that we appreciate their preference, and that we are determined to aid with our sister States in our onward progress in apiculture.

*Resolved*, That to profit by each others' experience, we may require communications of failures and their causes, as well as successes, and to that end we would recommend that bee keepers not only write for publications, but that they bring with them in condensed form, to our semi-annual associational meetings, the results arrived at, and that a statistical table of the products of our apiaries be furnished our Secretary for arrangement and publication at such meetings.

As Secretary of said Association, I am now ready to receive any and all communications that the bee men in the land have to send. So please send them on, and direct to this office.

A. J. POPE,  
Secretary.



[For the National Bee Journal.]

### Letter from Pennsylvania.

*Messrs. Editors:*—Having a little spare time I thought I would give the readers of the JOURNAL a short account of how bees have done in this part of Pennsylvania. The forepart of the season was very dry, and the spring was late, so the most of the bees consumed the most of their honey, and consequently had all of their combs empty to rear young bees in, and the consequence was, they swarmed well. After white clover bloomed, it was very wet, and has been up to this time, and so the most of the bees have but short supplies of honey, some scarcely any at all. The most of the bees are kept in the common box hive. There is very little interest taken in bee culture. There has never been any of the Italians introduced into this part of the State until this season. Hundreds of people say they never heard of the Italian bees before. A man living at Northumberland sent to Boston last spring and got a colony of the Italians, and I transferred them in May. They were in a very bad condition when I transferred them. Their combs were nearly all broken loose at the top, and lay one against the other. I saw them a few days ago, and they had, I should think, three or four times as much honey as any colony I have seen this summer. I think the difference is in the variety of bees, for there are black bees in the same apiary, in the same kind of a hive, that have no sealed honey that can be seen, and the Italians have both the outside combs full from top to bottom, and all sealed over. I have opened a number of queen cells that looked to be perfect, and there was nothing in them, neither eggs nor feed, and looked just like

a cell from which a queen had hatched. I opened another, a large one, in which there was a regular worker bee, perfect in every way. I expect that that bee would have been a fertile worker if the colony had been deprived of their queen. The colony had been divided, and I suppose the grub was too old to make a queen of. I have never heard of the like before. Who has? Let's hear whether this is a common thing with bees.

I like the JOURNAL better than ever, and mean to do all I can for it. The subscribers whose names I have sent in are well pleased with it. Success to the JOURNAL and its go ahead managers.

I remain, as heretofore, with the bee fever up to the highest point. I could write more, but expect it is enough, unless it were better.

A. J. HOOVER.

Kingston, Pa.

[For the National Bee Journal.]

### Apiculture in Greene Co., Ind.

*Messrs. Editors:*—I read your excellent JOURNAL with interest and profit, and bee keepers, in Indiana especially, owe it to themselves and the profession, to see that the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL is handsomely sustained, and aid the proprietors in making it the most practical bee journal in America.

Bees did not winter well in this county last winter. I am of the opinion that fifteen or twenty per cent. of all the colonies died, and a great many bees died in colonies in which some survived. The principle disease was dysentery, but a number of colonies starved to death, last season having been very unfavorable for gathering honey. This season has proved much better with all the honey producing

plants, except white clover, which is an entire failure. At least I have not seen a bee using it.

I commenced transferring bees from the common box hive about the 20th of May last, and during the ensuing six weeks I transferred twenty-eight colonies, taking from them, at the time, an average of twenty-two pounds of honey. Fifty-eight pounds is the largest amount taken from any one colony.

One of my earliest swarms filled the hive about half full, and every young bee in the cells died, and I had to cut out all the comb containing brood to save the colony. I have thought the loss was occasioned by some old comb that I had given them. But why should this effect the brood in the new comb? I have been frustrated in dividing bees by depending on queen cells that were nicely capped, that I afterward found were entirely empty. Are such cases of common occurrence?

I have found that a paste made of soda and coal oil is good for the sting of bees.

JOHN T. SMITH.

Worthington, Ind.

If you had looked carefully at your queen cells when you transferred, you would probably have found that the bees had taken the queen out. That has been our experience. We have heard of several such cases this year.—ED.

[For the National Bee Journal.

### Honey Comb.

*Messrs. Editors:*—One correspondent says: "Save all your old honey comb, if it is a dozen years old." I don't know what it is good for in box hives. After it has been in use a few years I always make the lower half into wax, it is so worn out and black. The upper part can be used longer

What better use can it be put to? I made forty-one pounds of wax this spring out of such old comb. If it is worth more for other purposes I would save it.

### EQUAL RIGHTS.

I think as friend Nesbit does, that short articles are best. One page is more than equal share. Let correspondents give facts, and let us hear from all parts of the country.

Mr. Mitchell advises every one who has a rod of ground to keep bees. I differ from him, widely. It never would do. Where, then, would be the market? If everybody raised wheat, or corn, or anything else, where would be the market? No, a certain number should grow wheat, and a certain number keep bees, and thus every branch be represented. Every one is not qualified to keep bees profitably.

A. WILSON.

Marcellus, N. Y.

The comb can be warmed up and mixed with rye, oat or wheat flour and some honey diluted, and given to the bees.—ED.

[For the National Bee Journal.

### A Question.

*Messrs. Editors:*—Are queen breeders like nurserymen; generally dishonest? For three summers I have been trying to buy a choice Italian queen—one whose progeny was well marked, large and gentle—one that was prolific and would duplicate herself in queen breeding. Such a queen I have been unable to find. Something was lacking. Every breeder to whom I wrote could furnish just such a queen, but when



she was purchased and tested she was invariably found wanting. Now, what is the matter? Either one of two things: The seller never *tests* before sending, or he *lies* to get the money; whichever you choose. I have bought from prominent breeders, paid from five to twelve dollars per queen, and now am almost inclined to answer the question above in the affirmative. If the shoe fits any reader of this article let him wear it. I mention no names.

Last summer I traveled over one thousand miles in the interest of a patent hive. I found numerous so-called Italian queens. The worst sold man I found, was Dr. A. D. Sellers, of Jefferson City, Mo. He had purchased from a prominent breeder, queens to the tune of seventy or eighty dollars. They kept his money a year before sending any queens and then to compensate him for the delay, made him a present of an imported queen. Out of the whole number received, not one was pure. They were as poor a lot of hybrids as I ever saw.

Now if any man who reads this can furnish me a queen that will fill the bill—and allow me to test her before paying for her—let him send me his price, and when he can send her. Being something of an apiarian, I desire “to keep up” in any business I engage in.

My bees are doing finely—honey-dew in abundance; have nearly doubled my stocks; best honey season here for years.

W. J. BROKAW.

Rolla, Mo.

Our experience differs from W. J. Brokaw. We have received queens from several queen raisers, and all without exceptions, have been good.—ED.

[For the National Bee Journal.]

### Answer to Mr. Kellog.

Messrs. Editors:—In the July number of the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL, Mr. Kellog puts to me this question: “Do you let your hives stand where they are all summer, after you have divided them, or do you move one of them to a new place?”

When a new stock is made from several old ones, the new one, being made up of young bees, may be set anywhere. But when the division is made by the first process I described in the June number of the JOURNAL, forming two stocks out of one, both of them containing old as well as young bees, should be set and left near the spot occupied by the original hive. I generally move each a few inches at a time, until I get them four or five feet apart. Bees that have once come out of their hive, mark the place, and will ever afterwards return to that place, unless carried several miles away. But by moving the hive only a few inches daily, they may be *tolled* away to another spot. This will be attended with no little trouble.

M. C. HESTER.

Charlestown, Ind.

If you only want an increase of one natural swarm, introduce a fertile queen into the hive any time within a week after the first swarm leaves.

[For the National Bee Journal.]

**Cause of Dysentery.**

*Messrs. Editors:*—Mr. Bohrer, in the *North Western Farmer*, says he is not satisfied yet as to the cause of dysentery last winter. Others in the last JOURNAL speak in the same way. I have looked for some of the wise ones to explain this matter, but as yet have looked in vain. I am only a beginner, but perhaps my experience may help the old ones to solve the question.

In the spring of 71, I had four stands of bees. Honey was abundant early in the season, and I increased to ten, all in two story hives. The fall was so dry that there was no honey to gather, so that about October 1st, I fed fifty pounds of sugar syrup. Five of them stood in the west side of my barn-yard, and five in the east side. Those in the west flew west, and those in the east flew east. White river is about one mile and a quarter east of here.

I put them into winter quarters, taking off the honey boards and filling the upper story with hay, and boring an inch hole in each end of the hive at the top, and partly closing the fly hole. Now for the result. All that flew west had the dysentery as soon as cold weather come on in the fall, and in the spring were all dead. They all left plenty of honey to winter on. The other five have been healthy all the time. Among these was the *best* and the *poorest* stock I had. The combs in all the hives have been dry and in good order all the time.

Now, if there is anything in my experience that will throw any light on the subject, please take advantage of it.

J. J. WHITSON.

Marion County, Ind.

[For the National Bee Journal.]

**No Use for an Extractor.**

*Messrs. Editors:*—I thought of getting a mel extractor this fall, but now I don't know what use I would have for it, as my bees have learned to extract their own honey, at least they have in the last two months extracted about all they have made, and are now on the point of starvation. One swarm came out of the hive this morning and settled on a tree, and on examination I found they were out of grub in the hive; so I went to another hive that had some honey, took out a card of honey comb, put it into the deserted hive, went and got the bees down out of the tree and put them back into the hive, and they went right to work like good fellows.

That is the second swarm I have had to do so this summer, and two others went off on the sly, and I have never heard from them since.

It is so very dry here that bees are doing nothing but eating up what little they have. I have a good many of mine to feed or loose them, and the moth are raging.

My Italian I received of you is doing well. I introduced her to a small stock of blacks, on the 15th of July, and now there are about as many Italians as blacks in the hive, but they don't go out yet.

I am trying to get up a club here for the JOURNAL. I send one subscriber with this, and hope to send more soon.

JACOB COPELAND.

Poseyville, Posey Co., Ind., Aug. 22

THE propensity of bees to swarm is much greater where bees are few and pasture abundant.



## THE APIARY.

### POISON OF THE BEE.

The lovers of honey have for a long time been aware that there is such a thing as poisoned honey, and that many persons can not partake of it on account of its unpleasant effects.

The greater part of this mischief has been traced to the bee itself, which possesses a poison-sack connected with its sting, and this little barb is a hollow tube through which the poison is ejected, and when the bees are alarmed, they often eject this poison over the comb, and, if this is partaken of at the time, many persons, though not all, are more or less affected by it.

Then, again, we have poison that is connected with the honey in the flower, that the bees gather and store up with the honey. As bees leave the cells of newly-gathered honey open for some time, in order to evaporate the water, this poison, which is more volatile than honey, is also evaporated to a large extent, though not fully in all cases; but if we add a gentle heat—say sufficient to melt the comb—we may get rid of nearly or quite all of the poison. Honey thus prepared may be eaten with impunity by almost every person, and it is said by all; however, this may be a too positive statement.

Thus far, we have little knowledge of the plants that produce this poison honey, but its location is better understood. We hear little or nothing of it north of latitude 40 degrees, and in this State it appears to be located south of the Big Muddy river.

### POISONING THE BEE.

I do not remember of reading about any plants that prove poisonous to the bee itself, though such is the fact, which I have seen lately demonstrated. There is a family of plants that are poisonous, belonging to the order *Asclepiadaceæ*, commonly known as milk weeds.

On the prairie we have nearly a dozen species, three of which are very common. Prominent among these is the *Asclepius cornuti*. "Large-leaved milk weed" is its common name, and it is also known as the "silk weed"—a name given it because of the beautiful silken hairs attached to its seeds. By means of these hairs, the seeds are scattered long distances, and our Western winds are very favorable to their being extensively sown, while it flourishes nicely in our fertile soil.

This plant, or herb, grows to the height of three and four feet, and is well known at the East, especially in New York, where it is considered as troublesome and persistent weed,

it being more difficult to exterminate from their stony land than from our prairie ground, though it certainly is not an easy matter here. But its character is nowhere such as to favor its toleration. The flowers of this particular species are of a purple color, slightly tinged with green, and are somewhat fragrant, being as beautiful as some of our cultivated flowers. These form clusters of from thirty-five to fifty flowers each, or, in botanical language, they are said to grow in umbels, and each plant bears from two to four of these umbels.

The large leaved milk weed contains less sap than that kind known as the narrow-leaved milk weed, in which the milky juice is very abundant both in the stem and flower, it being so copious in the blossom as to render it difficult to analysis. However, it is sufficiently abundant in the large-leaved plant to attract the honey gatherers.

In its properties it resembles the plants belonging to the order *Apocynaceae*, which are chiefly tropical, though the milk weed is properly American. The plants of the *Apocynaceae* family are highly poisonous, but are emetic, and sometimes administered in small quantities as medicine, though with doubtful success. One tree belonging to the order, called *Cerbera Tanghin*,

which grows in Madagascar, is so powerfully poisonous that one of its seeds is sufficient to destroy twenty persons. But the milk weed does not possess poison of so strong or deadly nature.

A young student of botany first called my attention to the poisonous effects of this plant upon the honey bee, whose delicate organization renders them very susceptible to impurities of any kind. And at the first sip of this liquid, the subtle poison begins its work, and the insect, like an animal flying before a locomotive, knows not how to save itself, but continues imbibing the honey, while it grows weaker in proportion as it increases the quantity in its honey-sac. We have found bees in this condition, and have also found them dead in the blossoms.

Undoubtedly we have discovered a plant secreting honey which is poisonous to the bee itself. Whether the honey is poisonous to individuals is yet to be investigated. ELLA.

Rural Home, Ills.

WE have on hand one hundred copies of the Report of the North American Bee Keepers' Society. We hope our readers will send at once and get one or more copies, and also join the Society. Membership, \$1, and a copy of the Report free. Single copy by mail, 50 cents; three copies, \$1; \$3 per dozen.



**Letter from Clay Banks.**

*Messrs. Editors:*—Having borrowed some of the JOURNALS to read, I was so much benefited by them in my bee dicker that I thought I would subscribe for the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL and *Bee Keepers' Journal and National Agriculturist*. I see you send them both for \$2.50 a year. Please send them along, commencing with July. I can not get along without the JOURNAL another month—that is a fact. The JOURNAL pays, as the saying is. I saw an account of the honey extractor, and a description of the same. I went to a tin shop and got the tin work made. The next day I set the thing a running, and jerked out honey enough to pay for all the bee journals in the State, and the hives are all full again.

Please send a specimen number of the *Bee Keepers' Magazine*. I think I can get up a club of five or more in this neighborhood. Send two or three back numbers of the JOURNAL that I may show them to my neighbors, for I shall want to keep my own at home for at least a month—my wife reads the JOURNAL—and I will try and get some new subscribers for it. A. A. LILLE.

*Flower Creek, Oceana Co., Mich.*

REPORT of the North American Bee Keeper's Association for sale at this office.

**Bees and Honey.**

Few people seem to fully appreciate the high value of bee keeping. From their labor is derived an excellent and delicious treasure which can be procured by no other means. Honey is secured from sources which do not decrease or absorb any other treasure that we enjoy; hence the excellent treasure which that little faithful pattern of industry gives is nearly all clear gain, and it costs nothing else for our uses, and comes to us in no other manner. The nectar of the forest and flower is only thus saved to us. Therefore bee keeping and honey raising should be liberally encouraged and highly prized. In fact, it is worthy of governmental recognition and encouragement equally with fruit and flower growing. The busy bee is ready to work and to die for the civilized, always follows his advance on the frontier, is as easily domesticated as fowls, and as easily managed and handled by the intelligent and gentle hand; and there is no more need of killing the little toiler, to enjoy the rich fruit of his labor, than there is to kill hens for their eggs, or a sheep for its fleece, and we believe it would be as just and desirable to have a division for the apiary in the Agricultural Department as of botany or entomology, and even more so.—*New Orleans Home Journal.*

To each new subscriber who will send us two dollars for one year's subscription for the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL, we will send free one copy of the transactions of the North American Bee Keepers's Society, or one of King's Text Books. Or any one who will send six subscribers and twelve dollars, we will send one fine gold pen and silver extension holder.

## Editorial.



INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1872.

### Misunderstandings.

A large proportion of the quarrels and ill-feelings in life arise from misunderstanding the words, actions or motives of those complained of. This seems to be especially true among bee keepers. We desire to allay any unkind feelings that have arisen, bring about a fair understanding, and throw the mantle of charity over those who have done the best they could under the circumstances, but who have failed to do what many thought to be right.

When we received the invitation to assist in the publication of the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL, we accepted it because we liked the idea of a partnership with the "good old quaker," though we expect to suffer some from those who had ordered queens from former publishers, on terms which Mr. Schofield never accepted. We are at

present practically connected with this JOURNAL only as its conducting editor, and hence no one should write to us about queens. Friend Nesbit will see by this, that the "shoe," in his article last month, does not fit. It is true, our name is associated with others as one of the proprietors, and correctly, too, but at present it only shows our responsibility in guaranteeing *future* satisfaction to all who subscribe or solicit subscriptions for the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL.

To those who have complained about the Report of the North American Bee Keepers' Society, we would state, as we have said before, that we disclaim all responsibility in the matter. But we do not feel like finding fault with others. All have, no doubt, done what they thought to be for the best, under the circumstances.

In conclusion, let us hope that each one will endeavor to throw oil upon the troubled waters, keeping constantly in mind that "the good of each is the good of all."

THE contents of the article referred to by N. C. Mitchell, never got into the hands of A. F. Moon, but he may have seen extracts from it. There is matter in the said article which has reference to us and our subscribers and contributors, which is necessary for A. F. Moon to publish to make us satisfied.



### Bee Keepers' Association.

The season has arrived for the annual gathering of State and sectional societies, and we would impress upon the minds of our readers the importance of attending them. In no other way can you advance the cause as much as by interchanging the results of your investigations and experience. It makes a *brotherhood* of bee keepers, and all will return home from these meetings imbued with new life and greater zeal.

We are glad to see that State societies have generally adopted the plan of holding their sessions at the same time and place that the State Fairs are held, but we caution them against allowing the *greater* to swallow the *less*. There is a tendency to consider the meeting of bee keepers as of secondary importance, and the consequence is sometimes fatal to the interests of the society. The best way to make these annual gatherings successful is to enforce their claims on the State Boards of Agriculture, and have a time set apart for the discussion of bee culture. The North Eastern Society did this successfully last year, and the meeting was probably the most interesting ever held.

In conclusion, let every association that meets this fall, remember that the great North American Society meets at In-

dianapolis December 4th, 5th and 6th, and that they should make ample provisions for attending it.

Owing to the crowded state of our columns last issue, the following article was omitted.—Ed.

We inform friend Nesbit that every cent of the net income—if there be any—from the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL is to be devoted to paying the debts left by former publishers. The present managers—like their busy little friends—have resolved to “work for nothing and board themselves” in their endeavors to make the income of the JOURNAL pay the debts. If they succeed, the JOURNAL will be a success. If they fail to make it pay with all their economy, experience and facilities, what must be the history of its new rival and would-be successor? Those who solicit subscribers for *that* have no assurance that their subscribers will get their money's worth, while the failure of the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL would only transfer its subscribers to a larger magazine.

WE have received a complimentary invitation to attend the National Industrial Exposition, to be held at Louisville, Ky., from September 3d to October 8th, 1872, for which accept our thanks.

### Interesting News.

The Little King of bees has found his Queen. Col. Joseph Leffel, of Springfield, O., thirty-eight years of age, forty-six inches high, of symmetrical proportions, weighing only fifty-five pounds, and an intelligent business man, was married to Miss Evaline Beasley, August 7th. Prof. Ed. Harrison and a few relatives, only, were present. Mrs. Leffel is a trifle taller than the Colonel. We wish the happy couple a peaceful life in this world, and a preparation for "the world to come."

### Burlington & Missouri River R. R.

The Nebraska State Fair will be held this year at Lincoln, (the Capital of the State, situated on this Road,) from September 3d to September 7th. Every arrangement has been effected, for making it a great success, and procuring a thorough exhibition of the products and resources of the State.

No better opportunity will ever be found for obtaining a correct idea of the country and its products, and for examining the lands of the B. & M. R. R., U. P. R. R., and the Government lands still open to homesteads and pre-emptions.

Tickets will be sold by the Burlington Route and connections, from Indianapolis, Chicago, Peoria and Burlington, to Lincoln and return, on Septem-

ber 3d and 4th, at half rates, good to go and come for two weeks.

People wishing further particulars can address General Passenger Agent B. & M. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

### How to Go West.

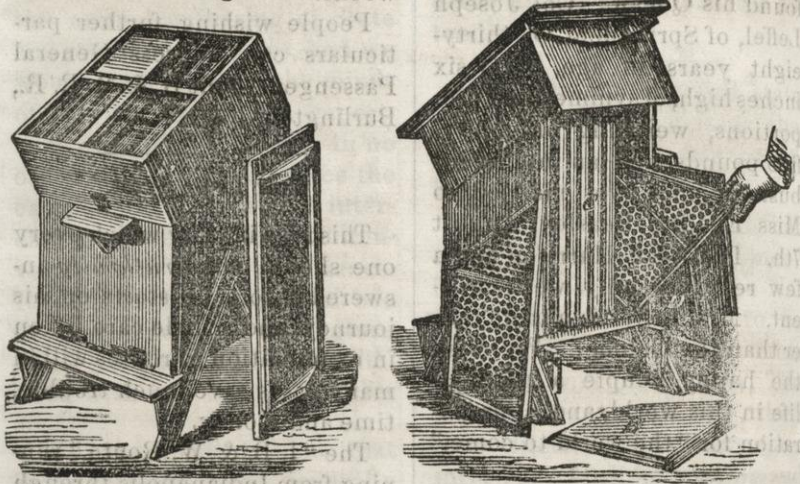
This is an inquiry which every one should have *truthfully* answered before he starts on his journey, and a little care taken in examination of routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "I. B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis through Bloomington to Burlington, has achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading Passenger Route to the West. At Burlington it connects with the great Burlington Route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories; and passengers starting from Indianapolis, on their way Westward, can not do better than to take the I. B. & W. and Burlington Route.

This line has published a pamphlet called "How to go West," which contains much valuable information; a large, correct map of the Great West, which can be obtained free of charge by addressing the General Passenger Agent B. & M. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.



# THE QUEEN BEE HIVE



This Hive has proved by its merits to be the most practical in use, having the advantage of all others, viz: ease of access to the brood frames without having to REMOVE the cover, honey boxes, surplus frames, or honey board. The brood frames being taken out from the back of the hive, without the least injury to the combs or disturbing the working of the bees. Can be made to suit any sized colony by using a dividing board. It has no equal for causing the bees to build straight combs, the tops of the frames being on an angle; have never known an instance of the bees building combs across the hives, as is often the case with other hives where the tops of frames are horizontal. By the late improvements in this hive, it can now be constructed as cheap as the cheapest movable comb bee hive; can be used with or without a fast bottom; can be placed on a bench without legs, and is perfectly ventilated; contains nine brood frames, eighteen surplus honey frames 6x9 and 6 deep—or six honey boxes, 6x6x6 can be used.

Individual right, and sample hive, \$8.00

Materials for hives, cut to fit, ready to nail together, with all trimmings except nails, paint and glass, in packages of 5 to 10, 2.25

County and township rights sold reasonable.

For circulars and further information, address NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL, Indianapolis, or ATKINSON & BARBER, s. w. corner Fourth and Myrtle streets, St. Louis, Mo.

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Published by the Alliance Publishing Co., S. L. Marrow, Publishing Agent, Indianapolis, Ind. Circulation, 30,000.

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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 Asmus,     | "      | 50    | Hamilton Bailey, | "      | 100  |
| Able Catterson, | "      | 200   | G. W. Row,         | "      | 100   | R. Duncan,       | "      | 125  |
| Wm. Spots,      | "      | 200   | G. W. Riddle,      | "      | 300   | E. A. Pierce,    | "      | 100  |
| P. Emil Doman,  | "      | 100   | Sheals Bro's,      | Cow,   | 30    | Daniel Gorman,   | "      | 75   |
| F. Bawbury,     | "      | 100   |                    |        |       | Samuel Beck,     | "      | 75   |

Total loss, Two Thousand Three Hundred and Fifteen Dollars.

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

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

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

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

WM. BLUE, Vice-President.

ARTHUR ROBINSON, Secretary.

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

Agents Wanted in Every Part of the State.

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# THE Bee Keepers' Magazine!

—AN—  
ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY,

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO BEE CULTURE.

ISSUED AT

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

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

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

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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.

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**HONEY EXTRACTOR.**

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

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

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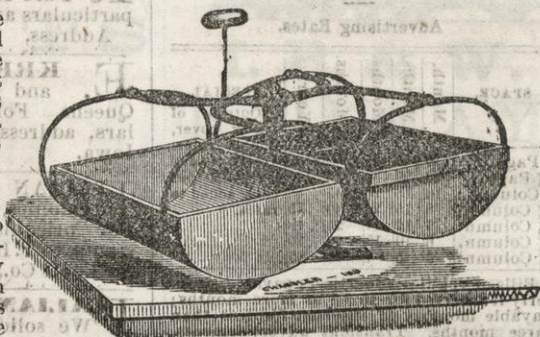
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Our arrangement is made for the purpose of procuring the best imported stock for our apiaries; but any one wishing to send through us, can be assured of receiving such queens as they choose to order.

We GUARANTEE the safe arrival of each queen.

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

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Or, Mrs. TUPPER & SAVERY.

## Bee Keepers, Attention!

I have a number of Choice Colonies of

## Italian Bees

In the Queen Bee Hive, with honey enough to winter them through, which I will deliver on the cars for

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With the right to make and use the above popular hive.

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Cards inserted in this Directory, and copy of the paper sent one year, for \$10 per annum, cards to be four lines or less. For each additional line \$2 per annum will be charged. A line will average six words.

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Send for Circular. Linden, N. J.

**GRAY & WINDER.**—Wax Extractors for sale. Send for circulars, and price-list, and for particulars, address No. 132 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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

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Pure Italian Queens, Colonies, Movable Comb Hives, Individual, Township and County Rights, and Books on the Bee, supplied to order. For particulars, address,

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The **SHORTEST, QUICKEST** and only Route Running Through Coaches to

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With but one change to  
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And all points in Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska.

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**NO. 1.** Leave Indianapolis daily except Sunday, and take a through coach to Omaha Without Change or Additional Charge, and a Pullman Palace Drawing-room and Sleeping Car to Peoria. This train connects at Peoria with the new Air Line Railroad for Rock Island and Davenport, and with the C., B. & Q., for Quincy, Burlington, Keokuk, Omaha, San Francisco and all Western and North-western points.

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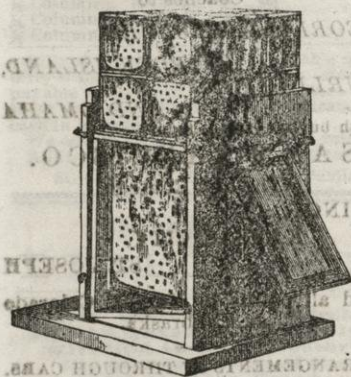
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# THE AMERICAN BEE HIVE,

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.

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| Townships Right—over 200 voters (with 2 dozen blank deeds).....   | 85 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 frams 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.

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|---|---------|
| 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                   | 3 35    |
| 20 to 50.....   | 3 25    |
| 2 to 10 large hives, No. 2, with case and frames above..... | 3 75    |
| 10 to 20 large hives No. 2, with case and frames above..... | 3 60    |
| 20 to 50 large hives No. 2, with case and frames above..... | 3 50    |

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| 5 to 10 large hives No. 2, with side case and 16 boxes.....  | \$4 00 |
| 10 to 40 large hives No. 1, with side case and 16 boxes..... | 3 00   |
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#### 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 |
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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.

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