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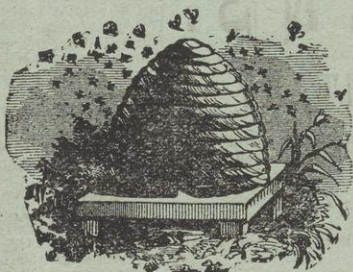
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SEPT., 1887.

THE

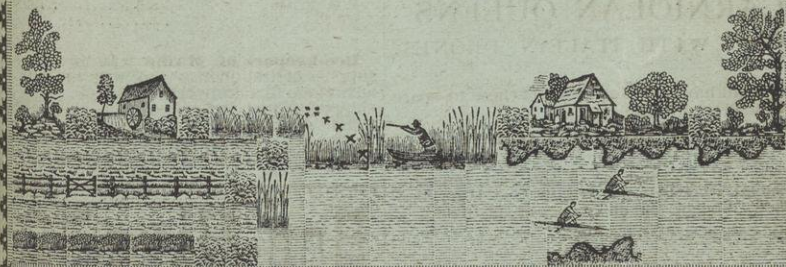
BEEHIVE



PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

— EDITED BY —

E. H. COOK,
ANDOVER, CONN.



Entered at the Andover, Conn. Post Office as second class matter.

THE BEE-HIVE.

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QUEENS.

LADY OF ITALY.

This is the name we have given our Imported Queen received from the Northern part of Italy the 16th of July. She is the

Very Best Italian Queen

that could be bought, and is certainly the most

Yellow Imported Queen

we ever saw. Imported Queens are generally dark and as they grow old become almost black. As it is now getting late in the season we shall raise but few Queens to sell from the "Lady of Italy," and these will be of the very best quality. We also propose to Warrant these Queens purely mated, and will replace all that prove otherwise. Our price will be

ONE DOLLAR EACH.

At the above price we reserve the right to return all orders sent that we do not care to fill.

CARNIOLAN QUEENS

MATED WITH ITALIAN DRONES.

We shall have only five or six of these to spare and the price will be

ONE DOLLAR EACH.

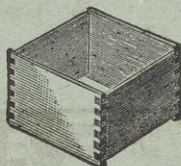
These are also from one of the best Imported Carniolan Queens in this country and are bargains! Who are the lucky ones to get them?

Safe arrival guaranteed

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

The California Cackler

IS THE ONLY Poultry Journal on the Pacific Coast. Circulates in nearly every country in the world. Only American paper of the kind with regular agent in Australian Colonies. Handsomely illustrated. Magazine form. 28 pages; published monthly. Sample copy, 10 cents. Subscription in advance, \$1.00 per year. 13 Pine St., S. F., Cal.



SUPPLIES

FOR

Bee-Keepers

NOW IN STOCK, AND READY TO SHIP AT ONCE.

I do not keep supplies for sale all of the time but now have more than I need for my own use. If it is any object for you to order them of me at the following prices, I shall be pleased to receive your orders, and will do my best to give satisfaction. The supplies I have for sale are as follows:

One-and-one-half story hives, in flat, ea.	\$1.00
Nailed and painted, each.....	1.25
Nailed and painted with tin roof.....	1.50
Orders for hives made up take three to four days to fill.	
Frames for above, in flat, per 10.....	.50
Frames per 100.....	1.75
Crate to hold 28 1-pound boxes, in flat..	.20
Sections, 4 1/4 x 4 1/4, per 100.....	.75
As above per 500.....	3.00
Clark smoker, with improvement for cleaning.....	.55
By mail.....	.80
Davis brush.....	.15
By mail.....	.20
Tin, size 18x22, for roof to 1 1/2 story hive	.10

COMB FOUNDATION.

For brood frames, per lb..... .45

WIRE NAILS WITH HEADS.

1 oz 3/4 in. Wire Nails.....	.10
1-4 lb " " ".....	.05
1-2 " " ".....	.15
1-4 " 1 1/4 in. " ".....	.07
1-2 " " ".....	.12
1 oz 1/2 in. " ".....	.05
1-4 " " ".....	.10

Bee-keepers of Maine who are in need of supplies of first quality work will find it to their advantage to get my prices, as I can have goods shipped to you from your own state and save freight charges.

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

Bee-Hive 30c

THE

BEE-HIVE.

PUBLISHED FOR AND IN THE INTEREST OF BEE-KEEPERS, BY ONE OF THEM.

VOL. 2.

ANDOVER, CONN., SEPTEMBER, 1887.

NO. 6

THE BUTTERFLY'S BALL.

Come, take up your hats, and away let us haste
To the *Butterfly's* ball and the *Grasshopper's* feast;
The trumpeter, *Gaius*, has summoned the crew,
And the revels are now only waiting for you;

On the smooth shaven grass by the side of the
wood,
Beneath a broad oak which for ages had stood;
See the children of earth, and the tenants of air,
To an evening's amusement together repair;

And there came the *Beetle*, so blind and so black,
Who carried the *Emmet*, his friend, on his back;
And there came the *Gnat* and the *Dragon-fly* too,
And all their relations, green, orange and blue;

And there came the *Moth*, with her plumage of
down,
And the *Hornet*, with jacket of yellow and brown,
Who with him the *Wasp*, his companion, did
bring,

And they promised, that evening, to lay by their
sting;

Then the sly little *Dormouse* peeped out of his hole,
And lead to the feast his blind cousin the *Mole*;
And the *Snail*, with her horns peeping out of her
shell,
Came, fatigued with the distance, the length of
an ell;

A *mushroom* the table, and on it was spread
A *water dock leaf*, which their table cloth made;
The viands were various, to each their taste,
And the *Bee* brought the honey to sweeten the
feast.

Modern Apiculture;

OR,

How Frank made Bee-Keeping Pay.

CHAPTER XI.

UNCLE SIMON ARRIVES.

"HALLOO Master Frank!" exclaimed Uncle Simon as he landed on the platform to the depot, and saw his nephew watching for him. "How you have grown since last year," he continued as he surveyed him with an air of approval. As they entered the yard

Uncle Simon, who always "kept his eyes open" as he was wont to remark, exclaimed:

"What! A hive of bees as I am a sinner! Frank, my boy, you must let me show you how to make some money out of the little fellows. New England is n't much of a honey country in comparison with our great West, but we'll show the people about here something that will astonish them in the line of bee-keeping."

"I hope so," said Frank. "Mother thinks they will only be a source of expense, that you know is the general opinion about here, but she has consented to let me try them, provided I spend no more on them than I make."

Toward night that afternoon Uncle Simon proposed that they should take a look at the bees. Frank soon had his smoker in trim, but he felt a little diffidence about putting on his veil for fear his uncle would laugh at him.

"Don't you wear a veil when work on your bees?" inquired his uncle as they were about to start toward the hive.

"Yes sir, I always have; but didn't know but you would laugh at me and think I was a coward," Frank very candidly answered.

"What an idea!" said his uncle. "Why, I always wear one when working among bees. I know there are some who think it a specie of cowardice to use them, but if they find any comfort in being stung, even once in a while, they can for ought I care; but I prefer comfort to having my face as round as a pumpkin. I never

see a fellow go among the bees without one but what I think he is trying to 'show off.'"

Frank now brought forth two veils and they were soon ready to examine the hive.

"Your hive wants the back end raised up about half an inch from level so the water will not run into the entrance when it rains, but be sure to always have them just level sideways or the bees will not build the combs with the frames and when you have on the sections the comb will lean to one side," said his uncle as he gave the hive a critical look. "There are a great many little points in keeping bees that the average bee-keeper never thinks of to destroy the value of a nice crop of honey."

Taking off the cover Frank's uncle gently pulled up one corner of the carpet that covered the frames, at the same time sending little puffs of smoke across the tops of the frames to keep the bees down and also to quiet them.

"Why Uncle, you don't use near as much smoke as I have to in taking off the carpet," said Frank enthusiastically, as his uncle freed the covering from all the frames and laid it on the hive cover.

"Nearly all amateurs in bee-keeping use much more smoke than is necessary. Never use more than enough to keep them quiet and respectful in their behavior. When," continued Uncle Simon gently moving several frames a little nearer each other so that he could lift one of the center ones out without injury to the bees. "they commence to come to the top of the frames and crowd along the spaces between them, watching you with a 'touch-me-if-you-dare' expression in their movements, if you give them several puffs of smoke every few moments that is generally all that is needed."

[Continued next month.]

State Bee-Keepers' Convention.

The Bee-Keepers of Connecticut will assemble at 11 o'clock in room fifty (50) of the State House in Hartford on September 24th for the purpose of organizing a State Bee-Keepers' Society. Mr. S. P. Hayward will give an address on "The Importance of Producing Honey as a Luxury and for its Medical Qualities." It is expected that Mr. L. C. Root will also be present and give an address. Every bee-keeper should come and get acquainted with his brother apiarists, take part in the discussions, and help to make the meeting one of interest, improvement, and profit. All bee-keepers from other States who can do so are invited to be present. Don't let it be said that Connecticut has not enough Bee-Keepers in all the State to organize a society. This will never be if each one will come and do all they can to induce their bee-keeping friends to come with them. Shall we meet September 24th and enjoy a good "bee talk?" It is for you to say.



Friend Cook:

The BEE-HIVE for Aug. came to hand all right and brimful of good things for bee-keepers. It is a bright and entertaining journal full of intelligence.

D. C. Buck.

Dundee, Mich., 8-8-1887.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

A Poor Season.

Bees are not doing very brisk this way this season. I took off my first full rack of sections the Fourth of July. Should probably have taken one off sooner if I had not had a call for honey before. I had to draw from my best rack the 13th of June. I took 20 one pound sections off from one rack at that date. My bees did nothing but swarm during June and July. Out of five stocks I had ten swarms issue. Two left for parts unknown. I had one colony send out three swarms in three days, in succession. First swarm came out before six A. M.

L. J. WALDO.

Merrow, Conn., 8-2.

Honey is not more than half a crop as far as I know, and bees will have to be fed for winter, as the fall flowers are all dried up.

J. H. RUPERT.

Woodcock, Pa., 8-9.

Dry, dry, dry. Crop an utter failure.

DR. C. C. MILLER.

Marengo, Ill., 8-2.

Our Question Box.

Are They Queenless?

Editor of BEE-HIVE:

Please answer the following query in the September No. of BEE-HIVE if you receive it in time.

Query. On looking over my bees this week (the 3rd week in Aug.) I found three colonies *without any brood*. Is that evidence *positive* that they are queenless? If so what shall I do with them? Unite them with other colonies that have queens? If so

when and how, or what else can I do for them?

A. J. W.

Macedon, N. Y., 8-20-1887.

[Your bees are probably queenless, though it is quite common at this time of year to find colonies where the queens are not laying (see this number) especially where they are two or more years old. To ascertain if the queens are there, insert a piece of comb from one of your other hives (containing just hatched larvæ) in one of the middle brood frames, near the top, of each of the three colonies. If they have no queens they will start queen-cells in two or three days' time. If they are good strong stocks, it would pay to give them laying queens and by feeding them a little honey or syrup every night for two or three weeks they would have a good stock of young bees by cold weather. If they are not very strong, or you have other colonies with queens that are weak, it would be best to unite them. After deciding which two colonies to unite, first cage the queen and a few bees, then lay a cloth in front of the hive you are to put the other stock with, shake all the bees in this hive off the frames on to the cloth, then shake those in the other hive in with them. If you use the Peet cage it can be placed right on top of the frames, wire cloth side down, until next day when you can liberate the queen. Of course the cage will need some feed in it before putting in the queen. About three or four P. M. is a good time to unite them. Many advise shaking the bees from both hives together without caging queen, and it is as a general thing successful.—ED.]

King Birds Eating Bees.

Do king birds catch and eat bees?

OTIS WOOD.

So. Woodstock, Vt.

[They certainly catch and destroy

bees, but whether they eat them or only extract the honey and eject the refuse is a disputed question. A good shot gun well operated will thin them out.—Ed.]

Various Matters.

A good deal of profitable work can be done this month, even though the bees are doing little or nothing. If you have a good many colonies there is usually some "scrub stock" among them; that is inferior as workers. I care but little for beauty, though usually the finest looking bees are the best. What I want is bees that have some "git up" to them, that get out early and work late. Those that understand queen rearing should have a few queens now on hand, to replace such queens as fall below the standard. If none are on hand send for a few dollar queens to some reliable breeder. As to the different races of bees, I have not yet decided which is the best. I know the Italians and Albinos are hard to beat, but their comb is not as white as I could wish.

I am now trying the Carniolan bees, which are said to possess all the superior points, gentleness, industry, vigor and making the whitest comb. They are also said to use no propolis, which I should consider a valuable feature, as the scraping of this from the sections is the most disagreeable work in the apiary. Now when the queens are on hand it becomes a serious question, how to introduce them; especially at a time when robbers are troublesome. I have found it a very good plan to take an empty box the size of the hive from which the queen is to be removed and place it on the hive immediately over the frames, or turn the hive upside down, if a box hive, and drum on the hive with good sized clubs till most of the swarm is in the box.

Place a sheet in front of the hive

and shake the bees in the box on it, as far from the hive as possible, and cause the bees to march over it to their hive. The queen can usually be found without much trouble. If it is desired to divide the swarm this can easily be done by placing an empty hive containing full sheets of foundation on the stand where the old one stood, and allow the returning bees, queen and all, to enter it.

Now place the old hive on a new stand some distance away; make a cage of wire cloth by wrapping it around a broom handle and bending up one end; put in the queen you wanted to introduce, and a few bees that have been with her, and stop the other end with a piece of comb having some honey in it.

Lay the cage directly on the frames of the old hive and leave her there one day.

If all is right with the new colony, she may be safely liberated. Should the bees of the new colony become greatly excited shortly after hiving them, you may conclude that you did not get the old queen in the new hive, and the old hive had better be returned to its former place, and the bees all returned to it.

I have tried giving a strange queen to a swarm thus made, that showed every indication of having no queen, and made a failure of it. I am inclined to think that if a swarm once gets thoroughly dissatisfied, it is almost impossible to make them stay.

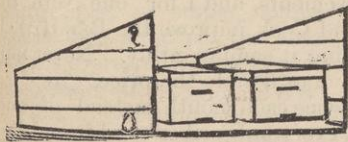
A swarm thus made is as near like a natural swarm as can well be. They have the old queen and fill themselves with honey before they go, and go to work in the new hive just as well. Of course if such swarms are made when there is no honey, they should be fed a short time, to give them a start. If you wish simply to improve your stock, select the poorest hive you have; kill the old queens and introduce the superior ones. If you

wish to increase the number of colonies, divide the best only. At this time of the season, it will hardly do to divide a colony and compel the bees to raise a queen—it is too late.—*Western Plowman.*

Written for the Bee-Hive.

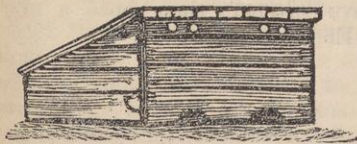
How do I Pack My Bees for Winter?

Well, I bought some boards planed on one side, about one foot wide and made a double hive or box, as shown in drawings, dimensions for simplicity hive, large enough to leave a four inch space on each side and ends of hives, with a bridge width of entrance to hive, and length from hive to outside of box, which is four inches and one-half inch deep.



HIVES IN POSITION, READY TO PACK. *

I put two hives in the box with out bottom-boards and tight to bridge, then put the front of box up, and fill with chaff or cut straw to about the top of hives, then I remove the covers of hives and put a strip of wire cloth



ALL COMPLETE FOR WINTER.

four inches wide, tacked on one-half inch strips of pine across the top of frames, for a passage-way for the bees in the center of the frames, and cloth

*Dimensions: Length, 4 feet, width, 30 inches, height (front), 2 feet; rear, 18 inches.

or old carpet on each end, then I fill remaining space with good hay and put on the cover.

My bees are out on nice warm days in winter and early spring, and they winter much better than in a chaff hive, I have my colonies good and strong in fall, leaving them nine frames with 25 to 30 pounds honey; they will come out in spring in good order with no losses. There should be building paper tacked on underside of boxes.

J. WM. SHAW.

Bethel, Conn., 2-28.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Hints and Suggestions for September.

A LITTLE CARELESSNESS THE CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

Editor BEE-HIVE:

"The summer is ended, the harvest is past." Are all the fragments garnered in? Many who are otherwise successful (or would be) bee-keepers fail because of the continual neglect of fragments. In removing honey a fragment of comb is broken off and left because of its insignificance only to be found by the ever watchful bee. Consequences are the apiarist has a picnic on his hands at once, with his apiary in an uproar with robbing.

Again a frame is left out, gets wet, warps out of shape, is useless thereafter and thrown away. A few combs are left until moths rob the owner of a profit in the wax that might have been reduced from them, and so it is in all branches of the business. The only safe method is to take care of all fragments that nothing be wasted. Constant watchfulness on the part of the apiarist is the only key-note to success.

Our crop is one-fourth what it should be, but we are getting 3 to 5

cents more per pound in consequence. As I said in August number of BEE-HIVE. Bees should have at least *four* cards of brood September first. It is far more essential that bees should go into winter quarters in good shape, if you expect a full crop next year, than that they be fussed over next spring, to put them in shape. Bees will build up in the spring if left entirely alone and store an average crop, but bees put into winter quarters will in most cases have passed to that bourn from which no bee returns long before it is time to build up in spring, the honey crop of the owner being necessarily short.

The experienced bee-keeper realizes this fact and the necessity of young bees and brood. About September first, if fall flowers are gone (and if not as soon as they are) I remove all surplus, put on winter cushions, and begin to feed to stimulate brood rearing. This I do as follows: If I have partly filled or imperfect sections, I uncap one late in the afternoon and place in upon the brood frames, under the cushion. This more especially with those short of winter stores.

Those well supplied, I remove a card from center of brood nest, uncap the honey and replace in same position as before. In most cases the queen will fill the cells below the uncapped honey with eggs, and in most cases the adjoining combs. Not having poor sections to feed light swarms, I feed sugar syrup in quantities to insure that breeding shall be kept up until November first.

CAUTIONS.

As I believe an ounce of preventive better than a pound of cure, I will add some cautions. Keep all hives contracted to small entrances, say one inch long by one-half inch wide. Keep the bees crowded on as few frames as they can cover and not allow the brood to get chilled. *Don't spill any feed outside the hive.* Never

open a hive in the middle of the day. When looking at the brood don't keep it out long enough to get chilled.

These directions are given more especially to beginners, as undoubtedly older bee-keepers have learned from experience when to be cautious.

QUERY.

When young bees from one hive are out for a play spell and a swarm issues from another in close proximity to it, do any of the young bees join the swarm and get hived with them? My experience teaches me they do, and in some instances in quite considerable numbers.

Look out for moth larva during September, which becomes quite destructive during this month in many localities.

IMPROVEMENTS.

It will soon be time to plan improvements, and I for one vote that friend Cook improve the BEE-HIVE by issuing it semi-monthly. Never mind if it does double the price, give it to us twice each month instead of once. Let every subscriber send friend Cook an extra thirty cents and demand a semi-monthly journal.

F. H. CHAPIN.

Hinsdale, N. Y.

[We shall have to "veto" the proposed improvement—at least for a time, as our present facilities would not warrant us in issuing the BEE-HIVE oftener than once a month. —Ed.]

Written for the Bee-Hive.

The Season of 1887.

EMPTY COMBS AT SWARMING TIME MAKE
A GREAT ADDITION TO THE AMOUNT
OF HONEY GATHERED.

Editor BEE-HIVE:

It is a long time since I wrote last

I will try to give a brief statement of the apiary during the past eight months. The colonies all went into winter quarters in good condition, and with plenty of stores. On the whole, all wintered well. But it appeared that colony with abundant stores may nevertheless starve before spring bloom, if the weather or other circumstances are such as to produce abnormal activity in the bees, thus causing them to consume an unusual amount of food. Hence it is necessary to have an extra amount of stores to make sure of safe wintering.

The spring honey crop hereabouts was very poor—there being scarcely enough to supply the wants of the bees. The only honey-flow was the basswood, for about ten days. It was a good one. The best colony put in about 60 pounds. This was a new swarm hived on empty combs. The other colonies during the same time did not average 15 pounds per colony. The reason seems to be twofold:

First. New swarms, under favorable conditions seem to take hold and work like little giants, while an old colony is less disposed to making great efforts. Second. A new swarm hived on *empty comb* will waste no time in building comb, thus yielding a correspondingly greater amount of honey. We tried every thing to induce the other colonies to work in the sections. They simply would not; though they had the same chance to gather honey as the others.

From lack of time to attend to the swarming, a number of swarms absconded. If these had all been hived on empty combs the honey yield would have been a paying one, even though the flow lasted only ten days. The queens are not laying now, as no honey is coming in. If the dry weather continues, and bees are not fed, then look out for dead bees next spring. For there will be no young bees to go

into winter. Plenty of stores, plenty of young bees, all the swarms hived on empty comb, and the chances are that you will get honey.

We had all this (some of the hives fairly boiled over with bees this spring) except that we did not secure all the swarms and put them on empty combs. We had too much other work to properly attend to the bees.

ANTON LEISTER.

Brunswick, Ohio.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

G. M. Doolittle's Method of Rearing Queens.*

THE NEAREST APPROACH TO NATURE'S WAY YET DEVISED.

For the Novice and the Scientific Bee-Keeper

Selecting the Larvæ for Queen-Cells.

Now go to the colony having your best queen, and from one of the combs select a piece about an inch square, having little larvæ in the cells, not over 24 to 36 hours old, cutting it out when it is to be taken to a room whose temperature is kept at from 85° to 90° of heat, unless it should happen to be as warm as that any where. If of a less degree of heat larvæ can not be successfully handled as to be described.

Transferring the Larvæ to Queen-Cups.

After getting to the warm room shave off the cells on the little piece of comb with a sharp knife, down to within one-eighth of an inch of the base of the comb, so that the little larvæ can be easily seen. Now with a goose-quill tooth-pick, having a rather broad, curved end, these little larvæ are easily lifted, together with most

of the food which surrounds them, from where they are and placed in the queen-cups in the prepared frame, which frame should have been in the warm room a little while previous to the operation, so as to be thoroughly warm.

Now take the frame of cells supplied with little larvæ and insert it in the queenless hive in the space left for it closing the hive. When you get to the hive you will find the bees in terrible agitation over ~~this~~ hopelessly queenless condition, but as soon as this prepared frame is lowered into the hive a hum of joy will greet it, such as is not very often heard, and in four hours, if we examine, we shall find our little larvæ floating in an abundance of royal jelly, the same as they would have done if they had been intended for queens from the start.

Advantages of this Method.

This mode of preparing the colony so that they will be ready with plenty of prepared queen-food, is ahead of every thing I have ever tried. It will be seen that an hour before they were feeding thousands of larvæ and several queen-cells, when all at once they are obliged to hold the accumulating chyme, and take on an anxiety for any thing to feed as a queen, that is almost as strong as their existence. They are now supplied with from 15 to 20 little larvæ all cradled in queen-cells, upon which they bestow all the provision and caresses they were before doing for a whole hive, and let me assure you if good queens can be reared outside of natural swarming, such queens as will hatch out of these cells are the *good* ones.

One little item I forgot. If the air outside is lower than 65° in the shade when you get the little larva, keep the piece of comb next your body, so as to keep it warm until you get to the room, and when you carry the frame of cells to the hive, wrap that

with a warmed cloth, because if we wish really good queens we must not chill the larva in any of our operations.

Queen-Cells by Natural Swarming.

To get queen-cells built by natural swarming, (for as yet I think that queens reared in a hive where a laying queen is present are a little superior to any others) I place a prepared frame of cells (less the larva) in the hive at the proper time, when the bees will soon fix the cells up in nice shape for the queen to lay in, and I have the required number of cells of the very highest grade in just the shape I wish them, after the swarm leaves the hive.

If no little larvæ were transferred older than 36 hours nor younger than 24, the queens should hatch in 11½ to 12 days from the time the frame was placed in the queenless colony, so that if they are cut out in 11 days we are in good time. Bare in mind a larva but 36 hours old is a small affair, as the rapid growth is made at the latter end of its life, and if you mistrust you might have taken those which were older, the cells should be taken off on the 10th day, else the first hatching queen may cause all the other cells to be destroyed.

How to Make the Nuclei.

Two days previous to the hatching of the queens, as many nuclei will need to be formed, lacking one, as you have cells, for the purpose of hatching and keeping the queens till they get to laying. There are many ways of making nuclei, but perhaps the simplest one is as follows: from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., when the bees are flying briskly so that most of the old bees are from home, go to any hive that can spare them and get a frame of honey and one of brood with all the adhering bees, and carry them to a hive placed where you wish the nucleus to stand.

[Concluded next month.]



Under this heading we solicit articles from our lady friends pertaining to bee-culture.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

What's the Matter ?

Our bees from early spring until the present time have been a mystery to me. As I wrote in a former article, our bees were in the finest condition this spring. I never saw bees before that kept on strong and breeding up fine until fruit-bloom, when we had several colonies hanging out in such quantities that they covered the entire front of some hives, while others were only half covered with bees, and the inside of the hives and sections were just as full as they could be with bees. Now for the mystery:

Those very hives that were the strongest to-day, in three or four days would scarcely have bees enough to cover ten frames. I set the cause down to their being old bees that had been wintered over, and as soon as they got to work they had worn themselves out very quick, being as it was so early in the season, so I gave the subject no more thought. Meanwhile the white clover came on and our bees hung out again, but not the ones that hung out in May. They would hang out a few days as did those in May, and then disappear as suddenly as did the others. I thought then that they had swarmed, but as I keep all my queens clipped I had to give that idea up on examining them, for the queens in every case were found shelling out the eggs as fast as they

possibly could. Now what became of the bees?

At other times colonies that I new were not strong enough two days before would be hanging out wonderfully, and in a few days as suddenly diminish. Our bees are very healthy, all the brood hatches, no dead bees laying around, and have worked harder than I ever saw bees work before with so little returns for their labor. I have a neighbor bee-keeper only a hundred yards distant from my yard, and he says he feels confident some of his colonies have lost as much as a peck of bees in a day or two. He has not got a pound of surplus from 56 colonies and only two swarms. I have not had a solitary swarm and have about one-third of a crop of surplus from 55 stands. If others have had the same experience with their bees this season, would like to hear from them through the busy BEE-HIVE.

MRS. J. R. HILL.

Plain City, O.

The BEE-HIVE free one year to any lady who sends us a practical article on bee-keeping for this department. It is worth trying for.

Bee Notes for August.

In sections where dark honey is gathered this month, the nice, white clover and basswood honey should be taken from the hive before it is soiled, or before it is injured by admixture with the darker. Boxes taken off in June and July should be carefully examined, and if worms are found, the honey should be fumigated with sulphur. When dark honey abounds, it is well to take the full frames out of the hive and set away for winter stores, replacing them by frames of foundation. I advise this very strongly, when bees can be secured in the fall from neighbors who make a practice of destroying their bees. So also where aster, golden-rod, smart-weed, or other autumn flowers abound,

which produce nice honey; this can be saved, and the less saleable buckwheat honey be substituted for winter. Continue the brood-rearing this month, even if it shall be necessary to feed, as successful wintering depends on the care of the bees during this month and the next.

If the honey harvest has closed, see that all empty cells are in the center of the brood next where the queen may deposit her eggs. After the flowers have finished secreting nectar, the bees are much more difficult to handle, and are more inclined to robbery than at any other time. Therefore in removing boxes, be as gentle as possible, and smoke them well before opening the hive. If any stocks are weak, build them up by inserting frames of brood from others. Keep entrances contracted, as a safety against robbers. If surplus boxes are on, they must be kept warm, to aid wax-working.—*Am. Agriculturist.*



We desire to make this department of value to subscribers, and for this purpose questions of a practical nature and general interest will be carefully answered by a number of experienced beekeepers.

QUERY No. 3.—1st. Is it right that there should be about three hundred drones in a colony of bees? If not what shall I do with them? 2d. What is a robber bee like? 3d. I have a strong colony of Italian bees, good workers, put the sections (24) on six weeks ago. They have since filled five with comb but not with honey, neither did they touch any of the others. It is very dry here. Ought I to feed the bees or give them a constant supply of water? W. H.—

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

(1.) That many drones in a colony would be all right.

(2.) Just like any bee. A robber bee is simply a bee from another colony, and is trying to rob.

(3.) Do not feed if they are not short of stores. If there is no water near it may be well to furnish them a place to get it.

DR. C. C. MILLER.

(1.) Three hundred drones are often found in a colony. If you don't want to support so many trap them with Alley's drone trap, and then see that drone comb is replaced with worker.

(2.) Like any other worker.

(3.) If danger of starving, feed. If no water is in easy reach, provide a drinking place within a few rods.

J. H. LARRABEE.

(1.) That is perhaps about the right number. Since they are there let them alone, but prevent there being too many another year. (2.) Watch closely and if there is robbing you will soon find it out. (3.) Certainly, if they need honey give it to them. You can tell this by taking off the surplus case (which please don't return this fall) and glancing in between the frames; if no sealed honey is visible, feed.

PROF. A. J. COOK.

(1.) I strive and usually succeed in restricting drones to the best colonies, where I allow two or three hundred. I do this by using worker comb, and cutting out brood. I think this important. If this is neglected drones can be quickly reduced by use of drone trap.

(2.) Like any other bee.

(3.) If they have not sufficient stores they should be fed. Water ought always to be in near reach of bees.

W. M. BARNUM.

(1.) Rather an unusual number. I think I would use a little "strategem" in this case. As a rule: if honey suddenly becomes scarce the bees will commence to kill their drones. And I think I should fight it out on this

plan. Take out all the honey from the hive that you possibly can; cut out all the drone comb and if you are sure that the colony has a good laying queen I would cut out all queen-cells, and keep them cut out. If you minutely follow out the above, I think your drones will disappear.

(2.) Why, just like any other bee. I can generally tell a robber bee by her quick, nervous actions. And then again; a robber bee will hover around in front of the hive, with her legs spread out in a peculiar manner. When once recognized, it is easy ever after to tell them at a glance.

(3.) An excessive drouth is quite apt to dry up the honey flora. No; I would not feed them. There is a chance for some honey yet. Yes; give them a constant supply of water. A good way is to make a trough, fill it with water and throw in a few corn cobs.

J. L. HYDE.

(1.) Yes. Let them live.

(2.) Like any other bee. When you see a bee, like a person, trying to enter in some other way than by the door, "the same is a thief and a robber." A robber also will fold her legs back under her and try to dart in unobserved.

(3.) Give a constant supply of water by putting it where the sun will warm it up. Bees like to suck water out of old boards, where the sun has warmed it. Give them feed if they have none, or you want more bees to work on fall blossoms. If you have no fall blossoms, you must feed for winter, commencing now.

G. W. DEMAREE.

(1.) It makes no difference as to the prosperity of the colony, whether they have drones or not, so that they do not have so many that they become useless and expensive consumers. Nature has provided such an abundance of drones, and made it the nature of

the young queens to mate in the open air, so that the entire absence of drones in a *single colony* does not effect its prosperity. I keep down the drones by using mostly worker combs.

(2.) A "robber bee" is like any other worker bee. Carelessness makes our bees robbers. Don't let them get started.

(3.) Your bees can't gather honey because there is none to gather. Just let the bees alone unless they are scarce of stores.

S. P. YODER.

(1.) It is poor policy to feed a horde of idle drones. Prevention however is better than cure. Do not allow them so much drone comb to raise drones.

(2.) A robber bee is a worker that has fallen into the habit of robbing. Robbers are generally darker than other bees, having worn the down off their bodies trying to force their way through cracks and crevices, and in fighting for their ill-gotten booty.

(3.) The drouth probably checked the flow of honey before they were fairly started in the sections, and so they had use for the honey in the brood chamber. I have known a colony to lose their queen after they had commenced to work in the sections, and as the brood hatched out, leaving empty cells, they would remove the honey from partly filled sections to the brood chamber, leaving comb without honey as you say. Bees should have access to water. I would feed only to prevent starvation.

QUERY No. 4.—How near to private dwellings or a public highway is it safe to have an apiary of from thirty to fifty hives? Wm. S. A.—

W. M. BARNUM.

One hundred to one hundred and fifty feet.

DR. C. C. MILLER.

With a high fence or hedge they

may be very near. Otherwise I would rather have them eight rods back.

J. H. LARRABEE.

It can be placed within thirty feet of your own house if shrubbery intervenes. Six or eight rods from a highway or neighbors ought to prevent danger of stings.

J. L. HYDE.

One hundred feet is near enough. I have some of mine as near as twenty feet and they stung the road makers while they were at work near by which is the only trouble I have had with them.

S. P. YODER.

I have an apiary of from thirty to fifty colonies about three rods from our dwelling house and we feel perfectly safe. Would prefer to have the apiary eight or ten rods from the highway.

PROF. A. J. COOK.

With care they may be kept very close. Our bees are within two rods of a barn and yard, and about four rods of a house and no harm has resulted. A high fence or screen of trees will make all entirely safe.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

It depends upon the kind of bees, how they are managed, and whether there is a high fence or a screen of trees or bushes between the bees and road or dwelling. Ordinarily I should prefer to have the bees a dozen rods distant.

G. W. DEMAREE.

If the dwelling belongs to the owner of the bees he may use his own pleasure as to the location of his bees. I would not keep my apiary closer than three or four hundred feet from

a neighbor's house and no closer than that to any public highway. I have large experience in these matters, and the safe way is to keep your bees where they will be sure not to bring you into trouble.

ERRATA: On page seventy, third reply, last line, "always" should have been inserted between "are" and "laid" Also fifth reply, after the word queen-cells add, "and those laid in worker cells."

THE

Bee Hive

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

E. H. COOK,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER,
ANDOVER, CONN.

Subscription Price, 30 cents Per Year
in Advance.

Editorial Ink Drops.

Rev. E. T. Abbott, St. Joseph, Mo., sends a little pamphlet, *Hints on Bee Culture*, which contains considerable information of value to beginners.

The Editor went to the sea-shore the 8th of August and did not return until the 20th, hence the delay in filling orders for queens.

Begin to prepare your bees for winter at once. See that they have a good stock of young bees, for old ones will not winter.

CONUNDRUM: What is the difference between the human tongue and the tongue of a bee?

ANSWER: One is too long and the other is not long enough.

If you have any weak colonies to

double together, they ought to be united at once so they can be put in proper trim for winter. Nuclei that are united late in the fall are not so apt to winter, as they do not have time to form in compact clusters before cold weather comes.

It is stated that a worker bee has 12,000 eyes, the drone more than double this number, and the queen about 10,000. No wonder a bee is able to get in quick work with her "business" end.

Please send in your articles for next number at once, as we shall print it immediately. Don't be afraid to tell any hints that you have discovered; it may help other bee-keepers. Short articles and many of them is the thing.

We regret being obliged to chronicle the loss, by fire, on July 29th, of the apiarian supply factory of J. B. Mason & Sons, Mc. Falls, Me. Estimated loss, \$3000. This is the third loss by fire that has occurred to supply dealers within little more than a year. Every one owning buildings or combustible property should carry insurance, then if the work of years is swept away in an hour's time, something is left to start with again.

Now look over colonies to ascertain if they have sufficient stores—25 to 30 pounds or five to seven frames of capped honey—and that the queens are all right. If they have not enough honey, feed until they do. Take out all extra frames and place a division-board on each side of the hive. Get two pieces of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch pine about six inches long for each hive, and lay across the top of frames near the center, and about five inches apart. This will make a place for the bees to cluster, and to pass from one frame to the next in cold weather. Over these pieces and the frames place a piece of

woolen carpet, fitting it so tight that not one bee can get above it. Now you are ready to place a chaff cushion on top of the carpet or pile on all the loose chaff you can make stay and put on the cover. This is the way we have wintered our bees in one and one-half story hives for several years with good results, until last winter, when we got a little careless in packing, and as a result lost part of our bees; though we strongly suspect unripened honey and damp weather made matters much worse. Do not try to winter light swarms; double them together into strong stocks.

To amuse our readers these dull times, we give a list of proposed names to take the place of "extracted," which are as follows:

Extricated honey, extruded honey, emitted honey, evolved honey, centrifugal honey, thrown honey, nectar, combless honey, uncombed honey, separated, honey, slung honey, excomb honey, fluid honey, liquid honey, absolutely pure honey, expelled honey, honeyseim, pure honey, etc.

It appears that nearly every beekeeper has a "name" to supply the place of extracted. It will have to be a "survival of the fittest" that determines which is the best practical name. As has been abundantly proven, no name can be found against which *no* objections can be raised, hence the one that is adopted ought to be such that people can understand without being obliged to look up a dictionary to ascertain its meaning. With all due respect to present company we propose that "extracted" be obliterated from the English language, substituting *abxeszoiindynrfpuvqtjlgk* in its place. This word has much in its favor. It is easy to pronounce, if you know how; attracts attention at once (?) is easy to spell, as a wrong letter or two would not be noticed; neither will any one dispute you as to its meaning—it's as clear as mud.

Exchange Notices.

Under this heading we will insert notices of exchange—not advertisements—not to exceed 35 words of matter free of charge to the SUBSCRIBERS of the BEE-HIVE.

WANTED.—To exchange a good 8 x 10 camera, tripod and Darlot view lens, with book of instructions, for foot-power saw or extractor.
N. S. DAVIS, Somerset, Mass.

WANTED.—To exchange or give away, 10 colonies of bees in Root's chaff hives, from R.'s select tested queens. For particulars address,
Adam Leister, Brunswick, Medina Co., Ohio.

WANTED.—To exchange a fine set of Keuffel and Esser's mechanical draughting instruments, with India ink, triangular, rule, gutta percha triangle and T square all complete, for comb foundation.
J. H. LARRABEE,
Larrabee's Point, Vt.

WANTED.—Old bee-books, and bee-journals. The older the books the better. Will give new histories and scientific books in exchange.
G. G. GROFF, Lewisburg, Penn.

WANTED.—To exchange S. reverible frames for a honey extractor; also bees for a good cow.
H. W. HARVEY, Keene, N. H.

WANTED.—To exchange a few colonies of bees in L. hives, for L. hives or comb foundation.
L. J. Waldo, Merrow, Conn.

WANTED.—To exchange 2000 names (genuine) of bee-keepers for same number of different ones.
BEE-HIVE, Andover, Conn.

WANTED.—To exchange a first-class sewing machine, good as new, for white fancy comb, or extracted clover or basswood honey to the value of \$20.
C. E. ANDREWS, JR.,
No. 5 Richardson St., Providence, R. I.

WANTED.—To exchange Italian queens or bees, for a small printing press or Wilson bone mill.
L. T. HOPKINS,
Conway, Franklin Co., Mass.

WANTED.—To exchange a breeding pen light Brahmas or Pekin ducks, for Italian bees in L. hives.
WM. P. PERKINS, Danvers, Mass.

WANTED.—To exchange advertising space in the BEE-HIVE, for a 6-inch fdn mill.
BEE-HIVE, Andover, Conn.

WANTED.—To exchange 500 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ four-piece sections, for one pound Italian bees and tested queen.
Clarence W. Bond,
box 1333, Jackson, Mich.

Honey Labels.

PRINTED IN COLORS

We have in stock honey labels printed on toned paper in red and green, and red and blue. Size, 3x6 ins. They contain these words, "Pure Extracted Honey." Will send them by mail with name and address printed in for 30c. per 100; or 25c. per 100 for two or more hundred.

Send for sample.

E. H. COOK,
Andover, Conn.

ADVERTISING RATES.

As we are constantly receiving inquiries in regard to our rates for inserting advertisements, we give prices below. All advertisements, to receive attention, must be accompanied with the cash. No frauds, dead beats, or parties of a similar character admitted (knowingly) at any price. Our circulation is steadily increasing, and, mailing, as we do, many sample copies to those practically interested in bee-culture, we are confident that advertisers will find it for their interest to place an ad. in the columns of The BEE-HIVE.

PRICES:

Space.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
One inch.....	\$.25	\$.60	\$1.00	\$1.50
Two inches.....	.50	1.10	1.90	3.00
Four inches.....	.90	2.05	3.60	5.50
One column.....	1.50	2.80	5.40	9.50

When it is desired to change the wording of an advertisement that is to run 6 or 12 insertions, 15 cents per inch must be added to above prices for each change. Those who place an advertisement of 1 inch or more for one year, will receive their paper free. Copy must reach us by 20th of month preceeding date of issue.

To Correspondents.

All Articles should reach us by 15th of the month preceeding the date of issue, and advertisements by the 20th.

State with what number you want your subscription to commence.

Your Subscription will be stopped at the expiration of time paid for, unless renewed, which you should do promptly as we have but few back numbers.

Lost Numbers will be promptly replaced by us, if notified before the edition is exhausted.

Agents meaning Business, will find our cash commissions a strong incentive to work for us. Terms on application.

"Sample Copies," for canvassing purposes sent on request.

Back Nos. Wanted.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, of Vol. I.

Will pay 5c. each for them in good condition, or will exchange current numbers for them.

E. H. COOK,
Andover, Conn.

CHOICE ITALIAN

Queens and Nuclei from Imported

Mothers; also from the Noted

Unalittle Strain.

Send for circular.

Simon P. Roddy,
12t Mechanicstown, Fredk Co., Md.
Mention the Bee-Hive.

A Year Among the Bees.



A work of 128 closely printed pages. Being a talk about some of the implements, plans and practices of a bee-keeper of 25 years' experience, who has for eight years made the production of honey his exclusive business.

Bound in Cloth, by mail, 75 cts.

DR. C. C. MILLER,

MARENGO, ILL.



ITALIAN Queens.

If you want to buy choice Italian Queens send for price list to

CHAS. HILL,

Mt. Healthy,
Ham. Co. Ohio.

H. M. MOYER

will sell during this month his Hybrid Bees for

\$4.00. Pure Italians, \$5.00.

All in Simplicity Hives.

See his advertisement in another place.

H. M. MOYER,

Berks Co.

Hill Church, Pa.

BEES AND POULTRY.

Italians and Hybrids, full colonies for sale.

Also Pure Bred Poultry.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Largest and hardest breed. Good winter layers.—Regular old stand-bys.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—The champion all-purpose fowl—"tried and true."

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS and **ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS** lead the van as "everlasting layers."

PEKIN DUCKS.—Hardy, easy to raise, mammoth in size.

Single birds, pairs and trios, also eggs in season. Write for just what you want. No circular. Inquiries cheerfully answered—especially so when I find "stamps enclosed."

Address, **S. P. YODER,**

East Lewistown, Mahoning Co., Ohio.

No Foul Brood

I never had a case of foul brood, but have a lot of Extra Fine tested Italian Queens, reared by the Swarming Impulse, at the low price of

\$1.00 each. Select Tested, \$1.50.

Untested Queens, 60 c. each. Bees 80 c. per lb.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. W. Turner, Medina, Medina Co., O.

PRINTING!

We make a specialty of printing circulars, price lists, catalogues, etc. for bee-keepers, and should be pleased to give estimates for such work. We do not claim *cheap* work at low prices, but a good fair job as free from errors as human nature will admit, and at very reasonable prices.

We have a stock of cuts for the free use of our customers' work. We could give some very fine testimonials from patrons as to the quality of our work, but prefer to send samples to those interested.

Place your work early so it will receive prompt attention.

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

RUBBER STAMPS



Pads and postage included.

Words changed to suit.

Like this for \$1.00.

E. H. Cook, Andover, Conn.

CHEAP FARMS!

Before starting West, write and let me convince you that you can do better in purchase of lands here, than anywhere in the West.

Reference: First National Bank.

E. BURKE,

2-4-12t

Vincennes, Ind.

Y If you receive a **O** copy of this num- **U**
ber and are not already a subscri-
ber, please con sider it an invita-
tation to bec om e one now.

Come to the Bee-Keepers' Convention!
See page 78.

No Foul Brood

I never had a case of foul brood, but have a lot of Extra Fine untested Italian Queens, reared by the Swarming Impulse, at the low price of

80 c. each; 6 for \$4.25. Bees 80 c. per lb.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. W. Turner, Medina, Medina Co., O.

— THE —

Canadian Honey Producer.

A monthly bee-paper. Forty cents per year; three subscriptions at one time to any address, \$1.00. Sample copies free.

Address E. L. GOOLD & CO.,

Brantford, Canada.

Bee-Keepers' Advance,

a Monthly Journal,

Sample copy sent free with our Illustrated Catalogue.

Don't forget to send name and address on postal to

J. B. Mason & Sons, Mc. Falls, Me.

LOOK AT THIS OFFER !!

The Bee-Hive,

"GLEANINGS IN BEE-CULTURE," and "AMERICAN APICULTURIST," each one year, for only \$2.00 !

The Bee-Hive, Andover, Conn.

A GREAT SCHEME !!

Can we sell honey to the millions? Investigate our new peculiar 5-cent package for extracted honey. Eaten from the hand without knife, spoon, or stick—as cleanly as to bite an apple. The first and only cheap successful package ever invented. We also have the first **CHROMO CARD** designed especially for bee-keepers; bees, implements, etc., elegantly printed in eight colors; a big move to extend reputation. Italian Queens, splendid Foundation, Bees in Heddon Hives for sale and all represented on our card.

Circulars and card, giving full information, free. Package of Cards, 10 cts. Sample Honey Package, filled with honey, 12 cts. Now is the time to look these things up for the coming season.

Address, J. H. MARTIN,

Hartford, N. Y.

Mention the Bee-Hive.

SECTIONS !!

First quality white Basswood, dovetailed, or to nail, 4-pieces, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$, price \$4.50 per 1000; or 5000 for \$20. Sure to please you. Any size Section made to order, and Shipping Crates in season. Sample Section sent for a Stamp.

F. GRANGER & SON,

Hartford Mills, Cortland Co., N. Y.

GIVEN AWAY!

THE AMERICAN APICULTURIST

A 32-page magazine, published monthly, by

Henry Alley, Wenham, Mass.

Terms, \$1.00 per annum. To each new SUBSCRIBER we will send FREE, by mail, one of our latest Improved Drone and Queen Traps, the regular price of which is 65 cents. Send for sample copy.

Make Postal Notes and P. O. Money Orders payable at the Salem, Mass., P. O. 6 ct

BEES FOR SALE!

I will sell full Colonies of Bees, Hybrids and Italians, in A. I. Root's Simplicity Hives in good condition and straight combs. These Bees are

Good Workers on Red Clover.

I guarantee Safe Arrival by Express. For particulars address H. M. MOYER, Hill Church, Berks Co., PA.

Mention the Bee-Hive.

BLACK'S ITALIANS

Warranted Italian queen from my improved strain of Italians in July 75 cts. Send for circular and order now, so that I can prepare for the rush. Orders filled in rotation as received.

12t G. D. Black, Brandon, Iowa.

Mention the Bee-Hive.



Attention !! 100 Full size Scroll

Saw Designs, for Brackets, Easels, etc.

10 cents. Sample 1c.

These designs are all new.

Four Business Cards given with every order. J. L. HYDE, Pomfret Landing, Conn.

THE BEE-HIVE.

ITALIAN & CARNIOLAN QUEENS

Bred in separate apiaries away from all other bees. **NUCLEI, BEES BY THE POUND, AND FULL COLONIES.** Be sure to send for my Reduced Price List and Circular, giving full particulars, before you purchase. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHAS. D. DUVALL,

Spencerville, Mont. Co., Md.

Mention the Bee-Hive.

Italian Queens & Bees.



Tested queen..... \$1.50
 Untested queen..... .75
 Six untested queens... 4.00
 1/2-lb. bees..... .60
 1 lb. bees..... .90
 Add price of queen with bees.
 2-frame nucleus with untested queen, \$2.00.

T. A. PEW,

MIDDLETOWN, - - MO.

Reference, A. I. Root.

Mention the Bee-Hive.

1877. SMITHS' 1887.

Wholesale & Retail Bee-Hive Factory.

Sections, Hives, Smokers, Fdn., &c.

One-and-one-half story Langstroth Hives with 10 brood frames as low as 63c.; two-story Langstroth Hives with 10 brood frames 80 cents. Price List free. **Smith & Smith, Kenton, O.**

BEE-KEEPERS' GUIDE ;

Or, Manual of the Apiary.

13,000 Sold Since 1876.

5,000 Sold Since 1883.

More than 50 pages, and more than 50 fine illustrations were added in the 8th edition. The whole work has been thoroughly revised, and contains the very latest in respect to bee-keeping. It is certainly the fullest and most scientific work treating of bees in the World. Price, by mail, \$1.25. Liberal discount to dealers and to clubs.

A. J. COOK, Author and Publisher,

Agricultural College, Mich.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,

Rogersville, Genesee Co., Mich.,

Has written, published, and now offers for sale a little book upon "**The Production of Comb Honey.**" Its character is fairly indicated by the following list of contents:—Introduction, Securing Workers for the Harvest, Supers, Separators, Sections, Flaring Up, Hiving Swarms on Empty Combs, Hiving Swarms on Foundation, Hiving Swarms on Empty Frames, The Building of Drone Comb, Using Foundation in the Supers, The Secretion and Utilization of Wax, Conclusion.

Price of the Book, 25 Cents. Stamps taken—either U. S. or Canadian.



Label No. 15.—Labels like the above on white or tinted paper, 75 cents per 500 post paid. Printed on colored paper, 80 cents. Labels gotten up to order at very low prices. Try us.

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

Full Colonies I want to sell at once ten \$3.00

of fine hybrids at \$3.00 each with young mismatched Italian queens. This is a good bargain for some one.

C. E. WATTS,

RUMNEY, N. H.

THE BEE-HIVE.

Apiarian Supplies

Manufactured by

W. T. FALCONER, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Are unsurpassed for **Quality** and fine **workmanship**. A specialty made of all Styles of the **Simplicity Hive**. The "**FALCON**" **Chaff Hive** with movable upper story continues to receive the highest recommendations as regards its superior advantages for **WINTERING** and handling bees at all seasons.

DOVETAILED SECTIONS

same price as One-Piece. Also manufacturer of "**Falcon**" **Brand Foundation**.

Will pay highest Market Price for Beeswax. Dealer in a full line of **BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES**.

Send for my *Illustrated Catalogue* for 1887—Free. Mention the Bee-Hive.

Too Much Exchange.

Regarding the advertising qualities of the **BEE-HIVE**, the following speaks for itself:

Please drop my exchange notice from the "**Bee-Hive**." One issue of your paper has given me all the exchange I want this year. **Printers' ink is worth something.**

Respectfully, **A. S. Porter, Canfield, O.**

A MARKET FOR YOUR HONEY
J. S. Case of Colchester, Conn., is buying nice comb honey, and it will be to your advantage to write him.

Mention the Bee-Hive.

SMITH'S

One-piece Section Factory.

Special prices to dealers and large consumers. Write us for price, stating how many you want. Price list free to all.

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