

proportions of three pounds and a half of sugar to one pound of wax. Placing this mixture in the hive, while one set of bees were extracting the fine particles of sugar the wax was set free in such a shape that it was at once taken up by another set of bees and converted into comb. These inventions led to an interesting discussion, the result of which seemed to be a general impression that we are on the eve of the discovery of a method or methods by which artificial comb can be furnished for the bees, leaving them nothing to do but gather and store the honey. Should this impression prove correct, a glorious revolution in bee-keeping is not far distant.

A large number of hives and other articles having been brought for exhibition by members of the Association, it was resolved to allow five minutes to each person who had anything useful to bee-keepers which he was desirous of bringing to the notice of the meeting. The various exhibitors deserve much praise for the prompt, business-like manner in which they performed their task. Scarcely any of them occupied the full term of five minutes, and a large number of hives and other "bee fixings" were thus brought before the Association, in a comparatively short space of time, as the following list will testify:—

- 1 The "Buckeye Bee Hive," patented Feb. 18, 1868, by N. C. Michell. Exhibited by M. T. Gibson.
- 2 The "Home of the Honey Bee," patented Dec. 7, 1868; manufactured by T. R. Allen, of Syracuse, New York. Exhibited by Dr. Bohrer.
- 3 The "Eureka Hive," patented by J. L. Smith, Sep. 27, 1870. Exhibited by the patentee.
- 4 An unpatented hive. Exhibited by Aaron Benedict.
- 5 A hive without a name. Exhibited by A. Salisbury.
- 6 The "Diamond Frame Bee Hive," patented by A. V. Conklin, Oct. 20, 1868. Exhibited by the inventor.
- 7 The "Hicks Bee Hive," patented by J. H. Hicks, of Indianapolis, Sep. 6, 1870. Exhibited by the patentee.
- 8 The "Hoosier Bee Hive." Exhibited by A. Wilkinson, the patentee.
9. J. Wheelton's Hve. Exhibited by the patentee, of Greensburg, Indiana.
10. The "Farmers' Bee Hive. Exhibited by W. T. Gibson, of Indianapolis.
11. The "Davis Hive." Patented by Enos Davis of Noblesville, Indiana, Sep. 6, 1870. Exhibited by the patentee.
- 12 The "Novelty Hive." Exhibited by Edward Walker, of Indianapolis, the patentee.
- 13 The "Queen Bee Hive" Patented Aug. 10, 1870, by Thomas Atkinson, of Indianapolis. Exhibited by the inventor.
- 14 The "Section Hive" and "Pivot Hive." Exhibited by D. L. Adair, of Kentucky.

15 The "Langstroth Hive." Exhibited by P. W. McFatridge, and its merits were explained by R. C. Otis, of Kenoslea, Wis.

16 The "Triumph Hive." Exhibited by W. R. King.

17 The "Excelsior" Hive, patented by himself, Aug. 13, 1867. Exhibited by A. Hart, of Wisconsin, who showed in connection with his hive the mechanical contrivances used by him in queen-breeding.

18. The "Queen City, Movable Frame, Side-opening Moth Trap Bee Hive," patented by himself, May 31, 1870. Exhibited by J. W. Winter.

19 "Queen Cage and Nursery Fertilizing Cage, and Queen and Drone Trap." Exhibited by D. L. Adair.

20 A "Fertilizing Cage." Exhibited by J. M. Hicks.

21 A "Fertilizing Cage and Bee-feeder." Shown by W. R. King.

22 A "Bee-Feeder and Mel-extractor." Shown by D. L. Adair.

23, 24, 25 "Mel-extractors." Exhibited by T. Atkinson, J. W. Winder, and Mr. McFatridge.

26 A "Queen Nursery," patented by himself, Nov. 24, 1869. Exhibited by Dr. Davis.

27 A contrivance, invented and patented in Switzerland, but not yet patented in the United States, for extracting bees-wax from refuse comb. Shown by Mr. Gray.

In reference to the above-named articles, as "comparisons are odious," it may perhaps, be well to say, but little still, we cannot quite pass them "without note or comment." All the hives were movable frame ones, and there was not one shown that is not immeasurably superior to the old fashioned box or straw hive. Among them were some that seemed to us unnecessarily complicated; others that were open to objection as too expensive for ordinary practical bee-keeping; others on the book leaf plan that can hardly be used without danger of crushing not only common bees but mayhap the queen; and others that were needlessly encumbered humbugs as "moth-traps." We have no interest in any hive under the sun, and are free to say, that we saw no hive among all the array that, take it for all in all, we should prefer, for our own use, to the "Thomas" hive, and we regretted exceedingly that it was not on exhibition among the rest. There were two hives, each of which had, in our view, one feature of advantage over that just named—the "Buckeye Bee-hive," which has short movable slide frames for surplus honey, at the top of the frames composing the body of the hive; and the "Diamond Hive," which brings the surplus boxes or frames into the central part of the hive. If, as it seems to us, the short slide frames for surplus honey are an advantage, they could be easily adopted by those who use the "Thomas" hives, but it is possible this plan may be open to the objection that the bees will put brood comb into them. The