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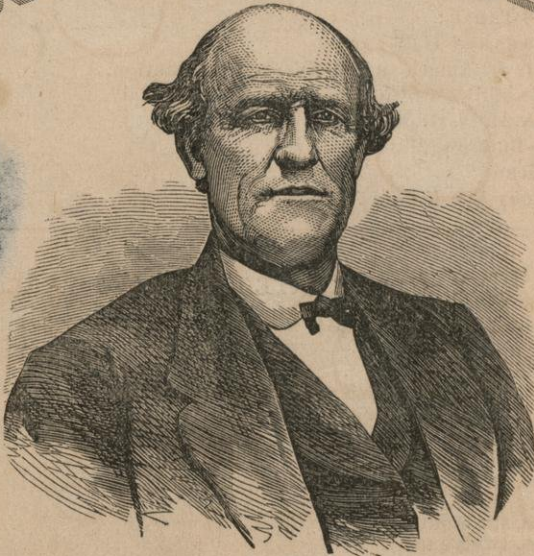
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G. M. Doolittle

THE

ILLUSTRATED

BEE JOURNAL.



Vol. I.

NOVEMBER 15th, 1870.

No. XIV.

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THE ILLUSTRATED BEE JOURNAL.

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T H E

Illustrated Bee Journal:

DEVOTED TO THE CULTURE OF THE HONEY-BEE.

VOL. I.

NOVEMBER 15, 1870.

No. XIV.

[Copyright Secured.]

From the Prairie Farmer.

NORTH-WESTERN BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The fourth annual meeting of this association was held on Wednesday evening, September 28, at the Court House, at Decatur, Illinois. The attendance, considering the state of the weather and other local causes, was very good. It was arranged to have only one session this year; but this, as events proved, was an oversight, for a series of meetings might have been held with profit. Hereafter matters will be so arranged, we trust, that several meetings may be held, and that a greater number of topics may be brought before the society for discussion. When there is but one session, and that a brief one, the time is mainly taken up by reading the minutes of the previous meeting, recording the names and address of new members, electing officers, appointing committees, and the transacting of other legitimate business.

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President, M. L. Dunlap, called the meeting to order at 7 o'clock and briefly reviewed the bee interests of the past season. In some respects he regarded the

season as a peculiar one. In some sections of our country there has been a remarkable yield of surplus honey secured, while in other sections bees have barely stored enough for their winter use. His own locality has been visited by a severe drought, on which account his honey crop has been nearly destroyed. More attention should be given to the cultivation of honey-producing plants, and especially those that can be relied upon in seasons of drought. Before we adjourned he hoped the subject of bee pasturage would be taken up and discussed.

From what I see, hear and read, it is evident that we are making rapid strides in this branch of rural economy. Men of intelligence and moral worth are at the helm. Quacks and charlatans, with long-toed boots, and clownish attire, with mouth and hair full of bees, vending that miserable stuff called "bee charm," no longer disgrace themselves and our fairs, and misrepresent our calling. On the contrary the apicultural exhibitions at our fairs are now conducted by intelligent, practical bee-keepers, and in a quiet, orderly manner. This certainly denotes progress and will command respect.

READING THE MINUTES.

The Secretary, M. M. Baldrige, read a synopsis of the last meeting's proceedings. The Treasurer's report was also read, in which it was shown that the society was out of debt, with a small balance in the treasury. The reports being accepted, eleven new members joined the society. There are now 57 members belonging to the association, who have paid their fee of admission. The report of the secretary shows that there were twenty members at the annual meeting in 1869, who represented 1,061 hives of bees, and 24,709 lbs. of surplus honey.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year.

- President, L. C. Francis, Springfield, Illinois.
- Vice President for Illinois, J. B. R. Sherrick, Decatur.
- Vice President for Wisconsin, R. C. Otis, Kenosha.

Vice President for Iowa, W. T. Kirk, Muscatine.
Vice President for Missouri, L. C. Waite, St. Louis.
Secretary, M. M. Baldrige, St. Charles, Illinois.
Treasurer, James M. Marvin, St. Charles, Illinois.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Vice President Sherrick made a motion that the next annual meeting be held in Wisconsin, which was sustained. The secretary, therefore, gives notice that this meeting will be held, as fixed by the constitution, on or near the fair grounds at the time of the State fair, and that every member of the Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Society is particularly requested to be present.

COMMITTEES.

J. L. Peabody, G. Ayers, and J. B. R. Sherrick were made a committee to examine the bee hives on exhibition at the fair grounds, and to report on their respective merits.

A committee was also appointed not only to *examine*, but to *test*, the merits of the Honey Machines on exhibition, and to report upon the same. This committee was composed of President Francis, Miles H. Wilmot and William G. Reynolds.

It was made a condition that these examinations and reports should simply be an expression of the committees, *and not of the Convention*, and that the reports should be written out and placed in charge of the Secretary before the close of the fair, so as to be published with the proceedings of the society.

And right here the Secretary desires to say, this being as good a place as any to dispose of this matter, that the report on hives was not received during the fair, nor has it been since, and that the publication of the proceedings has been somewhat delayed in hopes of receiving the same by mail so that there could be no just cause for complaint. The report on the machines was attended to promptly and reads as follows:

We find two machines on exhibition, one by Wm. G.

King, and the other by J. L. Peabody. After testing the machines with the best facilities in our possession, we find them both to be good extractors; but for simplicity of construction, convenience of operating, compactness and durability, we should give the Peabody machine the preference.

L. C. FRANCIS,
MILES H. WILMOT,
WM. G. REYNOLDS,
Committee.

We will now return to the proceedings of the society.

NATIONAL BEE-KEEPERS' CONVENTION.

The subject of holding a National Convention came up for consideration, and a vote taken upon it which resulted unanimously in favor of a two days' meeting, at Indianapolis, on the 21st and 22d of December next. The society expressed regret that any unkind feelings should exist on this subject between the Michigan and North-eastern Association. As the Michigan Society has issued the call, and as the time and place has been extensively advertised, it does seem that it would be best to meet at Indianapolis this year, and then the Convention may decide by ballot, on the time and place for holding the next annual meeting.

Evidently it was the design that the following telegram should reach the officers of the North-western Society before the hour of the annual meeting. Such, however, was not the case. By the inexcusable negligence of the telegraph agent at Decatur, it was not received by the society till Friday, Sept. 30, which was too late to take any action upon it further than to reply.

UTICA, N. Y. Sept. 28, 1870.

To the North-western Bee-Keepers' Association.—The North-eastern Bee-Keepers' Association held a meeting to-day. On motion of R. Bickford, seconded by L. Root, it was voted that this society desires the National Convention to be held in Cincinnati. This point is centrally located, is free from local influences, and is near the

home of the Rev. Mr. Langstroth, whom we want present. Please telegraph the desire of your Convention.

M. QUINBY, *President*.

The following reply was sent by telegraph, as soon as the above was received, but to St. Johnsville, N. Y., that being the home of President Quinby.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR GROUNDS, Sept. 30, 1870.

Your telegram was not received till to-day. The Northwestern Association has decided to recognize the call by the Michigan Society for a National Convention at Indianapolis.

L. C. FRANCIS, *President*.

M. M. BALDRIDGE, *Secretary*.

DISCUSSION ON BEE PASTURAGE.

Miles H. Wilmot, Illiopolis—The best tree for honey purposes, in my section, is the bass wood. This tree is in bloom about two weeks, and yields honey at a time when other blossoms are gone. More attention should be given to this tree for shade and ornamental purposes. It is hardy, a rapid grower, and can be made profitable as a honey tree.

Borage has been highly recommended as a honey plant, but it is a question whether it will pay to raise any crop especially for bees. One of my neighbors has an acre of this plant; the bees work on it from morning till night—it remains in bloom a long time—and they seem to secure considerable honey. But an acre of any plant is of little value when within the range of the flight of several large apiaries. That is to say, the increase of honey distributed among so many colonies, would scarcely be noticed.

Heartsease gave me considerable honey last year, but not so much as this year. In general, it is one of my best plants for honey.

M. L. Dunlap, Champaign—Until this year I supposed we could supply our bees with abundant pasture. There are several desirable honey plants, but we need pasture that is of value for other than honey purposes.

No matter what the season may be it will pay to raise crops for *soiling*. For this purpose fall rye is excellent, and can be cut early in the spring. The land can then be plowed and sowed to buckwheat. In the most of seasons this crop of buckwheat will produce considerable honey. When the plant is in full bloom it may be plowed under for a fertilizer, and the land re-sowed for a grain crop. There is always a good demand for buckwheat flour, and the crop is generally a paying one for grain purposes alone. This year I sowed three acres of buckwheat as just stated. My apiary of 75 colonies have gathered enough honey from this plant to winter them.

This year my bees have worked considerably on apple juice. I have never known them to do so before, and therefore, attribute this innovation to the scarcity of honey. As soon as my second crop of buckwheat came into bloom my bees quit cider-making. I have been asked the question whether the bees stored cider or honey from the apple juice. This question I will answer by saying that I do not believe the honey bee is, at present, sufficiently skilled in chemistry to change apple juice, or molasses even, into honey.

Last spring I sowed seven acres to Alsike clover. The ground was nicely prepared, but the extreme drought and lateness of the season destroyed it. I think this clover should be sowed alone and as early in the spring as possible.

A Stranger—My experience with buckwheat is not a favorable one. A year ago I sowed a few acres to this crop, but I was unable to find my bees at work upon it. Has any one else a similiar experience?

Secretary—In the vicinity of St. Charles, buckwheat seldom yields much honey. There are in the village about 250 hives of bees. They do not average, one year with another, more than three to five pounds of honey from the buckwheat. The land is quite high and rolling. 12 miles west of the village the Messrs. Marvin have an apiary of 50 colonies. In this location we have never known the buckwheat to fail in the secretion of honey. From forty to fifty pounds of buckwheat honey is the

yearly average for each colony in this apiary. The land is level and quite low.

On some soils white clover secretes but little honey, and the same may be true in regard to buckwheat. Careful observations in different parts of the country may soon settle this point.

John Husted, Beardstown—Buckwheat is a good honey plant with me. This season I have taken from two hives, 128 lbs. buckwheat honey as surplus.

A. T. Bishop, Leroy—Up to the 5th of September, my bees did not gather much buckwheat honey. But at this date the blossoms began to secrete honey; since which time they have done well. This indicates that the secretion of honey in buckwheat, as well as in other blossoms, is more or less subject to atmospheric influence.

A Stranger—One acre of Spanish needles will give more honey than five of buckwheat. The honey has a fine flavor and a rich color, and commands a good price in the market. Not so with buckwheat; the color is too dark, and the flavor is not generally well liked.

Mr. Wilmot—I have noticed that bees do not work much on buckwheat sowed in the early part of the season.

President Francis—As a honey plant there are two objections to buckwheat. 1st. It is unreliable—hot weather and early frost ruin it completely. 2d. It depreciates the value of white clover honey when mixed with it. Every year I have more or less boxes of white clover honey nearly full, finished up with buckwheat. The appearance of the white clover honey is spoiled, so much so that it sells for no more than buckwheat honey. Dark honey will not sell in market within 5 to 10 cents per pound as much as light colored honey. Instead of raising buckwheat for honey, it is the better way to keep none but Italian bees. These bees will gather honey from plants not visited by the common variety, and will work with greater industry. For these reasons they will gather more honey without than the natives will with the buckwheat.

Alsike clover is an excellent honey plant, but it yields honey only when we have plenty of white clover and other blossoms. On this account it is not so valuable as it would be if it were later in the season. Perhaps feeding it a while in the spring would delay its blossoming and obviate this objection.

Secretary—Our main dependence for honey last year was the Alsike. This year the drought has been so severe that it made but a small growth, and has consequently yielded but little honey. The prospect, however, is good for a crop of Alsike next year. It seems to stand the drought well, notwithstanding the growth is small. Comparatively it has suffered but little more from the drought than Timothy, which with us this year is not more than one-fourth of an average crop. All of my Alsike was sowed with winter and spring grains. It does well when put in with barley just before the last harrowing. Sometimes this clover will grow to the height of 15 to 20 inches the first season, and can be cut for a hay or seed crop. Such was the case last year in some parts of Michigan. It is now no longer a question with those who have fairly tried the Alsike that it is a valuable plant for honey in seasons and on soils suited to its growth.

A Stranger—would it not be well to plant groves of the locust for honey? This tree blossoms very full and yields a large amount of most excellent honey. It is also valuable, when large enough, for posts and ties, and seems at present to be free from the attacks of the borer.

Mr Wilmot—I have observed bees working considerably on the male plant of the hemp, and have thought that it might be a profitable crop to raise for honey and other purposes. Has any one any experience with this plant?

Wm. G. King, Champaign—My former home was Kentucky. Large fields of hemp were grown in my neighborhood. My observation is that bees do not gather honey from this plant, but pollen only. This being the case it will not pay to raise this crop for the use of bees, as they can always get as much pollen as they need.

Mr. Dunlap—It is well known to the botanists that staminate plants do not yield honey.

FERTILE WORKERS.

Mr. King—As fertile workers are a source of much trouble to bee-keepers, I wish to say a few words in regard to them before we adjourn. These may be found and destroyed very readily by making several temporary divisions of the colony. By watching these divisions closely for a short time, those having no fertile workers will show it *by their actions*, the same as though made queenless. The division that remains quiet should now be examined, and, as it contains but a mere handful of bees, you will soon find the mischief-maker. When destroyed, unite the bees and give them a fertile queen, and she will be kindly treated. If any one has a better way of disposing of these would-be-queens, I would like to know what it is.

Secretary—There are two objections to the plan as given by Mr. King; one is the waste of unnecessary time in making the divisions and searching for the fertile worker. The other is the liability of still leaving one or more fertile workers among the bees. In practice we find it much the better way to let the bees themselves destroy the fertile workers, which they will do as soon as they have a supply of young bees. To supply these, simply take one or more combs of maturing worker-brood from the other colonies in the apiary. By this means the queenless colony is kept in full strength, and the young bees will not only destroy all the fertile workers, but will now proceed to raise a queen from the proper material, or accept of a queen or a queen cell.

Prevention, however, is much better than a cure. Do not allow any colony to remain queenless so long that they are compelled to resort to such abnormal measures for their preservation and perpetuation.

The object for which the society met having now been accomplished, a motion to adjourn was in order.

M. M. BALDRIDGE, *Secretary.*

[For The Illustrated Bee Journal.]

NATIONAL BEE CONVENTION.

Mr. Editor:—It appears that quite a hardness of feeling has sprung up in New York, or about the headquarters of H. A. King, in consequence of the meeting of the National Convention of Bee-Keepers having been fixed at Indianapolis. I have been informed by parties who were at the North E. Convention of Bee-Keepers, that Mr. King (who publishes a paper slightly devoted to bee-keeping interests, but more especially for the advancement of his own personal interests than those of the bee-keeping public) is highly insulted, simply because the Convention is to meet at Indianapolis. He has stated that unfair means had been used to get it there, and that he would go anywhere almost, except to Indianapolis, to meet the bee-keepers in Convention. Now, I feel no interest in the Convention outside of the common interest, and I am not able to ascertain in what way unfair play has been used to get the Convention at Indianapolis; but from all I have been able to gather in the shape of facts concerning the matter, I am disposed to think that Mr. King had some selfish motive in view, or he would not have began to play "big baby" as soon as it was announced that the Convention would meet at Indianapolis. I think (and I am not alone) that he wished the Convention to meet at New York City, close to his headquarters, where he expected to do a big business for the time being, in the way of selling American Hives, etc. Now, in order that we may soothe Mr. King's very sensitive feelings, I think it would be best to procure a cradle, and send a special committee after him, and instruct them to play "baby" with him and pity his disappointed case as much as possible, but coax him to Indianapolis, and there rock him in the cradle; promise him that hereafter nothing shall be done to displease him; that in the future all the meetings of the National Convention shall be held at New York, and everybody

take his paper, and not take any other Bee-Journal; nor use any other hive than the one he has the honor of being the mother of. Now this is, I am free to admit, a strange way to treat a case of this kind; yet, in the face of everything this man King has written, so far as I have read his writings, either in his book, his paper or his advertisements, they expose just such traits of character as I have above hinted at. He recommends no one's views or hives but his own; and I am candid, when I say that the bee-keeping public would have been better off if he had never written his book or invented his hive—a few have succeeded with his hive whilst many more have failed. Many of those who have given his hive a fair trial by the side of the Langstroth Hive, regard his as a step backwards, simply because his hive is more difficult to manage, less durable, and more expensive to construct. His comb frames can not be reversed, because the comb-guide is not in the center, and more bees will be killed in opening and closing it than in most other hives.

Now, fellow bee-keepers, I never made an attack upon any hive, or its inventor, before in my life, and hope I may never feel that I have occasion to do so again—should not have done so now had it not been that this man is eternally blowing his “horn,” and at the same time making himself appear so jealous of the prosperity of others who merit much more praise than himself—that I think a general rebuke from bee-keepers necessary in his case.

Why, this man King would take from Mr. Langstroth—that Huber of America—the credit of introducing to us the moveable comb-frame, and is far from giving him any share in its original invention. He states, “if my memory serves me correctly, comb-frames have been in use two hundred years.” Yet he does not state who invented it that far back; gives no description of it as first used; nor does he say where it was first used; that in his book he does not say where it was first used or invented, but in his paper he publishes an article from Europe, which gives to Dzierzon the credit of inventing the

comb-frame. In this case he never corrects the writer by stating to him that the comb-frame was used one or two hundred years ago, which is much before Dzierzon's time, thus showing a disposition to give this credit to any one except Mr. Langstroth, of America, and, by this means, endeavoring to make himself look more conspicuous than any other writer on bee-culture in America. We may, and many of us do, regard honesty and consistency as jewels, yet we would be hard-pushed to conclude that old Diogenes would have put out his light, when with it he was endeavoring to find one honest man in all the world, had he come across King. Now, it is to be hoped that bee-keepers from all sections of the country will disregard this man's croaking and attend the Convention, on the 21st and 22d of December next. His efforts will be directed to inflict injury upon the Convention by endeavoring to get us to quarrel and divide into two or more organizations.

G. BOHRER.

Alexandria, Madison Co., Ind.

[For The Illustrated Bee Journal.]

PREPARATION OF HIVES FOR WINTER.

Mr. Editor:—In the preparation of hives for winter, I prefer the summer stands, for two or three reasons. First, in cellar or house wintering the atmosphere is not conducive to the health of the bee. There is a dampness and stagnation in the chamber that do not exist in open air. The bee exhales a large quantity of water, which is prevented from escaping from brood chambers for the lack of a proper ventilation and union of gases. The combs become musty, and often a heavy mould collects upon them. The bees are confined to the hive in open as well as cold weather; can not remove the dead bees from the brood chambers, and a state of decomposition takes place in the dead bees, thus the atmosphere is poisoned, which poison is taken up by the honey. A state of fer-

mentation takes place, and they can not rear brood with fermented honey to amount to anything; the bees will dwindle, and oftentimes die from dysentery. If the bees pass the winter months, they can be stimulated to early breeding by the use of rye meal, or unbolted flour. The strength of the colony in May does not depend so much on the numbers carried through the winter, as the amount of brood reared in February and March. The only advantage of a large quantity of old bees in February and March, is to hover brood and keep up animal heat. They will all be gone by the time spring is opened. The brood reared in February and March will be the active workers in the spring. For example, take two colonies of equal strength the last of February, and let one have three pints of brood and the other one pint; on first of April the first will be three times as strong as the latter. Thus, all the bees in a hive on the twentieth of April have been reared after the first of February. Make a frame work around the hive, from four to six inches between it and the hive, contract the entrance to exclude mice, set up sticks or boards on the inside of the frame, then pack the space well between the frame body of the hive with straw, leaves or shavings, leaving good upward ventilation. The hive will be completely encased in a non-conductor of heat and absorbent of moisture; and so arrange the entrance, that in open weather, the bees can remove the dead bees, and other unhealthy matter from the hive. When put up in this condition, no farther attention is required until flour feed is wanted. Of this we will speak in the next.

J. WHEELDON.

Greensbury, Ind., Nov. 4, 1870.

ARTIFICIAL QUEENS.

Mr. Editor:—I see on pages 569 and 570 of the October number, that friend Gallup, in cracking nuts for Sallee, in regard to artificial queens, gives in his theory;

for, says he, my theory is that a larvæ fed, as a worker six days, and then changed to a queen, is but very little if any longer lived than a worker; yet, says he, a queen cell built over an egg and fed as a queen from the start, I have not been able to discover why they are not as good as a natural queen, reared in swarming time. He says I am not the only one that believes in this theory. Now my theory is just the reverse from that of friend Gallup's, and others that believe in his theory. Now for my theory—in 1867, a friend of mine sent and got a queen of L. L. Langstroth—for which he paid \$20—and sent her to me at Kelley's Island, for me to rear him some queens. I was to have the use of her for my trouble. Well, when the queen came, I removed a queen from a full colony and introduced the new queen. I put in the centre of the hive two frames of empty comb, as I was in a hurry to get some of the new queen's eggs to breed from the next day but one after introducing the queen. I examined those two frames and found they were well supplied with eggs. I cut the combs into small strips and inserted them in nucleus boxes, and gave each box about one pint of bees. They immediately commenced depositing royal jelly in the cells before the eggs were hatched, and commenced enlarging the cells. In about six days, I saw the bees were capping over the cells, and on examining, I found that the larvæ in some cells that were almost closed, was not much larger than a kernel of wheat—well now for the result. I had forty-six queens hatch from those slips of comb; a large majority of the queens were little insignificant things. Some could hardly be told from a worker, and all dark colored. Some were darker than a common black queen. I immediately sent the old queen back to my friend, and gave the hive a cell from one of my own queens. Recollect, up to this time there had not a single worker hatched from this queen. In course of time they began to hatch and were well marked with three yellow bands. I went to the old hive and found the cell I had inserted had not hatched yet; I then removed

it and let the bees construct cells from the eggs of the queen I had sent off; which they did, eight or nine of them, all of which were large and tolerable good color. So much on this one experiment.

If the above does not convince friend Gallup that my theory is correct, I can give other subsequent experiments to the same effect. I believe that bees will take a larvæ over six days old and convert it into a queen, and it will be a good one. And I furthermore believe, that bees always take a larvæ over several days old to rear a queen if they have such at hand, and never an egg, unless they are compelled to.

AARON BENEDICT.

Bennington, Ohio.

[For The Illustrated Bee Journal.

MANAGING BEES.

Mr. Editor:—I see on the first page of the October number J. Wheeldon gives his mode of managing bees. He says that he doubles two swarms together if he finds them deficient in numbers. Now, as my plan differs from his, I will give it: I try to manage my bees so as not to have weak swarms, by taking frames of comb containing honey and brood from the rich and giving to the poor. I do this at any time during the summer, whenever I see that one is behind the rest. I do not allow any to get weak in numbers if I can help it. But if I find I have such late in the season I feed them, either with machine honey or sugar syrup, sufficient to last until spring; then stimulating by feeding, I bring them up to a good standard in the apiary. Bees weak in numbers should be housed in winter, and if properly cared for they will pay much better than to care for a poor stunted calf, and not be one-tenth of the expense, The calf has to be cared for two or three times a day, and fed through the winter. The bees can be fed in one week's time sufficient to last them through the winter, and it can be done in less time than it would take to feed the calf three

times. And recollect that this calf has to be fed another winter or two before we get our pay for the trouble. One advantage I have over friend Wheeldon is that I have two queens producing bees whilst he has but one. If I find my bees very weak in the spring I take frames of comb containing brood from the strong ones and give to them, thus recruiting them.

I would say to S. J. Willis, don't be discouraged, but recollect that it is not advisable to change stands with bees when they are not gathering honey plentifully. They will not unite readily, and in some cases there is danger of losing both queens.

A. BENEDICT.

Bennington, Ohio.

[For *The Illustrated Bee Journal.*

BEE TALK.

Mr. Editor:—I am well pleased with the ILLUSTRATED BEE JOURNAL. I read it often, and gain information by so doing. It has been an uncommon good season for bees here; they have stored more than double the honey they did last year—mostly white clover. The Langstroth hive is in use here, but many let their bees swarm in the natural way; and so do I.

I have a different way of hiving from others, which I will reveal in due time. But, Mr. Editor, when reading the different articles of correspondents, and seeing how they differ in their views, I feel that I want to act as moderator—for I see there is considerable sparring with some individuals. One says his bees built straight comb every time. Another man asks: "How many times did they fill their hive with straight comb?" Had he said straight comb in every hive the other man could not have found wherewith to answer him, and throw hot blocks both ways. And so I feel like acting as moderator, "for a house divided against itself," etc.

Now, what I wish to say is, that we have different views, and every one has a right to his own views—and if I think it best to adopt natural swarming, no one should condemn

me for it. And if one man divides his swarms different from others, he has the right to do so without being found fault with. But let each one tell his mode of management without being found fault with, and let us go hand in hand together.

I once wrote an article for the *Rural New Yorker* upon hiving bees. A man in Wisconsin took occasion to run upon my mode because I did not do as he did. Instead of throwing hot blocks back I wrote to him that I had written the article for the benefit of those who did not understand the best way; and that in my mode I saved all my swarms, not having any go to the woods; and that if he had a better way, and would let it be known, he would oblige me and many others.

A. NELSON.

Marcellus, New York.

[For *The Illustrated Bee Journal*.

QUERY—SUGGESTION.

Mr. Editor:—I am expecting to be with you at the National Bee-Keepers' Convention, and shall get as many to go with me as possible. How can we get half-fare tickets?

I would also here suggest the propriety of those who have honey extractors and Alsike clover seed for sale, to go to the convention prepared to supply customers in that line.

My bees have gone into winter quarters, in fine condition, notwithstanding our rather poor year for honey. I have twenty-seven colonies of black bees, and three colonies of beautiful Italians, which I lately purchased of friend Aaron Benedict, which, with the aid of the bee journals which I take, and the information I am expecting to get at the coming convention, I hope to be able to manage them more successfully than ever.

I. N. BARKER.

Thorntown, Ind., Oct. 31, 1870.

(2)

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE ILLUSTRATED BEE JOURNAL.

A SEMI-MONTHLY MAGAZINE, DEVOTED TO BEE CULTURE.

Premium List for 1870-71.

Schedule of Prizes—Splendid Offer to Agents—The most Liberal Terms! Little Work and Big Pay! Something for the Ladies; Something for Gentlemen; Something for Girls; Something for Boys; Something for All! Send at once for terms, and get up a big club.

RAILROADS AND HALF-FARE.—All visitors coming to the National Bee-Keepers' Convention should bear in mind that the following named railroads will return free all visitors who pass over their lines to attend the said convention :

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad; Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction Railroad; Muncie and Fort Wayne Railroad; Lafayette Railroad; Cincinnati Railroad; Terre Haute, Vandalia and St. Louis Railroad; Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad; Ft. Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad. The Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad will return visitors at one-fifth local fare. Visitors coming by the New Albany and Chicago Railroad, from the North, must procure half-fare tickets at Michigan City.

All visitors coming over the above lines will get their return tickets at our office—except the New Albany and Chicago. Our friends living on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad (Indiana Central) must come by some

other line, or pay full fare. Parties coming from the East should bear in mind that when they reach the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad they come at half-fare. To those who have written us from Northern and Eastern Ohio, we would say, aim by all means to reach the road at Cleveland or Crestline; and all Eastern visitors would do well to do the same. From the South, come by the way of Hamilton, Ohio, or Cincinnati. All coming by the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railroad will have to pay full fare both ways. We can make no arrangements with the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad to carry visitors for anything less than full fare, unless it be for through passengers over Southern Railroads. We will endeavor to make arrangements with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to carry at half-fare in connection with the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad. Should any other line conclude to carry at half-fare we will give due notice in our next.

CALL FOR AN AMERICAN BEE-KEEPERS' CONVENTION.

To the Bee Keepers of America:

You are invited to meet in convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, Wednesday and Thursday, February 8 and 9, 1871. State and county associations are being rapidly organized where none yet exist, to send delegations to the American Convention.

Arrangements to secure half-fare tickets on all the leading routes are being made by H. A. King, Publisher of the *Bee-Keepers' Journal*, New York, assisted by George F. Palmer, of Cincinnati, R. H. Wisdom, of Chicago, J. W. Hosmer, of Minnesota, Mrs. E. S. Tupper, of Iowa, and L. C. Waite, of St. Louis, Missouri. Let there be a grand rally from every State and province in North America.

Agricultural papers and all others please copy.—*Bee-Keepers' Journal*.

WE are sorry to see Brother King manifest the spirit he has already done, in regard to the National Bee-Keepers'

Convention, to be held at Indianapolis, on the 21st and 22d of December. The course he has pursued thus far in regard to the convention, is, to say the least, far from what we should have hoped and expected from a veteran in bee culture. The call has been published in all, or most of the agricultural papers, and from every quarter the bee-keepers are coming to Indianapolis. We have made arrangements with nearly all of the railroads to convey at half-fare, passengers attending the convention, and just at the moment all agreeable and feasible plans are consummated—and a good time in prospect—Brother King comes out with a call for an American Bee-Keepers' Convention. Perhaps a more appropriate title for his contemplated convention would have been, "The American Bee-Hive Convention." Brother King will find that bee-keepers will look at it in that light—and well they may.

Let us for a moment scan the columns of the *Bee-Keepers' Journal* for the facts. Can any one point me to one single word in praise of any other hive than the "American" (his own invention)? Can you find a single advertisement of any other bee-hive? Can you find anything in the *Bee-Keepers' Journal* that is not American all over? Let us look for one moment at the contributors of the *Bee-Keepers Journal*: Does Brother King ever give the post-office address? As near as he can get to it is to give the county and State. All bee-keepers know that their post-office address is held for a purpose. If the post-office was given some one might send a circular or journal, and in that way they would find out that there were other improvements beside the American; and other journals published upon the subject of Apiculture. And now, to cap the climax, King wants an American Bee-Hive Convention, and as a reason for not coming to Indianapolis, he says he wants the convention to be away from local influences. What does he mean by that? Simply that he wants the convention to be controlled by the American Bee-Hive Company—knowing that if he comes to Indianapolis he will meet the representatives of every bee-hive in the United States, and that every improvement in apiculture will be fully represented. He also knows that

the convention is called, not in the interest alone of any hive or any invention, but for the good of bee-keepers generally. That is where the "shoe pinches." The *Bee-Keepers' Journal* don't know any class of bee-keepers but those using the American improvements, by H. A. King & Co., and to get away from the influences calls a meeting to be held at Cincinnati. We repeat our expressions of sorrow and regret that there should be a call for two conventions. We endeavored to keep out of the controversy. The pages of the ILLUSTRATED BEE JOURNAL have always been open alike to all—without money or without price—to describe their inventions. We believe that every improvement should be brought to light, and never have we failed to give the name, post-office address, county and State of each contributor, unless otherwise directed. It has been our aim at all times to publish the ILLUSTRATED BEE JOURNAL in the interest of no particular hive, but for the general good. And now, brother bee-keepers, let me say, come out on the 21st and 22d of December, and let us have a good time. We have not the space to tell who, or how many are coming, but there will be a grand turn out; and, as we before stated, E. Gallup, of Orchard, Iowa, will be here, and many other prominent men from every other State.

N. C. MITCHELL.

The *Annals of Bee-Culture* for 1870, is just issued, with entirely original contributions from the best apiarians in the country, including Quinby, Wagner, Mrs. Tupper, King, Root, ("Novice,") Dr. Packard, Jr., Kretchmer, Dabant, Thomas, of Canada, Dr. Davis, Townley, Van Slyke, Cook, Gallup, Francis, etc., and filled with the newest ideas of the period. Price 50 cents by mail. The volume for 1869, same price.

Either volume sent free to all who send me the regular subscription price to any of the Bee Journals.

Address

D. L. ADAIR, *Editor*.

Hawesville, Ky.

HON. A. H. HART.

We present our readers with a good portrait of Hon. A. H. Hart, of Appleton, Wisconsin. He was born August the 7th, 1804, in the village of Amsterdam, in the State of New York.



ENGRAVED FOR THE ILLUSTRATED BEE JOURNAL.

The subject of this sketch is an old and reliable bee-keeper, having kept bees for many years. He is also the inventor of the "Excelsior Bee Hive," and would be an able and most acceptable writer upon apiculture, if he could be brought out. As he will be on hand at the National Bee-Keepers' Convention, we will let him speak for himself.

CAN we assist the little busy bee in building comb in which to store nature's choicest sweets? It was suggested to our mind in this way: After spending much time and money to perfect a machine to make artificial comb, it occurred to us that perhaps we could give the bee the very material out of which they could build comb, at much less than we

could make artificial comb; and, after spending much valuable time, we can now say to all bee-keepers that we have succeeded in our undertaking, and we can also say that bees may be fed a very cheap food—that they will continue to build comb without ever touching the honey for any purpose. I am now testing the same on wintering bees. Six weeks ago I removed comb containing honey and bee-bread from one colony, gave them empty comb, and have fed them upon nothing else since, and we see that the bees today are in as good condition as any colony we have. Should bees winter upon it and do well, then it would be a still greater discovery, as a colony of bees could be fed at night, and by following it up every pound of honey might be taken away by the bee-master. In that way each colony might be stimulated to gather hundreds of pounds of surplus honey.

We will continue feeding the colony until spring, unless they go up; and if so, we will report. But, says the bee-keeper, you will want a *five dollar bill* for the secret. Not a bit of it. To every one sending a *two dollar bill* for the ILLUSTRATED BEE JOURNAL for 1871, before the 1st of January, 1871, we will send the recipe free. Both old and new subscribers are included in this offer. After that time we may want something for it. Our agents are authorized to offer the same in making up clubs until then.

SIGNIFICANT.—In looking over the *Bee Keepers' Journal*, with the several calls for State Conventions, it is a little curious that none of those calls are made by prominent individuals. Why was not E. Gallup's, Mrs. Tupper, E. Kretchmer, Price, Dodds, Furman or some other bee-keeper's name attached to the Iowa call; but simply three of King's subscribers? Why was not Grimm, Wedges, Hart, Hoxie, Otis or some other bee-keeper's name attached to the Wisconsin call, instead of names that were never heard of, and probably do not represent ten swarms of bees altogether. The other State calls are of the same stripe. We see H. Nesbitt's name attached to the Kentucky call—we are

authorized to say that Nesbitt never signed the call. Query—how many names are attached to the different calls without consent? What does this mean? Simply American Bee Hives Convention, and nothing more. Any one can see the cloven foot without the aid of a microscope.

THE KENTUCKY BEE-KEEPERS' SOCIETY,

Will meet in Lexington, Fayette county, Kentucky, December 13, 1870, for the general interest of bee-keeping, and to appoint delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Indianapolis, Indiana, December 21 and 22. All interested in bees are invited to attend free. Come everybody! Let us have a grand time comparing notes of the past summer's work, and talk over the best mode to winter our bees, and the many interesting points appertaining to bee-keeping.

Dr. JOHN DILLARD, Pres't.,

W. T. SCOTT, Sec.

November 18, 1870.

PEABODY'S HONEY EXTRACTOR.

In testing the above machine with others at the State Fairs this fall, it is found that it runs much more steady than geared ones and others, consequently is not so liable to break the combs

Sent to all parts of the country on receipt of price, fifteen dollars.

Price of Knives, by mail, post-paid.....	\$1 25
“ “ “ “ Express.....	1 00

Two Knives given with each machine.

J. L. PEABODY.

VIRDIN, MACOUPIN CO., ILL.

EARLY ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

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

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

PURITY AND SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED.

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

TO THE BEE KEEPING PUBLIC.

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

Orders filled in the order of reception.

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

CONKLIN'S DIAMOND FRAME BEE-HIVE.

Parties wishing to purchase Farm, Township, or County Rights, for CONKLIN'S DIAMOND BEE-HIVE, in the States of Illinois, Kansas, and Missouri, will address the undersigned. *FARM RIGHTS AND SAMPLE HIVE*, Ten Dollars. Agents wanted. Send for Circular.

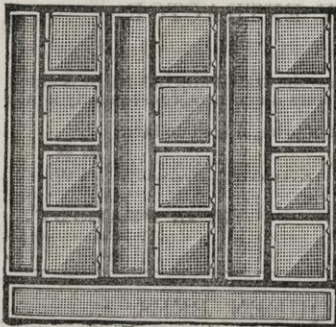
BROKAW & WOODS,
Rolla, Phelps County, Mo.

13-2m

MITCHELL'S BUCKEYE BEE-HIVE.

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

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



QUEEN NURSERY.

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

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

Those wishing Rights and Models should address

DR. JEWELL DAVIS,
CHARLESTON, ILL.

PURE ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

AARON BENEDICT,
Importer and Breeder of

PURE ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

Queens and Full Stocks constantly for sale.

BENNINGTON, MORROW CO., OHIO.

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

AGENTS!

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

Address,

LITTLE BEE MAN,
Springfield, Ohio.

FIFTY COLONIES OF ITALIAN BEES.

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

Purchasers to pay expressage.
Sept. 14 tf.

Address,
H, NESBIT, Cynthiana, Kentucky.

ITALIAN QUEENS AND BEES.

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

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

PRICE OF BEES AND QUEENS,

FOR THE YEAR 1870.

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

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

I will sell 100 colonies for \$1000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ADAM GRIMM.

JEFFERSON, WIS., February 1, 1870.

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES FOR 1870.

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

PATRONIZE MY APIARY,

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

A. GRAY.

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

QUEENS AND ITALIAN BEES.

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

PURITY OF STOCK GUARANTEED.

Send for Price List.

Address,

J. WHEELDON,

GREENSBURG, IND.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$4.00

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

\$4.00

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

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

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

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

Purity and safe arrival guaranteed. Circular free.
Address

G. H. BOUGHTON,
Illiopolis, Illinois.

TESTED ITALIAN QUEENS.

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

Address

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

PATENTED FEBRUARY 18 1868

MITCHELL'S

BUCKEYE BEE-HIVE.

Persons desirous of purchasing

F A R M ,

TOWNSHIP OR COUNTY RIGHTS

FOR MITCHELL'S

BUCKEYE BEE-HIVE

AND

M O T H T R A P ,

Or procure

Italian Bees or Sample Hives

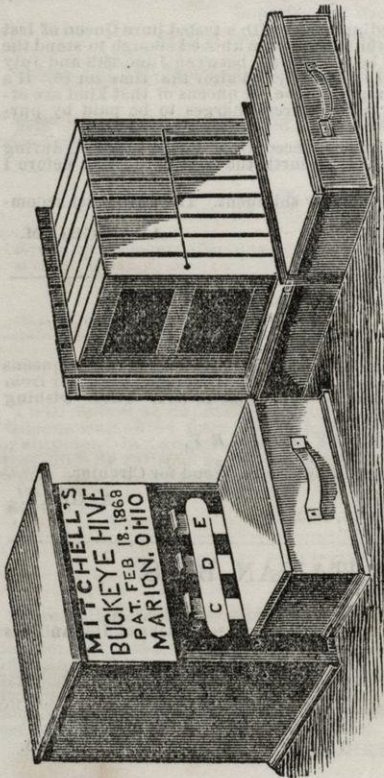
In the

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

Will please address

DAVID CADY,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



ADAIR'S SECTION BEE-HIVE.

PATENTED AUGUST 27, 1867.

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

THE "OUTLINES OF BEE CULTURE,"

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

RIGHTS AND TERRITORY FOR SALE.

COMPETENT AGENTS WANTED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

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

D. L. ADAIR,
Hawesville, Kentucky.

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES

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

Address, A. SALESBURY,
Camarge, Illinois.

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

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

Address, H. ALLEY,
Wenham, Essex County, Mass.

SPECIALITY OF IMPORTING QUEEN BEES EXCLUSIVELY FROM UPPER ITALY.

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

CHARLES DADANT
Hamilton, Illinois.

BUCKEYE BEE-HIVES FOR SALE IN OHIO.

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

REV. ELI MILLER,

CANTON, STARK COUNTY, OHIO.

FOR SALE.

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

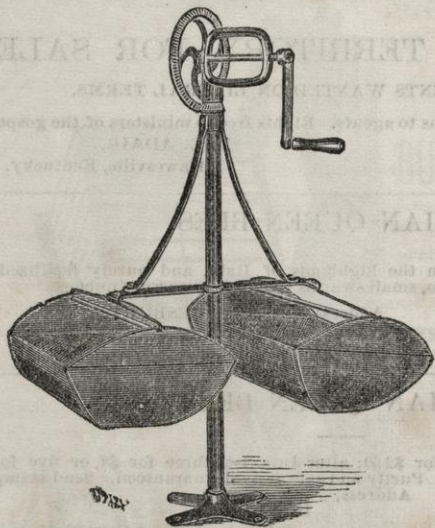
COL. JOSEPH LEFFEL,

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

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

ADAIR'S MEL-EXTRACTOR.

PATENT PENDING.



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

Price \$14. Three machines for \$35, with a liberal discount to those who buy to sell again.

Hawesville, Ky., July and August.

D. L. ADAIR.

QUEENS, BEES AND HIVES.

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

Address

HIRAM McCLELLAN,

Cable, Champaign Co., Ohio.

THE QUEEN BEE-HIVE.

The accompanying Engravings represent

THE QUEEN BEE-HIVE,

Patented August 10, 1869, by

THOS. ATKINSON, of Memphis, Tenn.,

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

Greatest Improvement of the Age.



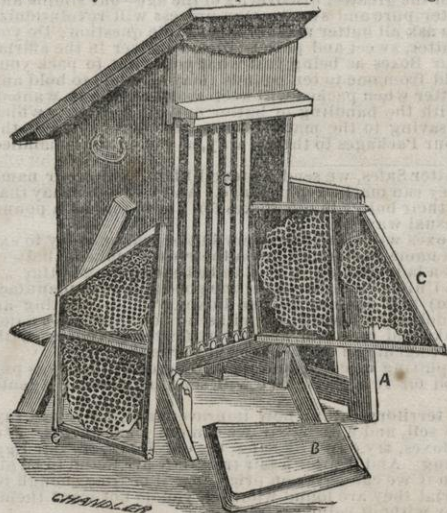
Some of the advantages claimed in this Hive are: 1st. Simplicity of construction and cheapness. 2d. Ease of access; the brood comb in any or all of the frames being removable from the back of the Hive, without, in the least, disturbing the working of the bees, or the surplus hone frames or boxes. 3d.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

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

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

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

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



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

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

FLOOD FENCE.

If there is one thing more perplexing than another, it is the loss of a good fence carried off by the flood. To all having land of that kind, we will say that we have invented a Cheap and Durable fence that may be laid flat on the ground, posts and all, and as soon as the waters fall one man can set it up as fast almost as he can walk. The fence will answer just as well to fence water courses—can be put up wherever a post can be set.

One or more good Agents wanted in every county in the United States. Persons applying for an Agency will send Five Dollars for model and Farm Right, upon the receipt of which we will at once forward Model and Right, with full instructions and directions for making and putting up.

All that is necessary for an Agent to do to be successful, is to put up a few rods of fence and let the floods try it, and we will guarantee any farmer having lands that overflow will purchase.

Address, N. C. MITCHELL,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

MILK SAFE.

For years we have watched the many disadvantages under which our good women had to labor and how often have I heard them say, "if I only had a milk house to keep my milk and butter cool, then I could make butter as good as any one; but as it is the milk sours before night. The butter when made is soft as lard." My good lady, hear what we have to say. For years we have thought of your troubles, and will say that the time has really come when we can offer you just what you want in the way of a Milk Safe that will keep your milk in the warmest of weather, for 36 or 48 hours without souring. Your butter can be kept as hard as in mid-winter; all that is necessary after getting one is to have a good spring or well on your farm. The Safe will cost but a trifle in comparison to its real worth, and can be manufactured in any country town.

We want a good Agent in every Township in the United States. All wanting an Agency should send Six Dollars for Model and Farm Right, and instructions, etc. The Milk Safe is just what is wanted in every family, and is just what they will have as soon as seen.

Address, N. C. MITCHELL,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

BUTTER BOXES OR SAFES.

We to-day announce one of the greatest discoveries of the age—our simple and easy process of keeping Butter pure and sweet. Our process will revolutionize the entire Butter trade. We ask all butter makers this simple question: Do you make good, merchantable butter, sweet and pure? If you answer in the affirmative, we would offer you our Boxes as being just what you want to pack your butter in. Our packages hold from one to ten pounds (may be made to hold any number of pounds). The butter when packed will keep sweet as long as wanted.

Our system does away with the handling of butter only in packages, which will be a great help and a saving to the manufacturer, the merchant, and the consumer. All will prefer our Packages to the old way, as the butter is handled and sold without cutting.

To each one using our Butter Safes, we send a Stencil Plate, with their name and post office address, so they can mark each package. And I will here say that good butter makers can sell their butter in our Boxes for five to ten cts. a pound more than if packed in the usual way.

The introduction of our Boxes will stimulate every butter maker to try to excel, knowing that their own name is stamped upon their own make of butter; and if there is one thing that a lady dislikes, it is to be beat making butter.

In every Township in the United States we want one good Agent to manufacture (or have manufactured) and sell our Butter Boxes. Those wanting an Agency will forward us six dollars, for which we will send you three sizes Safes by express, and Right to make and use them, and a Certificate of Agency, with full directions, &c. An active agent can sell to every butter maker.

We use the same Safe for putting up eggs; and we will here say that eggs put up in our Safe will keep good for two years. We will send both to our Agents for eight dollars.

To those wanting to buy territory in our new improvements, we would say that we would prefer not to sell, and will not if we can get good agents. We want you to try our Butter Boxes, try our Milk Safes, try our Fence, try our Egg Safes; see if they are a humbug. And if after a fair trial they are found to be all that is claimed for them, then if we can agree on price, it will be time enough to sell and buy; and if after trial they are found wanting, you do not want them, neither do I want your money without value received.

To every one sending us the amount named for an Agency, we will send the ILLUSTRATED BEE JOURNAL for one year free. Send all orders to

N. C. MITCHELL, Indianapolis, Ind.

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ILLINOIS AND OHIO.

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WM. T. GIBSON, an old and reliable resident of the city of Indianapolis, has purchased of myself and others, the entire right of my

"BUCKEYE BEE-HIVE AND MOTH TRAP,"

In the following Counties in the States of Illinois and Ohio:

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Persons wishing to

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Procure model or ordinary Hives, or gain information relative to Bees, in the above-named Counties, will do well to address

WM. T. GIBSON,

5 Odd Fellows' Hall, Indianapolis, Ind

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

TRAINS LEAVE.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

C., C., C. & I. R. R.—(BEE LINE.)

Eastern Express.....	2:10 a m	Western Express.....	3:20 a m
Union Accommodation.....	7:50 a m	Night Express.....	7:30 a m
New Orleans Express.....	10:05 a m	Union Accommodation.....	3:50 p m
Night Express.....	7:35 p m	Day Express.....	6:30 p m

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

Day Express.....	3:55 a m	Western Express.....	3:30 a m
Mail Express.....	8:50 a m	Night Express.....	7:50 a m
Richmond Accommodation.....	2:50 p m	Richmond Accommodation.....	11:15 a m
Night Express.....	7:45 p m	Day Express.....	5:30 p m
Sunday Express.....	7:45 p m	Sunday Express.....	7:50 a m

TERRE HAUTE, VANDALIA & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

St. Louis F. L.....	3:40 a m	Eastern F. L.....	3:40 a m
St. Louis Night Express.....	7:30 p m	Mail and Express.....	10:15 a m
St. Louis and Ev. Express.....	1:00 p m	Atlantic Express.....	8:25 a m
St. Louis Express.....	8:10 a m	New York Express.....	7:20 p m

INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Fast Express.....	3:35 a m	Lightning Express.....	2:00 a m
St. Louis Express.....	8:00 a m	Night Express.....	9:40 a m
Night Express.....	7:40 p m	Day Express.....	7:10 p m
Sunday Train.....	7:50 p m	Sunday Train.....	9:40 a m

LAFAYETTE RAILROAD.

Toledo & Quincy Accom.....	3:50 a m	Chicago Express.....	3:55 a m
Chicago Mail.....	1:05 p m	Toledo & Quincy Express.....	11:30 a m
Chicago & Quincy Express.....	8:00 p m	Chicago Mail.....	7:25 p m

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN RAILROAD.

Mail.....	4:05 a m	Express.....	2:05 a m
Accommodation.....	1:05 p m	Urbana Express.....	11:10 a m
Express.....	7:50 p m	Mail.....	5:35 p m

CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

Baltimore Express.....	4:50 a m	Baltimore Express.....	3:20 a m
Mail.....	11:45 a m	Martinsville Accommodation.....	1:50 p m
Martinsville Accommodation.....	1:40 p m	Mail.....	12:50 p m
Express.....	7:50 p m	Chicago Express.....	7:25 p m

CINCINNATI & INDIANAPOLIS JUNCTION RAILROAD.

Morning Express.....	3:55 a m	St. Louis Express.....	12:40 p m
Mail.....	3:40 p m	Mail.....	11:30 p m

INDIANAPOLIS & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

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

INDIANAPOLIS, PERU & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Toledo Express.....	7:30 a m	Chicago Express.....	5:30 a m
Mail and Chicago Express.....	1:35 p m	Mail and Toledo Express.....	9:40 a m
Kokomo and Chicago Express.....	8:20 p m	Chicago Express.....	5:00 p m

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.

Jeffersonville and Madison Ex.....	3:45 a m	Night Express.....	3:30 a m
Jeffersonville Mail.....	8:30 a m	Seymour Accommodation.....	10:10 a m
Seymour Accommodation.....	5:00 p m	Jeffersonville & Madison Mail.....	12:55 p m
Express.....	7:40 p m	Jeffersonville Express.....	7:10 p m
Sunday Train.....	8:30 a m	Sunday Train.....	7:10 p m