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THE NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL AND MAGAZINE.

VOL. IV.]

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1873.

[No. 4.

Questions and Answers.

BY HARRY GOODLANDER.

Well, Messrs. Editors, friends, and bee keepers, Old Harry can now pause and take breath, for to-day finds me entirely bee-less—i. e., I have not a living bee, for the first time in fourteen years, so come sit down, kind friends, and let us now have a bee chat.

1. What do I think of bee keeping as a profession? I know of no other business that will pay a greater per cent. on the capital invested.

2. Is bee keeping suitable for women? Yes, and I would like to see more engaged in it. Can not each one of you give your little girls a hive of bees, and let them learn to handle them?

3. What do I think of the black bee? I don't think much of them; I think they are destined to soon be numbered among the things that were.

4. What do I think of the hybrid bees? are they as good as the Italian? I think they are very cross, and are not one half as good.

6. In what respect are they not as good? They are not as good honey gatherers, neither are the queens as prolific.

7. Should everybody keep a few bees? No, they should not. Why, is not that answer the very height of selfishness? have not all our journals and all our bee writers said that everybody should keep a few bees at least? Friends, I am well aware of that fact; but is every one calculated to be bee keepers? have all the patience for the proper care of bees! The majority would raise more moth than bees.

8. What do I think of the Bee Journals? I can not speak too highly of those devoted to bee culture, so we will drop that matter by saying we should have a weekly paper.

9. Do you think that if all the bees were in the hands of none but careful bee keepers, we could get entirely rid of the moth? I do, in a few years,

10. Should bee keepers sow more honey producing plants? Yes; sow them around your stumps, in the fence corners, along the road side, in fact sow plants in all the waste and out of the way places. Let honey plants take the place of some of the burs.

11. What do I think of the disease that has caused such great loss among our bees the last two or three winters? I think it is a dis-

ease foreign to the Italian, but peculiar to the black bee, and one destined to make the black bee an extinct race.

12. Do not the Italians get the same disease? Yes they do; we have ample proof to that effect.

13. If the disease is foreign to the Italian, how do they get it? By finding places where the blacks have died; they carry the honey home to their hives, and the disease with it.

14. Have you no remedy for the disease? None sure, but think an unsparing use of the extractor late in the fall, and then feed good sugar syrup.

15. Does not the disease remain in the comb? To some extent it does, but I think not enough to hurt much.

16. Do you think the disease will stop when the blacks are out of the way? I do, with proper care.

17. How comes it that the blacks are more subject to the disease than the Italian? The blacks are not a hardy bee, hence are more subject to diseases than the Italian. The Italian is a more hardy bee.

18. Where do you think the disease started? In some old log or box hive.

19. Then you think the disease contagious? I do.

20. By what means is the contagion conveyed from hive to hive? Principally by bad honey, partly by the air in the bee house being too close, and partly by the blossoms on which the bee works.

21. Is not the disease dysentery? There is such a disease as dysentery, but I do not think it the disease that has killed so many bees

the last two or three winters. Too many bee keepers, when they would lose a few hives of bees, would say, "O, it was dysentery that killed them," and would look no farther in the matter. I have watched the bees in cluster, and seen the dead falling out from among the living, and I have watched some until they were all dead on the bottom board. I have taken all the honey from others, after they were nearly half gone, and fed them sugar syrup and nothing else, and they would come out all right, provided I kept them warm, as cold will aggravate the disease.

22. But did you not let them have a cleansing flight, which you know will cure the dysentery? Some I did and some I did not, but a good fly helped the matter.

23. You spoke of scattering honey producing plants in all waste places? Yes.

24. What kind do you think would be best? White and Alsike clover, mustard, catnip, borage and hundreds of others.

25. What do I think of Rocky Mountain bee plant? I have had but little experience with it; suppose it to be too tender a plant to come into general use.

26. Are you again going to get bees and go to bee keeping? As you were entirely burned out once, except one colony, and the fires of 1871 nearly destroyed all your bees, and now you have lost all of them, I should think you would be ready to quit bee keeping, and, like many others, say, "Bee keeping won't pay." I shall again get bees soon, as a kind friend, at Charleston, Ind., is going to sell me two colonies

early, then you will hear from old Harry again.

Leesburg, Kosciusko Co., Ind.

The Bee Disease.

I will give a few thoughts that I have gathered in reading the bee journals, and some gathered by experience, pertaining to the death of the bees.

First. Taking the published testimony, given at the National Bee Convention, I find that the bees have died very fatally, in all conceivable conditions, in houses and out, ventilated and unventilated hives, and with both honey and sugar. Then reversing it, I find the same convention places the bees in perfect health, in the same condition as described above.

A man with brains would know the cause is the same in all, for cause and effect are inseparable, and that cause which would create the fatal malady in one case must be present in all, for where the effect is the same, the same cause must exist. This being a fact, does it not prove that the fatality and death of the bee are created by epidemical conditions, for what other cause could be present, in all forms of wintering, and in the same conditions of perfect health? Let us be governed by reason, or the power of wisdom. My own experience is proof of the above conclusions.

About four years ago I had sixty-seven stocks, but I lost about half by wintering. I wintered in a cellar, one of the best in the county, and about all were wintered in this manner in this locality. The other half was very weak. This was a

fair average of the condition of the bees in this locality, although some lost all, and some lost none, but all stocks suffered, leaving them weak when warm weather came. The waste honey left by the dead, I fed to the live ones, which gave them an early start. They prospered and done well, and the result was, I got quite a good crop of honey, for our locality, it being about all the box or surplus honey in the county, the rest of the bees being too weak to gather the honey.

When the harvest came, bees became healthy, (during which time I gathered some large crops of honey,) and remained so till a year ago this winter. Then I had sixty-six stocks in first-rate condition, unless they had a little too much honey. The season being poor, I did not get but one thousand pounds of box honey. I wintered in what I call a first-class bee-house, keeping the temperature a few degrees above freezing. I lost about one third in the house, and six or eight after setting out. My brother had seven stocks that stood out, but lost none, and he knew it was my bee-house which caused the death of my bees.

The deaths in this locality were about as they were before in general. I fed as I did before; the bees became healthy, filled their hives immensely full of bees, and remained so up to the first of September. The season being very poor, (cause, drouth and grasshoppers) bees did not gather honey enough to sustain them through the year; in fact the majority had consumed about all of their honey before the frosts, where there were grasshoppers. In other sections, where

there were no grasshoppers, they made honey enough to winter.

About the first of September my bees began to die very fast, and by the time to put in the house I had nine stocks, some weak and some full of bees. My brother's bees were all dead by the first of October, and also many more throughout the county, and by the first of December there were but a few stocks alive. By January I had one, and it soon passed away. The last knowledge I have is three stocks in one place, and two in the other, and it has been a month since I heard from the two.

Last fall the rain brought out plenty of blossoms of the golden rod, but I could not find a bee on them—they were all too sick.

Is the great problem solved? It depends upon the glasses you look through. Through mine it is plain.

I wish to get a first-class Italian stock; who can furnish it and let me try again. H. P. McMASTER.

Leonardsburgh, Del. Co., Ohio.

Bee Keeping in Pennsylvania.

Being an invalid and having leisure, I thought I would try and write a few lines for the JOURNAL, to which I have been a subscriber for a short time, but think of being one for a long time, or as long as I am able to keep bees. I like the JOURNAL well, and wish it all success.

I am an old man in my sixtieth year, and have been stone deaf fifty-two years of the time. I never had any other education than what I got during my childhood, and that was very little. I was a blacksmith by trade, and earned myself

a snug little farm of about seventy-five acres, and made a comfortable living for myself and family. I purchased my first swarm of bees in the year 1855, and since then I have been tolerably lucky, as I think I have not lost more than a dozen swarms, summer or winter, during that time, as far as I can remember. I have always had bees and box honey to sell.

I use the common box hive, such as Quinby used, and have his *Mysteries of Bee Keeping* for my teacher, which I think is a valuable book, and worth many times its weight in gold, at least I think it has been worth that to me. Before I seen it I was as ignorant of bees as any one could possibly be, and was always afraid of them till I hived my first swarm, which I thought was a great feat. I did not get a single sting, and since that day no man could take more pleasure in keeping or working among bees than I have, as they work for nothing and board themselves, and pay well for all I do for them.

I get a few hundred pounds of very nice box honey to sell each year, also plenty of strained honey. I have each year killed several swarms with sulphur, because I have always had more than I wanted to keep. They increase almost double every year with me, and I can't sell the bees here for as much as the honey will bring. Box honey is twenty-five cents and strained honey from twenty to twenty-two cents per pound—that is what I sold for last fall. That is much better than my neighbors do anywhere about here, as far as I have heard, but I know there is only one now

and then that takes much, if any, interest in bee culture. There is but very little improvement from the way our grandfathers used to keep them. Some won't try to learn, thinking bee keeping all depends on luck. I think it won't be long before they will have their eyes opened. I believe if we only had a Gallup or Hosmer here, there would be a hundred pounds of honey collected where we only get one now. All that is wanted is to know how to get it.

I will try to get my neighbors to subscribe for the BEE JOURNAL, and if they won't do it, let them continue to eat bee bread instead of nice, clean honey, it will be good enough for them if they won't try to get better.

I suppose some of the readers of the JOURNAL would like to know how bees done here last summer. The fore part of theseason was very dry and the spring was late, so the bees consumed the most of their honey and had nearly all their combs empty to rear brood in, and the consequence was, they swarmed well but late. The swarms were very large.

After white clover bloomed it was very wet, and continued so during the summer. I think it was wet full one third of the honey season, and most of the bees had short supplies, some scarcely any at all. I have heard of a few of the latest swarms that starved to death about the last of July; at any rate the latest young swarms had a hard scratch of it, for I had to feed two swarms myself, that came the middle of July, or I might have lost them.

White clover usually fails here about the twentieth of July, and from that time to the tenth of August, when buckwheat begins to bloom, there is scarcely anything for them to work on. There are about twenty days that could be filled up with bee pasture, if some of the farmers would sow a small field of buckwheat as early as the tenth or fifteenth of June, which begins to bloom about four weeks after sowing, and if it did not pay in grain it would in honey, and then the buckwheat could be plowed under to enrich the land for a crop of winter grain, which would be a gain rather than a loss, for the bees could be gathering honey instead of consuming their stores, and be sooner ready to commence filling their boxes with buckwheat honey, of which the proportion is about fifteen pounds to one of white clover.

Buckwheat is our chief honey crop every year; here it always yields bountifully, and I have never known it to fail a single year. I have tried a little of the Alsike clover, and found the bees would work on it a great deal more than on white. I sowed eight acres of it last year, and it came up good and thick, but before it could take root enough the drought destroyed it nearly all. I was very sorry, for seed is so scarce and high, but I shall not give up raising it, for I find it makes the best hay and pasture for stock, as well as a good honey plant.

There were never any Italian bees introduced in this part of the State until last season, and none within four miles of me. I believe those were introduced by a Mr. A. J.

Hoover, of Indiana, who was an agent for a hive called the Queen Bee Hive,—he sold many about my neighborhood, and one to me. The price of the hive and farm right was ten dollars. When I first saw it I feared it was no go, but he put a swarm with the comb in it to let me try it, and if not satisfied he was to pay me for the bees. I soon found it was just the thing for bee keepers, and decided to keep it and pay for it too. It paid me, in surplus honey, all he asked for it.

My hives, of which I had fifty-six last summer, old and new, were all filled with buckwheat honey, besides from four to five hundred pounds in boxes, and was all collected within twenty days from the tenth of August, when a hard, cold rain came and put an end to the honey season some two weeks earlier than usual,

Winter began here about the twentieth of November, and has been very cold and stormy—harder than I have ever known before—but I find my bees are all safe on their summer stands, the way I keep them the year through. Last winter you had a hard time of it in the west, by what I see in the JOURNAL.

My sheet is full, so I will close by saying, if you think this, or anything in it, is worth putting in the JOURNAL, you are at liberty to do it, if you will only first put it into readable shape, as it is the first time I ever tried to write for the papers.

ALMOND RUGGLES.

Huntsville, Luzerne Co., Pa.

How My Bees Wintered.

My bees gathered but little honey during the latter part of last season. They worked ravenously upon the fruit, but stored nothing perceptible from that source, and during that time were destroyed by the tens of thousands. A neighbor, who was making a large amount of cider, declared that he killed enough daily to make a good stock. It may be presumed that he was as careful of them as he well could be, as he had a large number of stocks of his own. There were other cider makers near who had no bees, and who, no doubt, did their full share in destroying the inhabitants of my hives. At least the fact was very apparent, that instead of increasing, they were constantly and rapidly diminishing in numbers. The stores in the hives were so scant that by the middle of September the most of the queens had ceased to lay.

I had intended to extract what little honey they had in their combs, and to give to each stock, early enough in the fall for them to seal it up, about fifteen pounds of good sugar syrup; but, like a great many other good purposes, this was not fully executed. I failed to extract the honey, and only gave four or five pounds of syrup to the hive.

In consequence of all this my bees went into winter quarters weak in numbers and short of stores, and with most of the workers two or three months old. The lack of stores I could partially supply, by feeding during the winter, but to replace the old bees with young ones was not within my power.

I hived my bees about the seventh

Read the advertisements in this number of the BEE JOURNAL,

or eighth of November, in a dry, dark and warm cellar, and endeavored to regulate the temperature by an outside door, so that it would not be so warm as to make them restless, nor below the freezing point. For more than three months after they were housed, there was hardly a day suitable to set them out. After they had been housed about two months, I examined the hives and found all but two or three in good condition, the most of them having still a fair amount of syrup. To those whose stores were much reduced, I gave a fresh supply.

Near the middle of February I set them out for a cleansing flight, and on examination found a large number of dead bees on the bottom of all the hives, but no symptoms of dysentery in more than two or three. Several of the queens were also missing. After cleaning out the dead bees, uniting the queenless stocks with others, and replenishing the stores, I replaced them in the cellar.

When the fair weather of March set in I returned them all to their summer stands, where they have been ever since. The greater part my loss has occurred since they have been out. Quite a number of my queens have mysteriously disappeared, leaving the workers, and, in some cases, unhatched brood, in the hives. The full colonies of about a dozen hives have come out, and gone in with other stocks. The most of these I returned, but in several instances the queens were lost before the bees became reconciled.

I do not understand the cause of the loss of so many of my queens,

or of so many coming out of their own hives and going into others. These queens were all, with one exception, last year's queens. They were all vigorous and prolific last season. There was a sufficient amount of food in all the hives, and some of them that were abandoned had sealed brood. I trust that some of your correspondents will be able to give me some light on these matters.

I attribute the loss of so many workers to the fact that they were mostly old bees. I also think that good sugar syrup is almost a certain preventive of dysentery. The few stocks that manifested any symptoms of this disease were those that had the most honey and the most syrup. My loss, up to the present time, amounts to about forty per cent. of those I housed last fall. What I have now are in pretty good condition, and will do well, I think, as soon as spring opens.

My experience the past winter has satisfied me on two points: 1st. That old bees are of little value for wintering purposes; and, 2d. That good sugar syrup is the only safe winter food. I think it will pay bee keepers to induce late breeding, that they may have abundance of young bees to carry their stocks through the winter. I think it will also pay, in more ways than one, to extract all the honey in September or October, and to feed liberally on good sugar syrup.

I find a little comfort in hearing that all the black bees in reach of my apiary have departed this winter. I hope that none of their race will ever return. M. C. HESTER.

Charlestown, Ind.

Try Again.

One year since quite a number of our bee keepers felt not a little hurt in consequence of the severe loss they had sustained in bees. This spring a few of this number are better off, but some of them, myself included, are not able to make any better report than we did in 1872.

Out of seventy-four colonies I have only fourteen left, and I am not quite sure that I will be able to save all of them. From all I have been able to gather in the shape of facts concerning the mortality among bees in different parts of the United States, I feel safe in saying that the loss sustained during the winter just past, has never been equaled before. But amid all the reverses I have sustained in the loss of bees and the loss of my residence by fire, I shall by no means conclude that bee keeping should be abandoned, and declared a failure as a branch of industry from which profit is expected, for I know that in times past my bees wintered well for seven winters in succession, and for as many summers they paid me a better profit than I ever derived from the same amount of capital invested in any other shape, and I feel confident that the time is coming again when similar results will follow my efforts. Now what I wish is that all may entertain similar hopes, and attend to the labors of the apiary as usual. Farmers often meet with disastrous failures, yet they move on without halting. I hope that none will infer from what I have here said, that I am trying to build up a trade for either queens or bees, for I have sold out all but

my bees and am going to move to Kansas in September coming if my self and family are able to travel. I shall raise only a limited number of queens for sale this season. I know but little of honey yielding qualities of Rice county, Kansas, (that being the part to which I am going) as there is not a colony of bees in that part of the country. I shall send some there this spring and will have it tested soon. As to the disease by which our bees perished this winter I see but little else than dysentery brought about by long confinement and excessive cold weather.

G. BOHRER.

Bee Culture in Texas and Louisiana.

Some of your readers may be interested in bee culture in Texas and Louisiana. We have but little winter in this section to interrupt the work of the honey-bee. In fact, they frequently gather honey all winter. Some winters we have a heavy honey dew on the pine trees, and the bees gather almost as much honey in the winter as in the summer. The winters are so mild that we have no trouble in wintering our bees. Now, this 14th of March, my bees begin to show signs of swarming. With all these advantages bee culture is sadly neglected. The common box hive is generally used and the old mode of knocking off the top, and cutting out the comb, is the only way honey is taken. A goodly number, however, still use the old brim-stone system. There have been a few Italian Queens imported, but so far as I have seen, most of them are not pure, and their progeny is so cross

that if they had numbers, as they manifestly will have, they would absolutely take the country. I have some pure Italians, but have not been able to keep them pure in consequence of there being no others in the country. No breeder of queens should ever send out any but pure, tested queens. I have tried to have my queens impregnative in confinement—result failure. What we need in this country is the improved hive, more Bee Journals read, and all the modern improvements. There is with all a growing desire to improve, and I think we will come up to the standard after a while Bee culture will pay in this country. We want some experienced bee managers to learn us how to manage bees, without being stung. I will give fifty dollars for a queen that will produce progeny that will sting nobody. Your bee keepers talk about bees never stinging. They will do it down here. I have gotten many items that I value from the bee journals. The NATIONAL had a little too much personality in it, but not so much latterly. I like it, and wish it success. I would like to ask a dozen questions, such as what on the whole is the best hive? Whose bee extractor is best? Who has the purest and best queens? What is the best mode of breeding queens? How can we keep them pure? etc.,—to all of which I would receive a dozen different answers, which would only perplex and bewilder. So I will plod on.

W. R. MARSHALL.

Shreveport, La., March 14, 1873.

Now is the time to prepare for swarming. Have your hives ready.

Loss of Bees by Fire.

It is said that misfortunes never come singly, and the truth of the saying has been remarkably verified in Mrs. Tupper's apiculture record, within the last few years. First, the winds wrathfully entered her apiary and made sad havoc of her hives and bees, destroying, in one short hour, the hard labor of a whole season. Following this, the disastrous result of last summer's importations of queens from Italy is well known to most of our readers. It was a blow from which, under the most prosperous circumstances, it would take years to recover.

Lately, intelligence reaches us that fire is now added to the list of her casualties. On Friday, March 7th, while absent from home, her house caught fire. Neighbors discovered it in time to save the building, but not the two hundred stocks of bees stored in the cellar. "Cinders fell to the cellar," she writes, "and some of the hives were entirely burnt up, combs melted in others, bees suffocated and burned, and *all the two hundred stocks entirely ruined*. I came home at dark, to find my furniture in the street, my house a wreck, and the bees in the condition described. Is it not hard sometimes to believe that 'all things work for our good, etc.?' I have worked so hard and am so tired, that I can form no plans for the future. I have a number of stocks buried, with choice queens, part of them imported. I hope they will be all right."

Thus, three of the old elements, air, water and fire, have apparently combined to prevent the justly mer-

ited success of one to whom apiculture is more deeply indebted than any other.

We said *three* elements, but the fourth element of the old philosophers might be added, for the Earth refused her bounties, the season of '72 being the poorest ever known in the region of Des Moines, Iowa.

In this extremity, we call upon those who feel willing to assist her, to do so in either of the following ways:

Send in, immediately, orders for queens, accompanied by the cash. All who have Italian stocks to sell, or can furnish pure queens, let her have them at a reasonable price, and give her time to realize the money from them.

Assistance in any other way will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged. All her orders should be promptly filled, and if friends will lend her a little aid now, this last and greatest misfortune may be speedily overcome, and the heart of a brave woman to rejoice.—Ed.

Bee Keeper's Call.

All bee keepers in favor of a call for and organization of a Bee Keepers Society at Corry, Penn., on the third Wednesday in April, 1873, will please address the undersigned, on the receipt of this Journal, and if a sufficient number respond to the call I will make arrangements for a room and reduced fare on railroads and at hotels.

E. L. WELLMAN,
Corry, Penn.

AGENTS wanted in every county in the United States to canvass for the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL AND AGRICULTURAL MAGAZINE.

A Fair Proposition.

MESSRS EDITORS:—Will you be kind enough to give me space in your JOURNAL to say a few words. I am in receipt of many letters from my old friends, asking me why I do not write for the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL? I assure them that I have occasionally written for it, but that I have signed an assumed name, for which I wish to be forgiven, and will hereafter sail under my own colors.

Again I am asked, have I given up bee culture? To that I will say I have not, and if you will come to see me this season, you will find me in the apiary among my little pets. They have been friends in days of other years that never went back on me, and during the present year I will run a No. 1 apiary much larger than I ever did before. I have made preparations to raise queens by the hundreds and thousands, and will be able to fill all orders for Italian queens and bees by the single one, or any number desired. You may have them in any movable comb hive you may select, or I can furnish them in the old box hive and you can transfer them yourself.

If there ever was a time that the bee keeper needed help and encouragement, it is the present. The last two winters have been disastrous to bee keeping, and many were the bright hopes that were doomed to disappointment, and many were the bees that went into winter quarters seemingly in good condition, and when taken out were found dead. The loss has been so heavy that many have become discouraged, and are ready to give up. There are

others who are determined to continue the fight until they make bee keeping a success. Let me say to one and all, try it one more year, and if you fail it will be then time enough to stop and consider.

We used to have the moth miller to contend with, but the movable comb hive played them out so we hear but little of them. But now we have a worse enemy to contend with, cold winters and ventilation.

I charge the loss of bees in a great measure, to wrong teaching. I shall not discuss that point at present, as the winter has passed away. I will make one assertion, and that is this, give me any good movable frame hive, and a honey extractor, and I will put up one hundred or one thousand colonies of bees and winter every one of them on summer stands, and every man that will put up his bees as I direct, be there many or few, need have no fear of loosing any of their bees.

You say this is strong talk. It is, and it needs something of the kind to bring people back to a sense of their duty. They have been running after the whims and notions of everybody that was willing to give advice, and were I to publish another Journal, I would not suffer any article to appear in it unless I indorsed every word. If I did, I would take the liberty of criticising it, no matter who wrote it.

In a future number I will take the liberty of making a proposition that will be open to any bee keeper to accept that advocates the putting of bees in houses or cellars, or giving them upward ventilation. Gentlemen, I propose to put you to the test. You have talked long and

loud, and under your practices the bees have melted away like snow before a noonday sun. Now what bee keepers want to know is, who is right. I believe that nearly all subjects of dispute are generally settled by a test of some kind. I would propose that the advocates of the different theories unite in a grand test of this matter. I for one will put up for winter say from twenty to one hundred colonies of bees against any one that holds to a different way of wintering bees. The bees, when put up for winter, to be weighed and marked, and put up in the presence of three disinterested persons. Now what shall the fine or punishment be for the one that gets beat? I leave it to you, kind reader, to say. I would suggest, also, that all bee keepers enter the field as competitors. Come, gentlemen, prove your faith by your works, and one grand test will settle this vexed question.

I will give you my plan of wintering bees on their summer stands, in a future number of this JOURNAL. I set down to write a short article to merely invite you all to call at my apiary and see me sometime during the season. I shall open up an apiary in the vicinity of Cincinnati, Ohio, and one at Indianapolis, Ind., where I shall be pleased to meet my old friends, and hope to make many new ones.

The disputed question in regard to who is to furnish the premium queens, I will settle at once, and say to every man or woman that is entitled to one or more queens, send your names to me and you shall have your queens at an early day.

Before I close I want to say a word about the NATIONAL BEE JOUR-

NAL. Don't forget that, dear reader, there is no one that has more to endure than the editor, he gets the curses and kicks of every one, and receives but poor pay for it. Whatever you do, don't forget your editors. I know whereof I speak, I have been there myself. They need not only your sympathy, but they need every dollar that is due them in the way of subscriptions. They need your help to solicit new subscribers, they need your articles written in the interest of bee culture. Shall they have it? I hear your answer. Yes.

The JOURNAL is in good hands, that will do everything to promote the interests of bee keeping. Then let them be well sustained. I look for a good year and a bountiful supply of honey.

My friends will please address me at Cincinnati, Ohio, until the close of the honey season, after which I will be at my home, Indianapolis, Ind.

N. C. MITCHELL.

A company with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars has been organized in Kansas for stock raising purposes. Forty thousand acres of land has been bought, and will be stocked with cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. The large droves of Texas cattle driven to pasture in Kansas preparatory to being sent to Eastern markets seem to have suggested the idea, which is all the more likely to prove successful, as experience shows that stock can be profitably raised in that State without shelter or fodder.

See that your hives are all right. Do not put off until you need them, but have them ready.

AGRICULTURAL.

Indiana State Board of Agriculture.

Having completed arrangements for holding a Grand Industrial Exposition in connection with the Twenty-First Annual Fair, extends a cordial invitation Agriculturalists, Stock Breeders, Manufacturers, Artizans and Artists everywhere, to co-operate in promoting the industrial interests of the country. The Fair Grounds on which the Exposition is to be held, contains thirty-six acres, lying within the corporate limits of the city of Indianapolis, and are already furnished with commodious halls, stalls and pens, a time track and large amphitheater.

The projected Exposition Buildings will be nearly nine hundred feet in length, the central portion being two stories of twenty feet each in height, and will afford more than three hundred thousand square feet of space under roof, arranged in the most modern style, adapted to the display of articles of every branch of industry.

The building and other improvements will cost one hundred thousand dollars, which sum is guaranteed by the solid business men of Indianapolis.

The buildings and grounds will be amply lighted at night by gas and abundantly supplied with water. The grounds will be beautified by fountains, trees and shrubbery, and seats and other accommodations provided for the comfort of visitors. Ample facilities will be furnished to transport passengers by the Street Railway Co.

The show of Live Stock will be in progress during the Exposition; also, the *grand trial of Farming Implements*, thus combining the agricultural and mechanical departments, the interests of which are inseparable. Additional stalls and pens will be provided for the reception of stock, and ample facilities afforded for their exhibition.

Premiums are offered in the several departments amounting to twenty thousand dollars, payable in cash, gold and silver medals, and diplomas of new and elegant design.

The Exposition Building will be open for the reception of articles on and after Monday, August 25th the 10th of September, when every article entered for competition must be in position and ready for exhibition.

Entries of Live Stock *may* be made and stock brought upon the grounds from the 10th until the 29th of September, but *must* be made by the latter date, so that the awards may be made in time for the close of the Exposition on the 10th day of October.

The Premium List, with rules and regulations and information for exhibitors, will be ready for distribution by the 1st of May, and, together with blank applications for space, may be had by addressing Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Indianapolis, Ind.

National Agricultural Congress.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, March, 1873. }

The next being the second meeting of the National Agricultural Congress, will be held at Indiana-

polis, Ind., commencing on Monday, May 24th, 1873. The necessary local arrangements for the occasion, it is now understood, will be ample and complete.

By the constitution of this body each State and Territory is entitled to two representatives for every State organization engaged in fostering agricultural pursuits. The United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Schools and Colleges with an endowment of not less than \$20,000, and Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of not less than fifty members, contributing to the support of this Congress, are entitled to one representative each.

In urging the appointment and attendance of delegates as thus provided for, very little needs be said. The purpose of the organization is to afford an opportunity annually, for an interchange of views and opinions upon all subjects affecting the interests of Agriculture and its kindred industries, and to promote concert of action among those engaged in these pursuits, in all matters relating to them and of national importance.

The advantages to be derived from such a medium, even in ordinary times and under ordinary circumstances are quite apparent, and now that the public mind is thoroughly aroused to the necessity of considering with the greatest deliberation many questions touching the industrial interests of this country, there is good reason to expect a very full representation. No similar body has ever assembled in the United States upon whose action rested a more serious responsibility than will rest upon the action of this, in many

important respects. I hope it will be the pleasure, as it certainly is the duty of every organization entitled to participate, to avail itself of the privilege. The constituent bodies which have appointed or may hereafter appoint representatives, will please notify the Secretary, Chas. W. Greene, Jackson, Tennessee, who will in due time advise them of the subjects to be presented for consideration at the meeting.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS,
Pres. Nat'l Ag'l Congress.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

THE ADVANTAGES THIS ROAD OFFERS OVER OTHERS.

We ask much lower prices for our lands than those asked by any other Company possessing as fertile a country.

Our terms of payment are eleven years' credit and seven per cent. interest. In addition to this we give "DRAWBACK" equal to twenty-five per cent. of the full amount paid to all actual settlers who make improvements upon lands purchased of the Company, as is fully shown forth in our terms of payment.

Coal is found immediately on the line of the road.

Pine lumber is transported from the Mississippi river at very low rates to all points along the whole line of the road.

Water is abundant everywhere, and is found at a depth of from six to thirty feet.

The climate is infinitely superior to that of any other land grant road, being far enough south to avoid the severe winters and inclement seasons of northern districts,

and far enough north to guarantee a vigorous, bracing atmosphere. The valley lands along the Arkansas river are now noted for their health, from the fact of their high altitude; hence their superiority to the lands in the valley of the same river further south in the State of Arkansas.

The soil of the country is of varied character, much of that of the eastern portion of the line possessing general characteristics similar to the country called the "Blue Grass Region of Kentucky," while the fertility of the lands in the Arkansas Valley are of the highest character, and produces luxuriant crops of certain productions which can not be successfully grown in regions further north.

The rapid continuation of the line into the heart of business Colorado, as well as into New Mexico, affords the settler a market for his products in the far west, in addition to that which he already has through numerous eastern railroad connections of the line.

The government lands lying contiguous to those of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad have not been and can not be purchased by speculators to the detriment of the actual settler, as is found in so many of our other western land grants, but can be obtained only by the homesteader and pre-emptor; hence, every man who locates upon our line can do so in the assurance that the lands lying contiguous to him will not be held by speculators and kept out of the market for years to come, but that it will all be rapidly sold or taken up at the earliest possible moment, thus giving him

neighbors and cultivated farms on every side. Our advantages are also large in the possession of a first-class railroad, a good school system, very low taxes, enormous opportunities for raising stock, and all those varied items of importance which go to make up the welfare of a community.

Thoroughly Cultivated Farms most Profitable.

Much has been written and said concerning which are the more profitable, large farms or small ones. One of the peculiar traits of the American character is that insatiable thirst, or hankering for more land, with little regard to its profit as an investment, and often without any hope for its decent cultivation.

What results from this too common course? Just what we might expect. The farmers and their families live in discomfort, have poor farms, and wear out their lives to little purpose. Here is a man with 100 acres of land, all he can well manage with his means. Adjoining him is another tract of 100 acres, which he is desirous of adding to his domain. He adds it, and by that means runs in debt one-half or three-fourths its cost, thus using up all, or more than his working capital. This capital has enabled him to cultivate his 100 acres at a profit, giving him an income above all expenses, aside from value of land, of six or eight per cent. on the value. Adding the extra 100 acres just doubles the investment in land, and should also double the profits. But is this the case? In all our experience and observation it is not.

The per cent. of profit is very much decreased, only a small sum being added to the income of the original farm. Say the farm is what may be termed a wheat farm. On the original farm were grown 800 bushels, and on the 200-acre farm there are grown only 1,000 or its equivalent, instead of being 1,600, as there ought to be.

A poor system and corresponding culture not only bears heavily upon those who practice it, but its influence is wide-spread, penetrating to every branch of industry. Cripple the Agriculture of the country, and manufacturers, trades, commerce and all business is affected or stagnates. High or thorough culture and management of the soil and special branches of Agriculture tend directly and strongly to advance the value of land in any special locality, benefiting not only the farmers, but all classes of society. Labor creates wealth, and nearly all labor is connected with the soil and its products. The too often failure of the cultivator of the soil observed in traveling through our country, arises from trying to farm too much land. More profit would be realized by judiciously employing the capital of a smaller number of acres. Large farms of themselves are not objectionable, especially if they are thoroughly cultivated. But when only one-half or two-thirds of a full crop, the capital is poorly invested, and much of it lying idle.

A farmer, on commencing operations, should sit down and count the cost, whether his capital is sufficient for his undertaking. He should consider the requirements to success, such as drainage, culture of

varied crops, proper selection of farm stock, providing suitable shelter and accommodation for the stock, husbanding and judicious application of manure, selection of best qualities and varieties of seed, and the most suitable time and season for planting, etc., and also the adoption of the most suitable tools, etc., for securing the culture and harvesting of his crops. If there be a deficiency in capital or agricultural knowledge, it would be far better to only attempt to cultivate so much as will best serve to educate, and conduce to skill in, the cultivator. The old saying, "A little farm well tilled, a little till well filled," was never truer than at the present day. Thorough culture is the only culture that pays.

W. H. W.

Worcester, Co., Mass.

The Uprising of Farmers in Illinois.

For the first time in the history of this nation the farmers of the country are opening their eyes to iniquitous impositions that have been laid upon them by soulless monopolies. The meeting in Springfield, Illinois, on the 2d inst., shows how terribly in earnest the tillers of the soil are. The resolutions adopted are significant, inasmuch as they show no spirit of compromise with the corporations that have grown bloated with wealth from the unjust exactions of the agriculturist. There is a power arising more terrible than the whirlwind. It is the power of the masses; and all laws and all politicians that stand in the way will be swept aside as the chaff. Let the good work go on. The producers of the wealth of a nation

should be accorded some rights and when speculators, corporations or monopolies seek to trample in the dust the class that gives them existence, they themselves should be stricken from the roll of being. We want to see this storm extend all over the land until the world may recognize the power that has so long lain dormant among the agriculturists and respect it accordingly.—*Rural Sun*.

Durable Fence-Posts.

A writer in the *Western Rural* says: "I have discovered, many years ago, that wood could be made to last longer than iron in the ground, but I thought the process so simple and inexpensive that it was not worth while making any stir about it. I would as soon have poplar, bass-wood, or quaking-ash as any other kind of timber for fence-posts. I have taken out bass-wood posts, after having been set seven years, that were as sound when taken up as when set in the ground. Time and weather seemed to have no effect on them. The posts can be prepared for less than two cents apiece. For the benefit of others, I will give the recipe: Take linseed oil, and stir in pulverized charcoal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat over the timber, and there is not a man that will live long enough to see it rotten."

THE *Northwestern Farmer* of this city, for April is received, and proves to be an excellent number. This paper is devoted to the interests of Indiana farmers, and should receive their hearty support, especially since it is one of the best of its class anywhere in the country.

We club the *Farmer* with our paper at \$2.50 for both.

EDITOR'S TABLE.



INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL 1, 1873.

To Our Patrons.

With the April number we add an agricultural department to our JOURNAL, and shall spare neither time nor money to make it a welcome visitor to each of our patrons.

We ask our readers to do what they can to increase our circulation; each subscriber with a little effort on his part can send us at least one new subscriber; with this access to our subscription list we can give you a better and larger JOURNAL. We would say to all get up a club and secure one of the premiums offered in our premium list. With the commencement of the honey season you will want Italian Queens; these we can furnish to each new subscriber at wholesale prices, or to old subscribers whose subscription has expired on their renewing their subscription. In getting up clubs for the JOURNAL it is not necessary that all names are sent at one time, you can send us names as fast as obtained, and we will give you credit for the same on our books. Now is the time to work, and we shall expect to get favorable reports from all our old friends as well as new.

The past two winters has proved the most severe on bees on record; many have lost heavily while others have lost comparatively nothing. This has had a tendency to discourage a great many heretofore engaged in bee-keeping. Gentlemen, this is all wrong, never give up the ship but persevere in the good cause, get you a few colonies and give it another trial.

A lady writes us from Iowa she has lost all but one out of seventeen colonies, still she is unwilling to give up without another trial. She says, send me an Italian Queen as early as possible and I will try again. This is our motto, try again.

New Inducements to Our Subscribers.

To one sending us the names of three new subscribers and \$6, we will send one Italian queen; six names and \$12, two Italian queens; nine names and \$18, three Italian queens; twelve names and \$24, four Italian queens; fifteen names and \$30, five Italian queens; eighteen names and \$36, six Italian queens, or we will give to any old subscriber who has not renewed his subscription for 1873, that will renew within thirty days and send two new names with \$6, one Italian queen. Who will be the first to accept our offer? We mean business, try us. Or for six subscribers and \$12, we will give an individual right and sample hive to make and use Atkinson's Celebrated Queen Bee Hive, or for ten subscribers and \$20, one township right to make and use the same hive, or for twenty subscribers and \$40, one county right for same hive. The offer on hives apply only

in territory owned by us. Either new or old names will apply on our hive offer. Should any one prefer Atkinson's Honey Extractor, we will substitute it in the place of the hive.

To the one sending us the largest club inside of ninety days, we will give one individual right with sample hive to make and use Atkinson's Patent Queen Bee Hive Honey Extractor, and one Italian queen. Not to be less than fifteen names and \$30. Now let us see who will be the lucky one. Work early and late. Onward is our motto.

We have no \$1.12½ queens for sale, but can and will furnish queens to our subscribers at wholesale prices; outsiders supplied at \$5 each. All pure—the best breeders in the country.

Address,

MRS. THOS. ATKINSON & Co.,
OR ATKINSON & BARBER,
National Bee Journal,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Shall the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL AND AGRICULTURAL MAGAZINE prove a success is the question of the moment? This will depend in a great measure upon the efforts of our present co-laborers. If each one of our subscribers will devote time enough to secure but one new subscriber we will give them a JOURNAL containing just double the reading matter of the present number, at the same cost, \$2.00 per annum. This offer should be a sufficient inducement for all to work. We want the JOURNAL to be a power in the land for good, and to accomplish this we ask one and all to help us to put it in the hands of at least ten thousand new subscribers during the present season.

Letters Just Received.

We will answer through our columns and by so doing will answer hundreds who ask the same questions. First—J. H., of Minnesota. Mrs. Atkinson, do you sell the right to make and use the Queen or Ladies' Bee Hive, and if so, please inform me how much? We answer yes, we sell the right so cheap as to astonish the people as you will see by reading the following—in our last we offered No. 1 hives for three dollars each. We now offer the hive and right to use the same for the sum of \$5, just half price for a hive that never fails to give satisfaction; the right of township and sample hive for \$15, or three townships for \$30; county rights in proportion. You see the terms are liberal, our rapid and increasing sales enables us to reduce the price of Territory. We call the attention of our readers to page 119, in which you will find the full address of the parties and the identical words of the writers; you have the privilege of reference to them, and would add that after using the hive two years in this State, and selling territory for us, A. J. Hoover has purchased the right of the State of Pennsylvania—not a very bad recommendation of itself.

Answer to D. White—Would say the State of Ohio is sold, for both Hive and Extractor.

Miss M. E. Warren writes for price of township for extractors. Would say we give only the right to sell and supply the extractor at wholesale rates. One extractor and right of county for \$20. The articles we offer for sale are simple, dura-

ble and warranted to be such as we represent.

Proceedings of the N. A. Bee-Keepers' Society.

It appears that this JOURNAL is the only one that has faithfully published the official report of the society's last annual meeting. It was resolved: "That D. L. Adair be employed as reporter of the society, and that a full report be had of the proceedings to be published in the different bee journals and agricultural papers." Fifty dollars were set apart as remuneration to Mr. Adair for preparing the report, and supplying the various periodicals with it. The society spared neither pains nor expense to secure a good report, and the fullest publicity to it. Yet, some, who promised a "full report," have mutilated and abbreviated it to suit themselves, and *only in the pages of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL* has faith been kept with the society, and justice done it. Bee-keepers will please make a note of this.—*American Bee Journal*.

REPLY TO ARTICLE IN A. M. BEE JOURNAL.

The above are W. F. Clark's criticisms on the non-appearance of the proceedings of the North American Bee-keepers' Association in the different bee journals. Members of said society and bee-keepers in general, will please make a note of a few provoking questions we propose asking our worthy friend, W. F. Clark, President of the North American Bee-keepers Society and editor and publisher of the only bee journal that has published said report in full. Now Mr. Clark, did you or did you not call on Rev. H. A. King, of New York, and receive at his hands the only copy of that report made out by the Secretary of said society? Again, did you or

did you not pledge your word to Mr. King that you would have proof of said report struck, and furnish each of the different bee journals with a copy? And if so, allow us to ask you how it happened that you did not live up to your pledge with Mr. King? Now friend Clark, it is unneighborly to try to shift the responsibility from your own shoulders and place the burden on the shoulders of Gen. Adair, reporter and Corresponding Secretary of the Association. You say the *American Bee Journal* is alone in keeping faith with the society. How could it be otherwise so long as its editor held possession of the only full report issued by the reporter of said society. Bee-keepers and members of the North American Bee-keepers' Society will please make a note of charges laid at friend Clark's door and call on him for an explanation. It is time some one gave a full explanation of this matter as the thing appears somewhat mixed.

E. H. BARBER.

Wood Bank, Marion Co., Ind.

The Phrenological Journal for April, take it all in all, is one of the best numbers yet issued of a magazine that is justly distinguished for usefulness. The table of contents is of a character to attract all classes of readers, although "sensationalism" seems to claim no place therein. The following subjects seem to us of more special interest: Charles P. Kimball, the well-known carriage maker of Maine; Inborn strength, an essay on the elements of human advancement; Educating the Sexes Together; The Foremost Problem; From whence to No Whither, or the

Future Considered; Alimentiveness, its Use and Abuse, illustrated; Wilder on Phrenology; Its worth to me, a Frank Admission; A Dream not all a Dream; A Temperance Allegory; Tejada, the President of Mexico; The Civil Service and its Tendencies; The Cheerful Face; Thomas Guthrie, D. D.; The Maple Tree; Origin of "April Fool;" East Tennessee and its resources, etc.; also an excellent list of recent publications. Terms \$3 a year. Single Numbers, 30 cts. S. R. Wells, N. Y.

To the agent selling the greatest amount of Territory on the Queen Bee Hive, either in individual township or county rights during the summer of 1873, we will give one colony of Italian Bees over and above our regular commissions to agents, and to the one selling the greatest number of Extractors during the honey season of 1873, we will give the same one colony of Italian Bees.

MESSRS. ATKINSON & BARBER, *Sirs*:—I have received your extractor, I am well pleased with it. For simplicity and ease of management it could not be improved. When the season for honey arrives, I will show it to my neighbors. By the way, bees are wintering poorly in this part of the country. I have inquired of a few bee-keepers about there bees, and I find that fully one-half of the bees are dead. I lost a few swarms; those few were lost through neglect. I have heard bee-keepers say that this was a hard winter on bees. I think the difficulty comes from the long, dry and hot season of last year; but little honey was gathered; bees did not brood up strong in numbers; the most of the colonies lost, died about the last of February. I have one Italian, a few hybrids, and a few

blacks; the hybrids are cross, but they are better honey gatherers than the blacks. I rather like there fury; it shows that they are in good condition.

A. S. PORTER.

Canfield, O., March 13, 1873.

MRS. ATKINSON:—Your husband sent the sample hive and patent from Tennessee, as ordered, arrived here all O. K. Please find \$10, the amount for hive and pattern; cheap at that. I am very well pleased with the improvement; it now excels all others.

HOOVER & BARTHE,

Dealers in

PURE ITALIAN QUEENS AND BEES.

All kinds of Aparian Supplies on hand. Also A. J. Hoover owner of the State of Pennsylvania, will act as agent for the Celebrated Queen Bee Hive, Pat. by Mrs. Atkinson, Extractor and National Bee Journal, for the Eastern and Middle States. For information address

HOOVER & BARTHE,
Plymouth, Pa.

PURE ITALIAN QUEEN BEES,

Reared on Kelley's Island, Ohio,
TWELVE MILES FROM NATIVE BEES.

I WOULD SAY TO MY FORMER PATRONS and others, that I have made arrangements to return to this Island, for the purpose of rearing pure and reliable Queens, and would solicit a liberal share of patronage.

My Queens will be bred from mother imported direct from Switzerland, Italy, where they are claimed to be the most uniform and bright in color.

This beautiful Island, (two by four miles in extent,) is situated twelve miles out in the Lake, opposite Sandusky City, Ohio, and as there are no black bees kept there, undoubtedly the Queens I shall rear will be as pure as though reared in Italy.

For further information, price list, etc., address,
AARON BENEDICT,
Bennington, Ohio.

After 5th month (May) 20th, to 9th month (September) 20th, address me at Kelley's Island, Ohio.

THE LADIES', OR, QUEEN BEE HIVE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE, THE far famed LADIES' HIVE, (better known as the Queen Bee Hive,) made of the best material, well painted, and put up for shipping for the sum of Three Dollars each. Large or small orders filled at that price.

Our rapidly increasing business enables us to offer to Bee keepers a Hive well adapted to all persons and changes of climates, and with many advantages over high priced Hives.

Also, Honey Extractors, Honey Trowels, and Clover Seed for sale.

Please send stamp for information to

Mrs. T. ATKINSON,

Editress National Bee Journal, Tilford's Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RECOMMENDING THE QUEEN BEE HIVE.

Mrs. T. Atkinson, Indianapolis, Indiana:

ESTEEMED FRIEND:—I have used thy Hive now three years, and it gives me pleasure to say to thee that thy Hive is all thee recommend it to be, and I would cheerfully give information to its superior qualities to any one wishing to learn.

Truly thy friend, JENNY MERRIT, Milton, Wayne Co., Ind.

My Dear Mrs. Atkinson, Indianapolis, Ind.

Having recommended your Hive to many of my friends, although at present I am not in the bee business, I will still recommend it to all, and to lady bee keepers especially. Having closely observed the difference in the working of the many different hives I have had in use, would say without the least hesitation, the Queen Hive is the best for ease of management, and economy of time, the last of which I consider of great importance to bee keepers. Will call at your office in a few days, with a lady friend, who is going extensively into the bee business. Excuse this note.

From your friend, KATE BEDFORD, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. T. Atkinson, Editress National Bee Journal, Indianapolis, Ind:

DEAR MADAM:—Please send me a sample of the last improved Queen Bee Hive. I have been using it for the last two years, and like it better all the time; in fact, I would not look at any other.

SAMUEL N. REPROGLE, Hagerstown, Wayne Co., Ind.

Mrs. T. Atkinson, Indianapolis, Ind:

DEAR MADAM:—The improved Queen Bee Hive arrived here in good time, right side up with care. I am really astonished at the improvement. I thought it was perfect before, but this far exceeds in simplicity. I have used it for three years, and find, aside from the ease with which we can handle our bees, it is the best for summer and wintering I have ever owned, and the name of them are legend.

With respect, J. W. KIMBERLAND, Oakland, Ind.

Mrs. T. Atkinson, Editress National Bee Journal:

DEAR MADAM:—The Queen is ahead of anything yet, notwithstanding I have some of the latest so-called improved hives of the age.

Very truly, ALBERT TALBERT, Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Ind.

SCHOFIELD, KING & Co.,—DEAR SIR:—Please send me a good Extractor, one that you can recommend. I notice in the JOURNAL you advertise the Atkinson Extractor; if it is one-half as good as the Queen Bee Hive, patented by Thos. Atkinson, send it along. I have used his Hive for three years, and think it has no equal.

GEO. W. GREEN, P. M., English Lake, Starke Co., Ind.

Thee may add my name to the list. I know it is the best Hive I have ever used, and I have kept bees for forty years.

W. A. SCHOFIELD.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

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	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	6 Months.	1 Year.
1 Page.....	\$16	\$30	\$45	\$80	\$500
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1 Column....	10	18	25	45	85
3/4 Column....	8	15	20	40	70
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We adhere strictly to our printed rates. Address all business communications to
ATKINSON & BARBER,
Publishers.

BEE-KEEPERS' DIRECTORY.

Parties desiring to Purchase Italian Queens and Colonies, will find in this Directory the names of some of the most reliable Breeders in the Country.

Cards inserted in this Directory, and copy of the paper sent one year, for \$8 per annum, cards to be four lines or less. For each additional line \$2 per annum will be charged. A line will average six words.

FROM WEST TENNESSEE—Full Colonies of Italian Bees or Queens, Extractors, Hives and Honey for sale. S. W. COLE, Andrew Chapel, Madison county, Tenn.

ITALIAN BEES for 1873. Full Stocks \$15.00. Tested Queens, \$5.00. Liberal discount on large orders.
M. C. HESTER,
Charlestown, Ind.

BEE-KEEPERS' Send for circular describing the BAY STATE BEE HIVE. Also, price list of Italian Queen Bees, for 1873. Address, H. ALLEY, Wenham, Essex Co., Mass.

MURPHEY'S IMPROVED HONEY EXTRACTOR, the best in the market. Address, R. R. MURPHEY, Fulton, Whiteside Co., Ill.

ITALIAN QUEENS in their highest grade of purity, for sale.
Address, G. BOHRER, Alexandria, Madison Co., Indiana.

BEE-KEEPER'S SUPPLIES.

We can furnish everything needed in the Apiary, such as Italian Bees and Pure Queens, Honey Extractors, Knives, New System and Champion Hives, six styles, Bee-Feeders and Ventilators, Bee-Veils, the American Bee-Keeper's Guide, 244 pages, paper cover, 50 cts.; bound, \$1.00; Wax Extractors, \$3.00; Alsike Clover Seed, Black Spanish Chickens, &c. Send for our large illustrated PAMPHLET, containing information for Bee-Keepers, FREE to all. **E. KRETCHMER,** Coburg, Mont. Co., Iowa.

ITALIAN BEES.—We offer for sale about 200 colonies of Italian Bees in the American Movable Comb Hive. Also, Queens throughout the season. Purity and safe arrival guaranteed. For further particulars, prices, &c., send for circular.
BALDWIN BROS.,
Sandusky, N. Y.

REV. A. SALISBURY, Breeder of pure Italian Queen Bees. For particulars and price list, Address,
CAMARGO, ILL.

E. KRETCHMER, Importer and Breeder of Pure Italian Queens. For circulars and particulars, address, Coburg, Montg. Co., Iowa.

HONEY COMB FOR SALE—With some honey in the comb, in the American Hive. For information apply to
GEORGE HOWE,
Spencer, Ind.

BEE-KEEPERS'! GET THE BEST.

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

QUEENS! QUEENS!!

Those wishing good early Italian Queens would do well to send for my circular.
Address,
G. H. BOUGHTON,
Illioiopolis, Sangamon Co., Illinois.

MUNCIE APIARY.—Italian Bees and Queens of the highest grade of purity. Queens, \$3.50 each. Full stocks in Langsworth hives, \$15 each. Ten stocks, \$12 each. Purity and safe arrival guaranteed.
P. F. DAVIS,
Muncie, Delaware Co., Ind.

ONE DOLLAR for extracting one tooth with Laughing Gas.
ONE DOLLAR and upwards for Gold Fillings.
TEN DOLLARS for an Upper or Lower set of Teeth on Rubber, best quality.

All work warranted at
KILGORE'S DENTAL ROOMS
No. 70 North Illinois St.
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SEEK A WARMER LATITUDE!! VANDALIA ROUTE WEST!!

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The SW Quarter of NW Quarter of Sec. 4	SW	NE	"	"	4
	NE	SW	"	"	8
	NW	SW	"	"	10
	NW	NE	"	"	11
	NE	SW	"	"	12
	NW	WN	"	"	13
	NE	SW	"	"	13
	NE	SE	"	"	13
	SE	SW	"	"	18
	NW	SE	"	"	19
	SW	SE	"	"	19
	SW	SE	"	"	23
	SW	SW	"	"	24
	SW	NE	"	"	30
	SE	SE	"	"	36
The West half	NW	"	"	"	7
	W	SE	"	"	17
	E	SW	"	"	19
	W	NW	"	"	23
	E	SW	"	"	24
	E	SE	"	"	32

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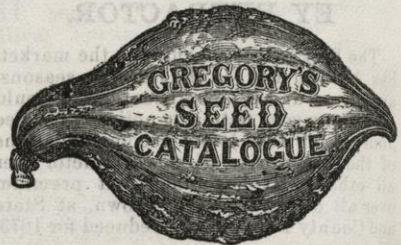
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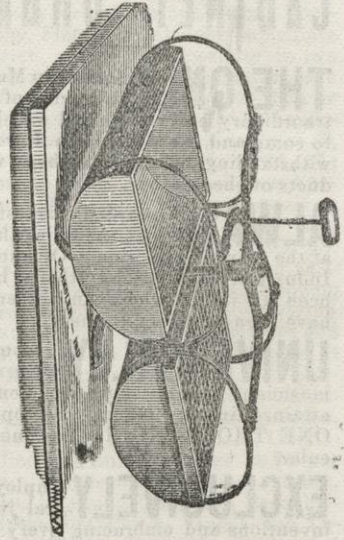
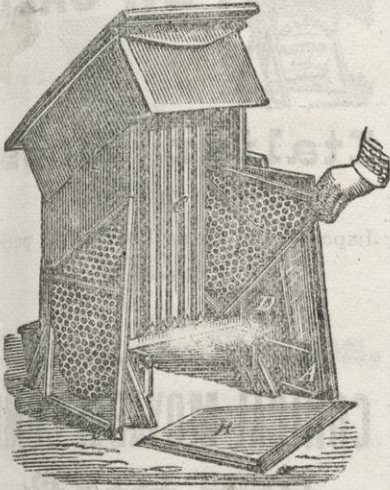
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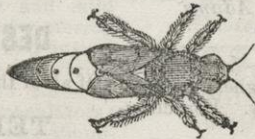
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