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National bee journal. Vol. III, No.1 January 1, 1872

Indianapolis, Indiana: [s.n.], January 1, 1872

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THE

National Bee Journal.

DEVOTED TO THE CULTURE OF THE HONEY-BEE.

Vol. III.

JANUARY 1, 1872.

No. 1.

North American Bee Keepers' Association.

The Association met at ten o'clock, Wednesday, December 6th, 1871, in Temperance Hall, Cleveland, Ohio, as previously announced, the attendance being very respectable in numbers. About two hundred members were present, representing nearly every State in the Union, the North American and the American Association equally participating. The Convention was called to order by W. F. Clark; Mr. Quinby, of St. Johnsville, N. Y., was elected Temporary Chairman, and Rev. H. A. King, of the *Bee Keepers' Journal*, New York, Secretary, *pro tem*. Rev. W. F. Clark, of Canada, moved that the officers of the two existing organizations constitute a committee on consolidation. The motion was

adopted and the committee called. While the committee was drafting the constitution and by-laws, the convention occupied the time in discussing the question of foul brood until the committee had completed the constitution and by-laws. A motion was made to consolidate, and the two organizations made one under the name of "North American Bee Keepers' Association."

Adjourned until 1:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association met at 1:30 P. M., and immediately proceeded to the adoption of the following Constitution:

ARTICLE 1. This organization shall be known as the "North American Bee Keepers' Society," and shall meet annually.

ART. 2. Its object shall be to promote the interests of bee culture.

Recd 2/26/34 Aug. 1876 missing

ART. 3. The officers of this Society shall be a President, one Vice President from each State, district, territory or province represented, a Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary and a Treasurer, whose duties shall be those usually performed by such officers, who shall be elected by ballot, and hold their offices for one year, or until their successors shall be elected.

ART. 4. The President, Secretaries and Treasurer shall constitute an Executive Committee.

ART. 5. Any person may become a member by giving his or her name to the Secretary and paying one dollar, excepting ladies, who shall be admitted free of charge.

ART. 6. This Society may, from time to time, elect suitable persons as honorary members. This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of all the members in attendance.

ART. 7. No member shall be entitled to the floor more than five minutes in the discussion of any motion, resolution or petition without consent of the Society.

ART. 8. All committees shall be elected by ballot by a plurality vote, except by special resolution.

ART. 9. Each annual meeting of this Society shall be held at such time and place as shall be designated by a majority vote, or the preceding regular annual meeting.

ART. 10. A special meeting may be called by the Executive

Committee at any time, on requisition of five of the Vice Presidents.

WM. F. CLARK, *Chairman.*
 G. BOHRER,
 A. F. MOON,
 T. B. HAMLIN,
 N. MITCHELL,
 S. HOAGLAND,
 A. BENEDICT,
 L. C. WAITE, } *Committee.*

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Under the above constitution the following officers were elected by an unanimous vote:

President—E. Quinby, St. Johnsville, N. Y.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Rev. W. F. Clark, Guelph, Canada.

J. E. Hetherington, Cherry Valley, New York.

E. J. Peck, Linden, New Jersey.

Seth Hoagland, Mercer, Pennsylvania.

A. Benedict, Bennington, O.

D. L. Adair, Hawesville, Kentucky.

Dr. T. B. Hamlin, Edgefield Junction, Tennessee.

Dr. G. Bohrer, Alexandria, Indiana.

E. Rood, Wayne, Michigan.

M. M. Baldrige, St. Charles, Illinois.

R. C. Otis, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

J. W. Hosmer, Janesville, Minnesota.

Mrs. E. S. Tupper, Brighton, Iowa.

A. S. Stillman, Louisiana, Missouri.

Dr. E. J. Dallas, Topeka, Kansas.

W. D. Roberts, Provo City, Utah.

Secretary—Rev. H. A. King, 14 Murray St., New York.

Recording Secretary—Prof. A. J. Cook, Lansing, Michigan.

Corresponding Secretary—A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio.

Treasurer—N. C. Mitchell, Indianapolis, Ind.

A business committee was appointed, and after the transaction of a small amount of miscellaneous business, the Society adjourned until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening the members again assembled at the hall, and at seven o'clock the meeting was called to order. The business matters before the association having been disposed of during the forenoon and afternoon sessions, the evening was spent in general remarks from different ones upon various questions upon the subject of keeping bees, which had been presented by the Business Committee. The first one was, "Why do bees swarm?" which elicited remarks from Messrs. R. C. Otis, G. Bohrer, A. H. King, A. F. Moon, S. W. Cole, A. I. Root, E. Rood and R. Wilkins. A short paper was also read upon the subject by Mr. D. L. Adair. The question was under consideration for an hour, and the sum of the theories and opin-

ions of the several members differed somewhat as to the real reason of the swarming of the bees. It is generally conceded that it is the natural instinct of the bees to swarm; but as to the times of their doing it some thought it to be when the hive had become full by propagation of the species and the abundance of honey, others that the matter was entirely governed by the age or inclination of the queen. All the speakers gave their various experiences and experiments in the matter, and made the subject one of much interest. At the close of an hour it was thought that sufficient time had been given to it, and the subject was laid on the table for future consideration.

The next question was, "What is the best method of swarming bees artificially?" upon which Messrs. Root, Bohrer, Moon and Adair and Mrs. Tupper spoke. Mr. Moon's and Mrs. Tupper's manner of accomplishing this seemed to meet with the most general approval of the meeting. The former said that he took one card from the center of each of his full hives, and placed these in an empty hive, putting in their places in the old one a new frame. In the new hive there would be in a few days a regular swarm with a good queen of its own. Mrs.

Tupper's plan was to take from each full hive *two* cards, and, replacing these in the old hive with fresh ones, to put the newly formed hive in the place of the old and carry the old hive to another place. A certain portion of the bees will then return to the old place and new hive and there form a new swarm, while the old swarm will still flourish in the old hive.

This question occupied a half hour, when it was laid upon the table and the question "Can swarming be prevented if the multiplication of colonies is not desired?" brought up. Mrs. Tupper asked that, because of the absence of Mr. Quinby, who had expressed a desire to speak upon the subject, and whose opinions would be valuable, the subject might be left open until he should be present. The subject was accordingly laid upon the table.

"What is the best method of handling bees so as to avoid angering them?" was then proposed for remarks, which were made by Messrs. Moon, McKay, Bohrer and Mrs. Tupper. The former said that he never used tobacco smoke for subduing his bees, but set fire to some cotton rags, and, after blowing several whiffs of this smoke into the hive, he could do anything he wished with the bees

without the slightest danger of being stung by them. Mr. McKay said that he never used any smoke at all, but that he always approached the hive quietly, and by careful handling of the bees had never had any trouble with them. None of the speakers were in favor of the use of tobacco smoke to subdue the bees with.

The next topic was, "What is the best method of preparing honey in the comb for the market?" but the consideration of the subject was postponed until a later period in the session.

The last subject was, "What are the best honey-producing plants?" Upon this many members spoke, and before they had got done almost every one of the principal honey producing blossoms had its separate supporters as being the best one of all. Buckwheat, white clover, locust, golden rod, linden, poplar and blackberry, were severally recommended for their superior qualities for the food of the honey makers.

The time for adjournment, ten o'clock, having arrived at the close of the consideration of this subject, the meeting was adjourned to meet at the regular hour this morning. The whole meeting was one of great interest to all, yet because of the closeness or warmth of the

room, or from some other reason, several of the members allowed themselves to become oblivious to the questions involved in the art of bee keeping. Either a better ventilated room, or the attendance of a few swarms of the insects under debate would have bettered the attention of a few.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The "Society" met for its second day's session at an early hour, the members evidently finding more of interest in the discussion of the theories and rules of bee culture, which has long since become a science, than in looking at the "sights of the city," which are new, at least, to many of them. Their souls are in the work, and although their remarks in many instances are little less than monotonous and uninteresting to an unprofessional listener, still they are relieved by those who understand their importance, with evident interest and pleasure, as their protracted morning, afternoon and evening meetings evince.

Owing to the necessarily imperfect character of the reports made by those unacquainted with the science of bee keeping, we shall not venture to give, during the discussions, the views of any member of the Society, as such, unless the

same be furnished us in written form. Soon after the opening of the meeting a general exchange of experiences in the shape of remarks by the different members, was listened to.

The business committee, consisting of Rev. W. F. Clark, L. C. Waite, D. L. Adair, Seth Hoagland, J. W. Hosmer, A. F. Moon and Mrs. E. S. Tupper, among other things, on Wednesday reported the following topics for discussion during the session; the consideration of which will constitute the principal and most interesting business during the remainder of the time:

1. Why do bees swarm?
2. The best method of swarming bees artificially.
3. Can swarming be prevented if the multiplication of colonies is not desired?
4. The best method of handling bees to avoid exciting their anger.
5. The best method of procuring honey in the comb for market.
6. What are the best honey plants?
7. Do bees gather honey from honey dew?
8. Will it pay to use the extractor?
9. Can artificial comb be made?
10. Is there a preventive to foul brood?
11. Is the Italian bee super-

ior to the native or black, and are hybrids better than the native?

12. Are forced queens inferior to those raised from the egg?

13. Can the fertilization of the queen be controlled?

14. Will the drone progeny of a pure Italian queen, fertilized by a black drone, produce pure Italian drones?

15. The best method of wintering bees.

16. Why do young fertile queens cease laying?

Several of these topics were discussed, opinions being very generally divided upon them. The fourteenth question was considered at length by Dr. Bohrer and others, the argument seeming to incline toward the affirmative.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon the time was taken up with reports of committees, the consideration of two more topics, and the transaction of miscellaneous business. The subjects taken up were "What is the best method of procuring honey in the comb for the market?" and "Will it pay to use the extractor?" which were talked upon at length, the latter receiving a general affirmative support.—In accordance with a generally expressed desire Mrs. Tupper gave an explanation in detail of Farnham's attachment to the

hive to prevent the willful swarming of the bees. As several different kinds of hives had been brought to the convention by members, it was decided to give each five minutes for exhibition by the owner. All in turn were brought in and duly inspected by the members, their peculiar merits discussed and judgment passed upon their respective advantages.

By vote it was decided that the honorary members of the two societies which had been dissolved to form the present one should still continue as members of the union society.

The only other business of importance was the deciding upon the time and place of holding the next meeting, which was finally appointed to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., on the first Wednesday in December of next year.

The meeting for the evening was again set at seven o'clock, but all were so busily occupied in various ways that it was not called to order until half-past seven. A beautiful pyramid of honey, in fine white cases, and surmounted with a white vase filled with flowers, was placed upon the President's desk, and attracted much attention. It was the design and work of Mr. A. F. Moon, of the NATIONAL

BEE JOURNAL, who had made it to adorn his editorial sanctum. After the meeting was called to order the list of members was read by the Secretary, to be sure that all were right before being published in pamphlet form.

The opening address Mr. Quincy had been appointed to deliver, but he asked that, instead of delivering a regular speech, for which he was not prepared, he might be allowed to read an article in a journal devoted to the culture of bees, which he said was sound and valuable. By vote of the members he was allowed this privilege. He was followed by Mr. H. A. King, who had likewise not made preparation for a regular address, who nevertheless occupied twenty minutes in exceedingly interesting practical remarks upon the progress of bee culture, the perfection attained in the construction of the hive, and the improvement in the bees themselves, showing an intimate acquaintancē with the whole subject. Rev. W. F. Clark then read a poem written by himself, entitled "The Bee," which he had written in competition for a prize offered by the *Bee Keepers' Journal*, gaining the prize. After he had concluded, Mrs. Annie Savery gave her experience as a begin-

ner in the keeping of bees, having commenced only last spring. She made a strong point of the adaptability of the work to women, and expressed an earnest desire to see more of them engage in it. An essay on the subject of "Bee keeping for the Ministry" was then read by Rev. W. F. Clark, who set forth the extremely low salaries of ministers and their consequent need of some income outside of the church. He said that gardening had been resorted to, and was good both for recreation and to provide in a substantial way for the support of the family, but that the keeping of bees had been found to be both easier and far more profitable. He gave instances where curates had thus employed their spare hours during week days, with very gratifying pecuniary results.

The rest of the evening was then devoted to listening to Mrs. Tupper's remarks upon eight subjects which had been prepared by the business committee for her to give the members the benefit of her experience upon. They were as follows:

1. Is the Italian bee superior to the native or black bee, and are hybrids superior to the native bee?
2. Are queens raised from the egg any better or more prolific than those raised from the larvæ or forced queens?

3. Is outdoor wintering of bees preferable to indoor wintering?

4. How may liquid honey be safely fed to stock in winter?

5. What is the best method of preventing bees from robbing while operating the extractor?

6. Can swarming be prevented if the multiplication of colonies is not desired?

7. Is artificial swarming preferable to natural swarming when honey is desired to be obtained?

8. Would you multiply during, before, or after the honey season?

Her experience with the first subject had been somewhat extended, and she said that she had always found the Italians better than the others. One great advantage which they enjoyed was in their making honey from red clover. In regard to the second, she had for a long time been engaged in raising bees, but had never seen any difference between queens raised in the one way or the other. About wintering bees, she said that she herself wintered most of her bees indoors; that she had a fine cellar, peculiarly well adapted for the purpose; that for an experiment she one winter kept thirty-four colonies indoors and six outdoors, and that in four months those in the cellar consumed an average of five pounds of honey to the hive, while those outside consumed an average of thirty-one pounds; that one winter, from a hundred colonies kept in the cellar from the 20th of November to the 1st of

April, she took out scarcely a pint of dead bees. In regard to the feeding of bees, she thought that the honey should be given in its natural state, without diluting. In answer to the fifth question, she gave a description of a plan pursued by another, which worked well with him. She passed the sixth with a simple recommendation of the patent non-swarmer attachment for which she was agent. In regard to the seventh she said that she had found no particular differences in the results of the two ways of swarming, unless it be that the artificial was better on account of the early frosts driving the bees back to their hives if allowed to come out when they pleased, and thus keeping them from working during two weeks of the honey season; she used none but the artificial way herself and was not much acquainted with the other. She occupied about an hour in the remarks suggested by the various subjects, and the answers, as we have given them, are merely the substance of what she said.

The meeting on the whole was one of much interest, holding far better attention than that of the evening before.— The adjournment did not take place until quarter past ten

o'clock, fifteen minutes having been taken beyond the usual limit, to finish up the consideration of the subjects.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Society met at the usual hour, the discussion of the topics proposed being in order, and also the reading of papers prepared by various members upon important subjects. The first was an able essay upon the subject of "artificial or reconstructed comb," by Mr. D. L. Adair, of Hawesville, Ky. The document was highly interesting and instructive to all interested in the successful management of bees, and will form a valuable acquisition to the written records of the Society.

The question of controlling the fertilizing of queens, was next discussed, opinions being various and about equally divided upon the two sides; one gentleman, Mr. Ferman, offering \$500 to any one who would fertilize "in confinement," fifty queens in his apiary. The sixteenth topic, "Why do young fertile queens cease laying?" was considered, the opinion generally prevailing that the cause was owing to obstructions, which could be, and had been removed by artificial means. "The disease and mortality of bees generally" was

fully discussed, various theories being advanced, which were the results of experience and experiment on the part of the members, each of whom had given the subject considerable thought. Mr. Hosmer, of Janesville, Minnesota, whose wonderful success in rendering bees productive by his style of management, stated the results of his experience, and the extensive yields of honey which his bees secured for him, making the following challenge, which produced no little sensation:

CHALLENGE.

Mr. Hosmer has 118 stocks of bees, and offers to sell 108 at \$15 per stock, on this condition: That if he does not succeed in obtaining 10,000 pounds of honey during the season of 1872 from the ten stocks retained by him, he will forfeit the price of the 108 stocks he proposes to sell.

Mr. Hosmer stated, among other extraordinary instances of diligence on the part of his productive servants, that one colony of bees, made from the linden, or basswood tree, fifty-three pounds of honey in a single day. He made the linden-tree the most important consideration in the rapid accumulation of honey, which idea gave rise to the following happy *impromptu* poem by Rev. Mr. Clark, of Ontario, Canada:

ON LINDEN.

A PARODY.

[Respectfully dedicated to J. W. Hosmer, of Minnesota.]

On Linden when the sun was low,
(All ready were the combs of snow,)
The bees began, a feat to show,
Of honey gathering rapidly.

'Twas noon,—and yet the July sun
Was half *bee*-clouded by the run,
That streamed to show what can be
done.

From Mr. Hosmer's apiary.

With tiny trumpets fast arrayed,
Each stinger sheathed his battle blade,
Nor laggard native long delayed,
But joined the merry revelry.

Then shook old heads with wonder
riven,
As past the bees their teams were
driven,
For swiftly through the light of
heaven,
Fair flashed the bright Liqueurians.

And wider yet, their fame shall grow.
On Linden's sweets in combs of snow;
And greater yet shall be the show,
Of honey gathering rapidly.

Well, Hosmer saw a splendid sight,
As forth he went to weigh that night,
Commanding John, his man, to light
The darkness of his apiary.

The gain that day per single hive,
Was two pounds less than fifty-five;
No wonder, then, bee keepers thrive
Who understand their *bees*-iness.

The interest deepens. On, ye brave,
Whose work and glory 'tis to save
Our friends, the bees, from cruel grave
Beneath a sulphurous canopy.

Ah! few shall fail, and many meet
Success like this authentic feat,
When every flower beneath our feet
Shall feed some dainty epicure.

LE ROY WHITFORD.

Harmony, Chataqua Co., N. Y.

The Society next proceeded to the discussion of the question, "Can drones from virgin queens fertilize queens?" A general opinion prevailed in

the affirmative. Mr. L. C. Waite, of St. Louis, described a very simple but efficient and desirable method of feeding meal in the absence of pollen in the early spring. It consisted of a frame, upon which was stretched a piece of mosquito bar or similar fabric, upon which the meal being allowed to fall, the bees readily consumed it without inconvenience or waste.

The statement and challenge of Mr. J. W. Hosmer had made him the lion of the day, and every bee keeper desired to learn as much as possible from him. He was little blessed with the set phrase of his speech, but good naturedly consented to reduce a portion of his theory to writing for their benefit. He had learned the secret of conciseness, and his manner of nurturing bees will be found of value to every one interested in their preservation during the idle months.

It is claimed that the honey bee has existed geologically as an inhabitant of our earth ages before the appearance of the human race; living, doubtless, as now, in orderly communities, laboring for a common purpose, and leading her wonderful life in all its interesting relations with each other. The industry, the love of order, the neatness, and the loyal devotion to the queen is remarkable.

[For the National Bee Journal.

From the Far West.

Messrs. Editors:—Now that cold, bleak winter has extended her snowy mantle from the frozen regions of the North to the “sunny climes” of the South, the blooming prairie has long since lost its charm, and the forest its leaves and fruits, the apiarian no longer uses a honey slinger or comb guide press, but daily thinks of his success or failure, and probable cause, as well as the welfare of his little yellow pets. He can now take time to think of what has been achieved in the way of progressive bee keeping, and by whom. He can at once see unmistakable evidence of merit in the cause, as well much to embarrass the novice. Bee keeping never had more votaries than at present, and I am sure it never had a larger number seeking notoriety. One professor of apiculture, many fathers of scientific bee keeping, and a host of veterans in the cause—all claiming to be pioneers, and the fraternity divided against itself, *certainly does* make matters look ambiguous, in the extreme, to outsiders. Instead of placing stumbling blocks in the way, we should make a *pull-all-together* in accomplishing one grand object. If you, who keep bees and write for bee journals, would control your avaricious appetites

for the present, and preach what you practice, (with some exceptions,) it would most certainly redound to the good of yourselves and many others who look on and fear to embark in the bee business.

Many persons who subscribe for a bee journal do so with pure motives, and hope to be enlightened. They expect to have the mysteries of bee keeping *explained away*, and if a superficial thinker and writer does not do it satisfactorily, those of whom I read and hear talk, who calls upon Mr. Microscope, will most certainly settle the question when others cease to speak. As it is, much of each JOURNAL is made up of jangles between persons who are stepping “backward” in the cause, and care nothing for the progress of apiculture but their own individual interests instead.

Despite all opposition bee culture, since 1840, has grown with rapidity. The amount of beeswax in the United States only amounted to 638,303 lbs. In 1850 the amount of wax and honey reported was 14,853,790 pounds. But four states in the Union could show a million pounds each. New York reported 1,755,830 pounds; Missouri, 1,328,972 pounds; Kentucky, 1,158,019 pounds; Tennessee, 1,036,572 pounds; North Carolina, 512,289 pounds. In 1860 the report shows up for

33,366,357 pounds of honey in the United States, and wax to the amount of 1,332,787 pounds. By subtracting the amount reported in 1840 it will show a gain of 694,484 pounds of wax in twenty years.

In 1860 New York stood at the head of the list with 2,369,751, and nine other States with more than a million pounds each. North Carolina reported 2,055,968 pounds. The amount reported during 1870 I have not learned. Some kind reader will confer a favor on at least *one* by furnishing the report. The number of bee keepers in the United States is constantly on the increase and should be augmented with still greater rapidity. Show to outsiders that there is still room unoccupied. All bee keepers can not become possessed of the fame *due a Langstroth*, but follow the light as long as it goes in the right direction, if the *devil* carries the lantern, and give *honor to whom honor is due*.

WM. McK. DOUGAN.

U. S. Indian Agency, Office for Osages.
Indian Territory, 11th mo. 28, 1871.

[For the National Bee Journal.

Notes and Items.

STRAIGHT COMBS.

Messrs. Editors:—Some of the correspondents of the JOURNAL seem to have trouble in getting their bees to construct straight combs. I have not, the past

season, experienced any difficulty in this matter. My plan is simple, and, with me, has never failed of success.

Whenever I make a division of stocks, whether by natural or artificial swarming, I give to the new stock not less than four or five full cards of comb. Where the new colony have become fully set up in house-keeping, I give them three or four empty frames, alternating them with the full cards. All of my frames have the usual triangular comb guide. By this comb guide in the center of the empty frames, and the full cards on either side, the bees are induced to make their combs almost perfectly straight. The remainder of the hive may be filled, in the same manner, with empty frames as they are needed; but care should be had not to place them next to the walls of the hive, nor in a hive whose stock is destitute of a fertile queen, for in either case the bees will almost invariably build drone comb.

WORMS.

I have had little trouble with worms in my Italian stocks, while all the blacks I have ever had have been infected with them. I attribute this to two causes: First, the Italian queens are more prolific than the blacks, and consequently have their colonies stronger in bees; second, the Italians stick more

closely and constantly to their combs, and thus prevent the millers from depositing their eggs. My remedy against worms is, *strong stocks of the purest Italians.*

THAT DRONE QUESTION.

I see that Dr. Bohrer takes advantage of his position as editor of the apicultural department of the *North Western Farmer*, whose readers, it may be presumed, are not generally well informed on apicultural subjects, to assert positively and *unqualifiedly* that the fertilization of the queen does not affect her drone progeny. I wish he, or other of the "pure drone" theorists, could prevail on my impurely mated Italian queens to produce me pure Italian drones. It may be that my trouble in this matter is due to my want of *faith* in the "theory;" but I can't think this, for, until I was thoroughly convinced, by the facts in my own experience, that this theory was wrong, I received it as "law and gospel." I tried some time since, in an article under the caption "Hybrid Drones," to give the readers of the JOURNAL a bit of my experience on this question, but the types got that article, caption and all, so mixed up that I think nobody could understand what I wanted to say. Theories may be pretty, but facts are stubborn, and in this matter

they are too stubborn to yield to this theory, however much we may cajole them. I do heartily wish that this theory were correct, but I do very much fear that I shall never have the pleasure of being reconverted. But, however all this may be, I protest against Dr. Bohrer's giving this theory, as an established fact, to the readers of the *North Western Farmer*, when he knows that many respectable and intelligent aparians deny or doubt its correctness.

TROUBLE IN GETTING QUEENS.

I think I have been unusually unlucky in my attempts to get queens from other parties. Considerably over a year ago I sent to a distinguished Massachusetts queen breeder for three Italian queens. He promptly acknowledged the receipt of the money and the order, and *promised* to send the queens. But up to the present date I have failed to get either the queens or a return of the money. I suppose he has set that amount down as clear *profit*; I know I have, as clear *loss*.

Last summer a neighbor and myself sent to an advertised queen breeder in Italy, by the name of Uhle, for a lot of queens, to be shipped in September last. From him we have received no answer, queens or money. From our banker we learn that Mr. Uhle had been

quite prompt in presenting the draft for payment. This accomplished, it seems the Italian gentleman was willing to let the matter rest until some other American "fly" should "walk into his parlor."

• *Query* :—Are all queen vendors dishonest?

SUGGESTION.

Permit me, Messrs. Editors, to express a hope that the JOURNAL will be more regular in its visits hereafter, than it has been for some time past. All Western bee keepers should feel an interest in maintaining a Western bee journal, but such irregularity in its issues will greatly impair its hold upon its patrons. This, in the best of spirit.

M. C. HESTER.

Charlestown, Ind.

[For the National Bee Journal.

Apiculture.

Apiculture is a science which explains the means of making this branch produce in plenty. It is true that practice demands a considerable knowledge of the honey bee, which is easily obtained, and must be in order to increase in wealth. It may be said of a fact, the strength of nations is in proportion to their skillful cultivation of the soil, and their independence is secured by a practical knowledge of agriculture; furthermore, agriculture may be considered the most ancient, and certainly we must admit the

most important, of all arts. It is claimed by many that it even forms the basis of society, and constitutes the grand characteristics between savage and civilized life.

Apiculture is a branch of agriculture, and has been known in sacred history for ages. If we understand the Psalmist they used the expression that they encompassed me about like bees. Again, we find honey spoken of as one of the blessings conferred upon the chosen people—"that their land should flow milk and honey." The Assyrian nation is compared to a bee. Thus we find the honey bee has been a companion of man from the earliest periods of history down to the present time. We find the most ancient records mention her presence. On the islands and coasts of the Mediterranean, the honey bee has occupied a prominent place in the minds of the people, and is universally diffused in the interior of the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa. In Greece, Italy, Gaul, Germany and many other places the honey bee has occupied a prominent place in the minds of the people, and is spoken of as indigenous in those countries. We might go back into the dim dawns of history, and we find the honey bee has occupied a prominent place, and so far their nature and habits have become known. They have

continued to increase and add wealth to this country. Their government as a colony or hive has long excited admiration. They show feelings of uneasiness, hatred and anger. They will direct their actions according to circumstances, and frequently use stratagems against enemies stronger than themselves. Many intelligent acts could be mentioned of the honey bee.

Within the last thirty years apiculture has made rapid progress both in this and the old country; and is yielding to-day, double the income to the apiarian with far less capital, than any other branch of rural industry. We are pleased to see the scientific world engage in apiculture. We hope, and look for the time soon, when many of the unimproved lands of to-day may be seen with their beautiful fields of clover, developing the sources of the country. Connected with this a beautiful, well-managed apiary adorning our homes, multiplying the blessings and comforts of our life, and promoting a great source of wealth, can not be too highly appreciated. The progress we have made in apiculture for a few years past is, indeed, encouraging to our country. It is every year becoming more and more an object of general interest. Since the commencement of our country, State and National Conven-

tions, there seems to be a general interest awakened throughout our entire land; not only gentlemen but ladies, of talent and refinement, are to-day making apiculture a great success. Their feelings have become assimilated with those of rural life, and they are made to enjoy and participate in the invigorating influences of pure and wholesome air. They, too, have engaged in apicultural prosperity, believing it to rest on the same foundation as agricultural. The farmer has the pledge of omnipotence, that there shall be forever seed and harvest. Here is his dependence; here lies his confidence. So it is with apiculture, when the earth is made to yield forth beautiful crops, the blossoms will yield their beautiful nectar in large quantities. This the practical apiarian understands.

We would like to have apiculture made a branch of common school education, so that young ladies and gentlemen would be as familiar with its fundamental elements as they are with arithmetic or geography. We should like to have it studied in our high schools, academies and colleges, that individuals may be properly qualified to teach it systematically to the world. Much and great good has resulted in our national conventions, and the cause they seek to promote.

May the Society live on to bless the generations which shall succeed us.

A. F. MOON.

[For the National Bee Journal.]

My Little Pets.

Mr. Mitchell:—I remember of seeing you at pa's apiary in Ludlow, Ky., this fall, and I thought I would write a piece for your BEE JOURNAL. I am twelve years old, and am a little "bee man," and know how to raise queens; but I never wrote anything to put in a paper. Do you think it will do?

WHAT THE BEES SAY.

We'll gather honey while 'tis warm,
For 'twould make our noses tingle
To gather honey or to swarm,
When the merry sleigh bells jingle.

Then, our honey, we will bring,
And put it in our honey cells;
And all robbers we will sting,
Or drown them in our little cells.

Now, here comes Lu. the little "poke,"
To steal our honey all to-day,
With knife and plate, and plaguing
smoke,
How I wish he'd stay away.

Now, we'll fight, and keep him out,
And I'll creep up under his veil,
And sting him square upon the snout,
And the rest will take him by the
tail.

LOUIE M. GRAY.

Riley, Butler, Co., O., Dec. 6, 1871.

We say to our little friend Gray that we remember you well, and would say write for the JOURNAL. There are others as young as you engaged in bee culture. What say you, my young friend? Shall we have a Youths' Department? We vote yes.—Ed.

[For the National Bee Journal.]

Bee Keeping.

Messrs. Editors:—I have kept bees nearly twenty-five years, and yet think I am just a beginner in the business. Bee culture is rather in its infancy here, but hope through the light of the JOURNAL, that we are still gaining information. Having the experience of scientific apiarians, we must necessarily receive more light.

The Italian bee is considered far superior to the black bee here, and the large gray bee is also superior to the black bee. I have introduced the Italian queen to many stocks with perfect success, though many queens have been lost by introducing them into the black colony.

I send you some seed of the greatest bee plant we have while in bloom, as it lasts about six weeks—blooms in June and July. It is covered with bees during its entire blooming.

S. B. MCKORMICK.

Pleasant Vale, Pa.

Will the friend please give the name of the seed, and what it can be had at per pound? also, give us the results of the season in your locality.—Ed.

IN a single century, four thousand millions of human beings appear on the face of the earth, act their many parts, and sink into the grave.

[For the National Bee Journal.

From Northern Wisconsin.

Messrs. Editors:—I have not disturbed your quiet for some time, with my scriblings; but it seems rather essential that you hear from us out here in Northern Wisconsin.

Well, the season past, from May until August, was very favorable for bee culture; bees swarmed abundantly, and put up quite an amount of surplus honey. After the first week in August they gathered but little if any more than they consumed. I, like many other brother bee keepers, experimented a little during the flourishing part of the season. With one swarm, No. 1, I prepared with an upper story of combs and run with the extractor to the best advantage I knew how, and in June, July and the first week in August—*nine* weeks—took 222½ pounds; the second week in July, 40½ pounds, and the first week in August only 8 pounds. During the nine weeks, I noticed more or less idle bees around the hive, and I queried in my mind, why these idlers? and after a little examination into causes, came to the conclusion that they were young bees that had no employment because there was no comb to build. If we are told right by our teachers, young bees gather little or no honey, which I suppose is the fact. Near by No. 1 I placed No. 2. From the middle of June

until the first week in August—six weeks—I experimented with small frames, getting combs built from one to five inches thick, as I pleased, and my product was one hundred and fifty pounds, besides some combs partly filled not considered. Here, again, my curiosity was excited, to see an amount of idlers lying around, and why? After satisfying myself, the reason seemed to be that those idlers in No. 2 were honey gatherers, but had not where to deposit. If my conclusions were correct, then running the extractor exclusively we lose the labor of our young bees; but it may be said that we save by not having wax secreted, it taking from fifteen to twenty pounds of honey for one of wax.

Here, again, a query: Whether the young bees do not eat as much honey as they would if comb building was going on rapidly in the hive, or are they possessed of judgment to determine how much to eat, where there is no comb to build? Now, I suppose it is a part of their nature, without regard to consequences, to eat all that their appetite craves, and the secretion is involuntary, as much as the milk secretion of an animal. We can not allow that the cow exercises judgment in regard to the amount of milk she gives, but it is the condition of her system, and

she eats to satisfy her appetite—do not the bees the same? This being the case, our honey is used up and no comb built.

Taking this view of the condition of things, and if correct, which my experimenting with quite a number of hives the past season satisfied me, we are much behind yet in getting the amount of surplus honey we may. Mr. Hozer has seemed to have struck the lead in getting a large amount of honey, but in his discarding frames and substituting bars and boxes, he falls much short of what may be obtained. But I have scribbled enough for this time—will be at it again soon.

Tell us, you teachers, how this matter stands about the young ones. I regret much not being able to go to Cleveland. By permission, I send you a copy of Crowfoot and Brother's letter, and ask how it is for high? Yours, etc.,

A. H. HART.

Appleton, Wis., Dec. 18, 1871.

[For the National Bee Journal.

Bee Feed.

Messrs Editors;—Will you in your next issue please answer me a few questions? I have eleven colonies of bees which stopped breeding some two months ago. Several of them have only about one quart of bees. I would like to save each hive so as to preserve each queen; I think some of them

will need feeding—I have fed some but don't succeed. Well, can you tell me how to make a feeder to be used inside of the hive? Will good sugar-candy do to feed? if so, what process to feed it? and how much will a swarm need containing three quarts of bees, and say ten or twelve pounds of honey. J. D.

Kygerville, Gollia Co., Ohio.

1. The amount of honey spoken of rather indicates the bees could not gather much, and had ceased breeding. As the time and date of letter is not had, could not tell.

2. One quart of bees kept in a warm, dry, dark room, will prosper and do well. Our advice in this case would be, if we have no honey and want to save the bees, and have no combs that could be exchanged, take your bees to a warm, dry, dark room. Should there be frost in the hives, it would be better to take the bees into a room where you have a stove, and all is quiet and dark. Keep them warm until the frost is all melted, and the combs become dry, then remove them to their room; and if they are in a frame hive remove the honey-board and lay on your candy crosswise the frames, taking care to keep the candy far enough apart to allow the bees to crawl between them. Lay on a few pounds in this manner, put on the cap and keep them warm. If the bees are in the Buck Eye hive, re-

move the small frames over the bees, lay the candy directly on the frames, as in the first case bringing the food in close proximity to the bees. There will be no danger of the bees feeding at any and all times when they need.

Should your bees be in common box hives cleanse them from frost, as in the above case. Invert the hive, lay upon the combs your candy, giving them room to crawl between; put in as much as you think they need; lay on a board to keep out mice, and the bees in the hive should they try to get out. Let them rest in this position until the bees have taken up enough for their stores. We have found this one of the most simple and safest and best plans to recommend to new beginners; and the older ones will find it good in the absence of good honey. It is safer to recommend to new beginners than liquid food.—Ed.

[For the National Bee Journal.]

Question and Answer.

Messrs. Editors:—Not being able to attend the convention, I concluded to write you a line to let you know that my best wishes are for the success of the enterprise, and I hope next year to be able to be with you.

A FEW WORDS CONCERNING MY
BEES.

I will say my Italians did

very well, considering the extraordinary dryness of the season; but the black and California bees did poorly. Since I brought bees from the States to this place, there has a worm, resembling very much the moth worm, made its appearance in the apples, destroying almost all in the orchard. When I kept my bees many persons here at tribute it to the introduction of the State bees. I have contended that such is not the case; yet I would like more light on the subject. Would like to have this matter brought before the convention, and see if any one can give the desired information. The eggs are laid in the blossom, the worm hatches out, and eats his way out at the end and sometimes at the side. We would like to hear from our friends upon this subject.

WM. D. ROBERTS.

Provo City, Nov. 25, 1871.

The above letter did not reach us until after we returned from the convention, if it had we should have submitted it to the convention. But it's very evident the worm spoken of is not such as trouble the bees. It would seem to compare with the apple worm in this country. Some are of the opinion that there are more than one kind that work upon the apple, peach, plum, and cherry, but we will say to our

friends in Provo City, that the miller-worm, such as often destroys bees, never made an attack upon the apple. Let us hear from others.—ED.

[For The National Bee Journal.

An Explanation.

I SUSPECT, from the ill-natured manner in which Jewell Davis, in a late number of the JOURNAL, pitches into everybody and everything, that he is bordering on *confirmed dyspepsia*. Had he better digestion, he would certainly feel more kindly towards his fellow-mortals. Notwithstanding, by anything I may have said to aggravate his malady, I "rise to explain."

In a recent article in the JOURNAL, to which Mr. Davis alludes, and in which I gave a detailed description of a modified form of a Langstroth hive, devised and used by me, I stated that all persons who had the Langstroth right, were free to use my hive. From this statement, Mr. Davis "infers" that I allow *none* to use it, who have not the Langstroth right, and that I am trying to force him and others, *volens volens*, to purchase that right. To set Bro. Davis right in this matter (I can't think any other person made such an unreasonable "inference" from my remark), I wish now to say, that I have not, and never had, any interest whatever, directly or indi-

rectly, in the sale of the Langstroth right, or any other patent, and that I do not care a *bar-gee* whether Bro. Davis, or any other brother, ever uses the hive which I described. I have no "patent" on it, and would not have if I could. I detest the practice of many bee keepers in trying to cover, with "letters patent," every trifling improvement in the hives or other apparatus used in apiculture; and I shall certainly try to avoid doing that, which to me, is so detestable in others. I don't set myself up for a model in this or any other matter, but I do heartily wish that there were a few more bee keepers like me in this respect.

The idea I intended to convey in the remark that so greatly disturbed the mind of Bro. Davis, was this: That if any person should think well enough of my plan of hive to desire to try it, he was at liberty to do so, *so far as I was concerned*, but that I could give no right to use the Langstroth hive, of which mine was but a modification.

I trust that after this explanation Bro. Davis' sleep will be sweeter, and his temper also.

M. C. HESTER.

Charlestown, Ind.

WHENEVER you buy or sell, let or hire, make a clear bargain, and never trust to "We shan't disagree about trifles."

EDITORS' TABLE.

To Our Patrons.

The December number closed the second volume of the JOURNAL; and with this number we enter the third volume. In doing so, let us return to you our sincere thanks for the kind words of cheer you have given us. To our contributors, let us say, we can not find words to adequately express our thanks for the kindly assistance you have so generously given. It is your contributions that have made the JOURNAL what it is. Gentlemen, continue your efforts, and during the present year we will endeavor to make the BEE JOURNAL more valuable and readable. Mr. Moon is now at the helm and will hereafter take charge of the JOURNAL.

Now, let us say in conclusion, will our patrons send in their subscriptions? Some are in arrears—will you send it in at once? Get your neighbors to subscribe; tell them that we give to each subscriber the coming year, the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL one year, and one pure Italian queen bee, for \$3.12.

We are now contracting for queens daily, and that from our best queen breeders, to fill

our orders the coming year promptly. Now is the time to work. We expect to pay out in premiums the coming year all that we take in. We have made preparations to raise, the coming year, at least ten thousand Italian queens, and shall import many from Italy. In all, we intend to buy, import and raise at least twenty thousand queen bees; one queen bee will be given to each of our subscribers; and should we have a surplus of queens, they will be sold at the following prices:

| | |
|--|--------|
| 1 Pure Italian Queen Bee | \$5 00 |
| 2 " " " Bees | 9 00 |
| 3 " " " " | 12 00 |
| 6 " " " " | 20 00 |
| 12 " " " " | 36 00 |
| 1 Tested Queen Bee that will Duplicate herself | 10 00 |
| 3 Tested Queen Bees that will Duplicate themselves | 25 00 |
| 1 Queen Bee bred from Imported queen and fertilized by pure drone in confinement, and warranted to duplicate herself | 10 00 |

So we say to all, work for the JOURNAL. We expect to spend most of our time this winter among bee keepers, and wherever we can get bee keepers together we will lecture upon apiculture; our every effort tending to teach bee keepers

how they can realize from their bees from one to two thousand per cent. annually. Bee keepers what say you, shall we have your help? N. C. MITCHELL.

Information Wanted.

Mr. C. E. Dewey, of Garnett, Anderson Co., Kansas, asks the question what he shall do with his bees? Since the swarming season they have filled every part of their hive solid with honey and capped it over, besides working largely upon the outside of the hive. We are certain that bees in the condition stated in this latitude, could not survive the winter, and very much doubt whether they will in Kansas. Our advice would be this, first: Take the bees into a warm room, let the combs and bees become sufficiently warm, and then take out two or more combs as they may spare, and apply the honey machine. If the hive is large they will spare three or four frames. Empty the combs from the center of the hive, and put them back. If the comb is large, make an inch-hole through the center; this will enable the bees to pass readily to the center and warmth of the colony.

If I had no honey machine, and one-half the bees our friend has, I would telegraph for a honey machine at once, and apply as directed.—Ed.

The North American Bee Keepers' Convention.

The assembly at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 6th, 7th and 8th of December, was a grand success. We were delighted to see so many bee keepers present from all parts of the United States and Canada.

Of one thing we are certain, that it has become a fixture that American bee keepers can not well do without. Their annual meetings are well calculated to do much good.

The Society having determined to publish the minutes and the discussion, it can result in no way but to the benefit of all interested; and will be the means of forming a band of union between bee keepers that will hold steadfast through all time to come.

We would have much pleasure in presenting here, the names of many of our leading bee keepers that were present and took part in the subjects that were discussed; but time nor space will not permit us the mention of any save the old veterans.

Mr. Quinby, of St. Johns, New York, presided.

Mr. Quinby is an old veteran in apiculture, whose writings have been read and admired not only in America but Europe; and go where you may all have heard of Quinby's "Mysteries of Bee Keeping." But here

allow me to say that I was somewhat disappointed upon being introduced to Mr. Quinby. I expected to find in him one that a bee keeper could not approach, and feel at ease; but one look and word from this eminent apiarian and we were immediately at home beside him. Those that meet him once will be pleased to see him again.

Prof. Kirtland was there, too. We were happy to meet Dr. Kirtland, it being the first time we have had that pleasure. He is, perhaps, the oldest or ablest bee keeper that belongs to the Society—having kept bees for the past sixty-one years. The professor was called on to give his opinions upon the knotty (so called) drone question. Upon being asked whether the fertilizing of the queen bee had any influence upon her drone progeny, he answered at once, It does. This coming from so learned a man, produced quite a little flutter among the non-believers; they at once bringing their microscope, and bringing both to hear, proceeded to magnify the Spermatoza. The professor at once informed them, that no one using the microscope could determine anything of the kind. This was a death blow, as the other side rested their cause on the microscope. But why dwell upon this, as it will be published in the minutes, and the doc-

tor is too well known to need more said.

Mrs. Ellen S. Tupper, also, honored us with her presence. All were glad to see her; every hand was put forth to meet the friendly, cordial grasp of her hand; every one being anxious to have her speak upon her favorite topic—apiculture. To this lady, the bee keepers are under lasting obligations for the numerous instructive articles she has written upon apiculture. Go where you will, Mrs. Tupper's name among bee keepers is a household word. Long may she live.

We are pleased to add Mrs. Annie Savery to the list as another of the most worthy engaged in the good work. God bless and prosper her. Mrs. Savery is a lady of culture and refinement, and blessed with much of this world's goods. But for the benefit of her sex (and they have need of it), she has determined to open a new channel and show to the world that the gentle sex can (as well as their masculine brothers), keep bees, and in that way make a good and honorable living.—There are many widows all over this fair land that find it hard work to keep the wolf from the door.

Mrs. Savery, while yet young as it were blooming in youth, leaves her beautiful parlor, dons her sur-bonnet, and is off among her bees as busy as

they; not for the honey or the profit there is in bee culture, for she has already enough, but to show her own sex how they can, if they are needy, or are widows, make enough to keep their families together, or themselves above want. To see what she did, see the report of the Society.

We are glad to see that Mrs. Tupper and Mrs. Savery have formed a co-partnership, and propose importing and breeding queens for sale. We hope the day is not far distant when we shall have the pleasure of seeing them at their home, Des Moines, Iowa, where Mrs. Tupper proposes to move her apiary in early spring.

We were pleased to meet Mrs. Farnham, of South Bend, Ind. She is the inventor of the non-swarmer attachment which attracted so much attention at the convention. Many were the comments made upon it, all pronouncing it to be a good invention. Success to her, we say.

We were truly glad to meet with Miss Mary E. Woods, of St. Paris, Ohio. She, too, is engaged in bee culture, and is doing much good.

LADIES.—God prosper and crown your efforts with success. Your spare moments are given to a good work, instead of standing before the glass (as many do), with powder and paint, etc., trying to spoil your good looks

in the vain endeavor to enhance them. Well, I am safe from hair pulling, as my crown is bare.

Well, ladies, you are engaged in the good work of teaching your own sex the art of self-support. You teach them by your own good example, that they can help themselves by keeping the little busy bee.

We were glad to meet Mr. E. Rood, of Wayne, Mich. What would a convention be without him? full of fun and life, ever ready to take part in debate; always ready to give good advice. He has the faculty of making every one laugh and feel jolly. If any one has the blues, try Bro. Rood as a cure. We hope to see him at our next convention at this city, and, no doubt will, unless some of the fair sex capture him. He is a widower, yet is not so good, I fear, at talking to the girls as he is to the boys—he knows.

It was with no little degree of pleasure that we witnessed the kind greeting with which Mr. A. F. Moon was received on every hand. Of course we were gratified, as he is now one of the editors of the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL. When speaking, he received the most profound attention, he being now regarded as the Huber of America. It has been proven by his own neighbors that he made and used the movable-comb hive thirty-three years ago. Some

of these hives are still in existence. There is no doubt, but that he made and used the first movable-comb hive in America. The hive that Mr. Moon invented and used seems to bear attractions from being patented by Mr. Langstroth, and many were of the opinion that Mr. Langstroth was the first inventor; but recent developments prove the contrary.

And there, too, was Mr. Aaron Benedict, of Bennington, Ohio, one of our old reliable stand-bys, that has made a famous reputation in the culture of the little honey bee.

We must not forget to mention Dr. Hamlin, of Edgfield Junction, Tenn. He, too, has made his mark in bee culture.

There are many others of equal note we would like to mention had we the space. We had intended to give R. C. Otis a touch in this number, but 'tis crowded out.

N. C. MITCHELL.

We publish in this number a part of the proceedings of the North American Bee Keepers' Association, held at Cleveland, December, 6th, 7th and 8th. It being quite lengthy, several articles have had to lay over until the next issue.—ED.

All communications pertaining to the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL, for subscriptions or otherwise, must be directed to Moon & Mitchell.

Railroad Accommodations.

The North American Bee Keepers' Society are under lasting obligations to the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Companies for returning all members free over their lines who had paid full fare to Cleveland.—Were all railroads as liberal our annual meetings would be attended by thousands in place of hundreds. Bee keepers, one and all, when about to purchase your tickets remember that road; they granted you reduced rates whilst other roads refused. Take that road, even though you should be thrown a little out of your way, you will find double recompense; the officers of this road, as also the conductors, are gentlemen, and you will feel at home on their line.

The members are also under obligations to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, Pan-Handle Route, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, for reduction of rates made; but it appears there was some misunderstanding, as many of the members had to pay full fare both ways. At present, we are not advised as to where the blame rests; we are of the opinion, however, that the managers of these roads are not to blame.

At our next meeting, which will be held at Indianapolis, we shall endeavor to have the railroad arrangements made in due season so there can be no mistake.

N. C. MITCHELL.

Johnson House.

The proprietor of the Johnson House will please accept our thanks for the many courtesys shown us while attending the convention; and we do assure him, that the bee keepers who received such kind attention while stopping with him during their attendance at the convention, when visiting Cleveland will call again; and we do assure our friends having business at Cleveland, that should they favor the Johnson House with their patronage, they will find a good table, good rooms, and a proprietor that understands the art of making you comfortable.

Garden and Flower Seeds.

OUR readers will find in this number the advertisement of that well-known seed grower, James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass., who is the originator of many of our most valuable vegetables. We are informed he now raises over one hundred varieties of vegetable seed, and is constantly producing new varieties. His business extends over all parts of the country, orders being received and promptly filled from more than fifty thousand customers annually.

His new illustrated catalogue is now ready and will be sent free to all.

Minutes of the Convention.

Proceedings of the North-American Bee Keepers' Convention, held at Cleveland O., on the 6th, 7th and 8th of Dec., 1871, will be published in pamphlet form. It is thought that it will make a book of more than one hundred pages.

All who wish to become members of the Society can do so by sending to me one dollar. By sending soon, your name and post-office address will be published in the Minutes, and one copy will be sent to each member, post-paid. Here is a chance to become a member of the Society, and at the same time get a book that will prove useful to every bee keeper.

Address N. C. Mitchell, Treasurer of Society, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Removed.

The BEE JOURNAL Office is removed to the corner of Meridian and Circle streets, opposite the *Sentinel* Building, up one flight of stairs.

New Bee Hive.

Our friend J. S. Proctor, of Franklin, Ky., is out with a new hive, one of his own invention. Mr. Proctor is a practical bee keeper, and no doubt has invented a good hive. He has also published a very interesting circular, in pamphlet form, for new beginners.



"BEE LINE."

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway.

BY WAY OF CRESTLINE

ON and AFTER MONDAY MAY 15th, 1871,

Passenger Trains will Leave Indianapolis, and arrive at points named below as follows :

| STATIONS. | No. 4. | No. 6. |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| Indianapolis | 10:10 a m | 7:55 p m |
| Muncie | 12:36 p m | 10:12 p m |
| Fort Wayne..... | 4:00 p m | |
| Union | 1:45 p m | 11:29 p m |
| Dayton..... | | |
| Bellefontaine..... | 4:10 p m | 1:46 a m |
| Crestline..... | *6:40 p m | 4:20 a m |
| Cleveland..... | 9:45 p m | *7:30 a m |
| Buffalo..... | 4:10 a m | 2:00 p m |
| Niagara Falls..... | 10:10 a m | 4:30 p m |
| Rochester..... | *7:15 p m | 5:20 p m |
| Albany..... | 4:10 p m | 1:30 a m |
| Boston..... | 5:50 a m | 11:00 a m |
| New York City..... | 6:35 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Indianapolis..... | 10:10 a m | *7:55 p m |
| Sidney..... | 3:16 p m | 12:52 a m |
| Toledo..... | 5:40 a m | |
| Detroit..... | 9:10 a m | |
| Crestline..... | *6:40 p m | 4:20 a m |
| Pittsburg..... | 1:25 a m | *12:10 p m |
| Harrisburg..... | 11:25 a m | 10:35 p m |
| Baltimore..... | 3:05 p m | 2:30 a m |
| Washington..... | 5:00 p m | 5:50 a m |
| Philadelphia..... | 3:05 p m | 3:00 a m |
| New York City..... | 6:00 p m | 7:40 a m |

Palace Day and Sleeping Cars

Run Through as Follows :

On "No. 4"—From Indianapolis to Crestline, Cleveland, Buffalo and Rochester, without change, and from Crestline to Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Philadelphia and New York without change.

On "No. 6"—From Indianapolis to Crestline, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany and New York, without change.

On Saturday "No. 6" runs through as usual, either by way of Cleveland or Pittsburg, reaching New York on Monday morning at 6:40

All trains leave Indianapolis daily, except Sundays.

*Stop for meals.

Union Accommodation leaves Union Depot at 3:35 p. m.

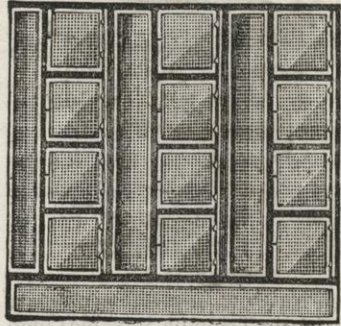
Ask for tickets over the "Bee Line," via. Crestline.

E. S. FLINT,
Gen'l Sup't, Cleveland.

C. C. GALE, Div. Sup't, Indianapolis.

C. C. COBB, Gen'l Pass'er Ag't, Cleveland.

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.

H. C. CHANDLER & CO.

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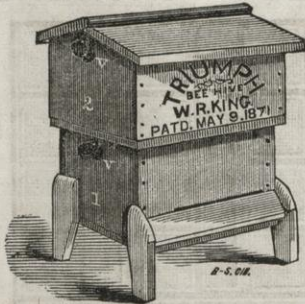
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After two years practical experience with the Triumph Movable Comb Hive, I feel fully warranted in recommending it to the bee keeping public as having no superior in the country. It is the best winter hive ever invented; and equally as good for summer, for it is the only well-ventilated hive ever offered to the public. I will give any practical bee keeper the privilege of trying one of the Triumph Hives before buying the right. State rights sold low for cash, or will be traded for either real or personal property.

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Having associated in business, and imported the best stock of ITALIAN BEES in the country, we are now prepared to sell full colonies, in hives of all the valuable patents.

We shall sell CHOICE QUEENS, of our own raising, and after June 1st, Imported Queens from the best *Italian Apiaries*.

HIVES of all the improved varieties for sale.

We are agents for the PEABODY HONEY EXTRACTOR, the best one in use; and are also agents for MRS. FARNHAM'S NON-SWARMING ATTACHMENT, which can be applied to any form of hive, and the only non-swarmier which we know will give entire satisfaction.

Our location at Des Moines—on the direct line of the Pacific Railroad—gives us every facility for promptly filling orders from all parts of the United States, and we shall give special attention to orders from the Pacific Coast.

We shall continue to import Queens regularly, and will endeavor to avoid unnecessary delay in supplying customers.

We solicit correspondence with all who are or wish to become bee-keepers, especially women seeking new channels for labor.

Information and advice cheerfully given on all matters pertaining to bee keeping.

Subscriptions received for the *Bee-Keepers' Journal*, and the *Iowa Homestead*, in both of which Mrs. Tupper edits a department on bee-keeping, etc.

Standard works on Bee-Keeping for sale. Address,

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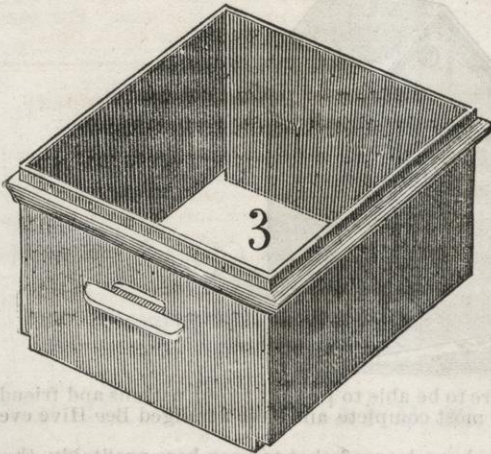
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FULL COLONIES OF ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS FOR SALE.

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After two years' practical experience with the ALLEN MOVABLE COMB HIVE, of Home of the Honey Bee, I feel fully warranted in recommending it to the bee keeping public as having no superior in the country. Its combs can be handled with less inconvenience and less destruction to the bees than any other hive I have ever seen; and my experience with hives of different styles has been more extensive than that of most other bee keepers in this country. Territory will be sold on more reasonable terms to the rights of this hive than that of any other in use.

Hives, by the single number or by the hundred, will be sold at... \$3 00 each.
 Farm Rights, at 5 00 "
 Township Rights, at 10 to \$20
 One Sample Hive and Farm Right..... 8 00

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For the counties of
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 INDIANA.

See cut on 2d page of Cover.

Send for circulars and information,

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Or for reference, P. F. DAVIS, same place.

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Full stocks of Italian Bees, with Pure Queens, in Langstroth Hives, delivered at express office in this place, by middle of October, at \$17.50 each.

Pure Queens during the season at \$5.00 each, sent by mail, postpaid. Purity, prolificness and safe arrival of queens guaranteed.

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THE best, most durable, and cheapest geared machine in the market. It will empty the most honey with the least injury to the comb, of any machine in use. Send stamp for circular. Address

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It affords us great pleasure to be able to present to our patrons and friends and the public generally, the most complete and best arranged Bee Hive ever invented.

All practical bee keepers have learned that to keep bees profitably, they should be kept in a movable-comb hive. Allow us now to call your attention to the claims of the "Rough and Ready."

We claim for it a cheaper Hive than any other. The Hive is a double one, and may be kept on the summer stands the year round without the least danger of loss. The chill of winter or the heat of summer never reaches them. The Hive is warm in winter, as every particle of moisture arising from the bees is absorbed at once by the paper sides, leaving the bees always dry and their combs free from frost in winter.

The Rough and Ready Hive is so arranged that it can accommodate either a very large or small swarm of bees, or two small colonies can be wintered in the same hive; or during the summer, from one to eleven Queens may be raised at the same time in one colony.

The Rough and Ready Hive has many advantages that are not possessed by any other hive. We have attached to it what we call a "Queen Regulator." It is so arranged that the Queen can not lay any more eggs than is necessary to keep the colony in full working order; by the use of it, swarming is prevented. No Drones are raised; neither is there a surplus of bees hanging around the hive. It is simple and cheap, and can be attached to any movable-comb hive.

The Bee Keeper will find that a hive having a Regulator attached to it, and the honey regularly taken from the colony, can get from one to five hundred pounds of surplus honey, annually, from each good colony of bees. To realize the largest amount of honey, the honey extractor should be used freely.

We have not the space to give you all the advantages of the Rough and Ready Bee Hive; but will say, in conclusion, upon this point, that we have been improving it until we now have a hive that is perfect, and is adapted to the wants of Bee Keepers in every respect.

Thousands of hives have been sold, and we might give thousands of certificates extolling the advantages of the Rough and Ready Hives over all others. The Rough and Ready Hives are sold by our agents at \$2 each.

We sell no territory at any price; but what we want is a good agent in every county. Such a one can get of us terms that will pay him to devote his whole time to their sale. The Rough and Ready Hive, with right to make and use it, is sold by us and our agents at the following prices:

| | |
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| 1 Hive, with right to make and use any number..... | \$10 00 |
| 1 Queen Regulator, and right to make..... | 5 00 |

Bee Keepers living in a county in which we have no agent, can get both from us for \$10.00.

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