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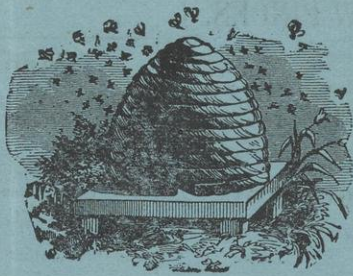
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AUG. & SEPT., 1888.

THE

BEEHIVE

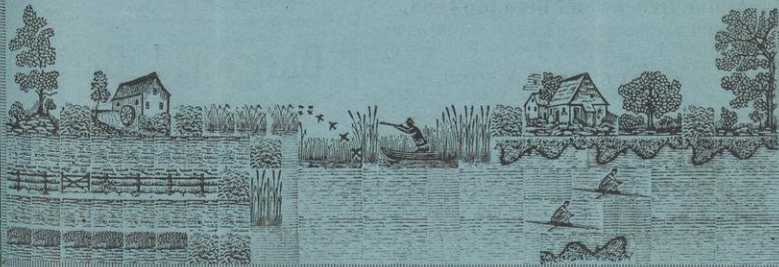


PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

— EDITED BY —

E. H. COOK,

ANDOVER, CONN.



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THE BEE-HIVE.

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E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

THE

BEE-HIVE.

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

VOL. 3.

ANDOVER, CONN., AUG. and SEPT., 1888.

NOS. 5 and 6

Written for the Bee-Hive.

A BEE'S SOLILOQUY.

BY JOHN JAMIESON.

Man rules the beasts, both wild and tame,
Fowls of the air of every name;
The fishes of the boundless sea,
And e'en the little busy Bee.

When Sampson went to see his girl,
His head and heart were in a whirl;
But he was lucky on that day—
He found some Honey by the way.

And in a most unlikely Hive;
A lion's carcass, late alive.
And likely neither gloves nor vell,
But got the Honey without fall.

He gave his parents some to eat,
And all three seemed to enjoy the treat:
They ate the honey out of hand,
And were a happy trio band.

If any stings, we do not hear,
The strong man took them without fear,
They no doubt spattered hands and face,
And cleansed them at some watering place.

In all the Yankees undertake,
They do their best, success to make;
Their Hives are mostly patterns late,
And easy to manipulate.

From England came a learned man,
To see the Yankees and their plan
Of making Hives and keeping Bees,
And all he saw did well please.

And when he back to England came,
He told his friends, "We have the same;
The only difference I can see,
"They have more pasture for the Bee."(?)

From far off Norway, cold and stern,
Came Ivar Young, our ways to learn
About the management of Bees,
And his own government to please.

We hope he got his heart's desire,
And set the beemen there on fire
To love us more, and not the money,
And leave us ample stores of Honey.

Good Father Langstroth made the start,
And well indeed he played his part;
And now, when he is frail and old,
He well deserves a purse of gold.

Three hundred thousand in the land,
And very little from each hand
Would help in his declining years;
Would cheer his heart, dispel his fears.

I cannot help at all myself,
I have not got the shining pelf;
But beemen, who get all the gain,
Should spare their Benefactor pain.

West Toledo, Ohio.

(Continued next month.)

New England is n't so bad a place to keep bees, after all. Even friend Root, of Ohio, acknowledges to have taken less than 30 lbs. of honey from over 200 colonies. It is true that we can never expect the large yields that are sometimes reported throughout the West and in California; but we are almost sure of enough honey to winter our bees (unless we divide too much) which is more than our friends of the West can count on.

"Honey from golden-rod is regarded as the most inferior kind," says a writer. However much he may know about honey, we differ with him. Golden-rod, when first gathered, has a strong and sometimes disagreeable tang; but when well ripened in a dry cool place, say by Dec. first, is most excellent eating; is rich, thick, and of a golden color.

Spring: Good season for honey.—
Summer: Indications good.—Autumn:
No honey.—Winter: Good season next
year. See ?

How the Bees Told.

FARMER METCALF looked out of his kitchen door one fine morning, and discovered that one of his bee-hives was gone. He kept a dozen swarms, or more, nicely housed in a long row of hanging hives at the back of his garden.

Last night they were all there. He stood a moment, gazing at the vacant place in the row with surprise and indignation. Then he called his son.

"Martin, somebody has been stealing our bees!"

The family were soon out upon the veranda, all staring at the plundered apiary, and denouncing the unknown robber. Who could it be?

Flying forlornly about the place where their little home had been, were several stragglers from the missing swarm, and Farmer Metcalf knew very well what would calm the bewildered insects, and make their intelligence serve him to good purpose.

A new hive was promptly hung in the place of the old one, and some sheets of comb put into it. The bees very soon took possession, and after waiting twenty or thirty minutes, the farmer and his son saw a "committee" of their number come out and fly straight to a neighboring cornfield.

Of course they had expected something like this. Once make a robbed and wandering bee *feel at home* again, and it recovers its wits, and lets you know at once where its companions in misfortune are.

Farmer Metcalf and Martin followed their little guides to the cornfield, and quickly found the evidences of last night's work. The hive lay there broken to pieces, and crawling over the scattered fragments, and struggling on the ground, and climbing the standing corn-stalks, were multitudes of soiled and honey-smearcd bees.

Some were rubbing their legs and wings to clean themselves, and now

and then one would rise in the air to fly back to the house. There were other bees with legs gone, bees with wings, bees half-buried, pawing themselves out of the earth, and bees that lay quite still,—bees everywhere, and in all conditions, living and dead.

Tracks of broad shoes were seen, and signs of a hard scuffle in the soft soil and among the broken corn. The thief certainly had not got his plunder without paying something for it. It looked as if the little captives had made a gallant fight, and taken part of their revenge. It remained now for their master to complete it—when he found out the rest of their story.

The remaining testimony was soon forthcoming. Poking about in the mellow dirt with his foot, the farmer's son brought to light the paper in which the thief had carried his sulphur to smoke the bees and stupefy them, so that he could take their honey. It was the back of an old letter, with the name on it still, clear and plain,—“Herman Treat.”

A little further search revealed a handkerchief, probably the one the unlucky honey-stealer had tried to tie over his face, and it bore the same tell-tale name! Such flat exposure of himself was, no doubt, a consequence of his rather excited state of mind after the evident blunder in managing the bees.

Herman Treat was one of Farmer Metcalf's neighbors, and the discovery of these traces of guilt against him was a very disagreeable surprise. To go directly and accuse him would be still more disagreeable. It was Sunday, too, and that fact made delay more justifiable. The farmer and his son walked back to the house, carefully concealed the paper and the handkerchief, and agreed to keep still about the matter till the next morning.

In the course of the day Martin walked past Herman Treat's house, and noticed bees flying in and out at one of the attic windows. Other com-

firming evidence was discovered that helped to fasten the crime on the man who lived there, and when Monday morning came, they called a constable and made neighbor Treat a visit.

He was in bed sick, his wife told them, and could not see any one. But they replied that their business with him was urgent, and must not be put off, and she was obliged to let them in. They found the man sick enough, to be sure. His hands were swollen to twice their natural size, and his head and face were a sight to behold—inflamed like one great blister, and bloated so that he could hardly see out of his eyes.

"Got badly poisoned working in the swamp last Saturday," was the way he and his wife accounted for it. 'Twas likely he had handled elder or ivy; they always affected him so.

The visitors showed deep interest in the sufferer's case, and one of them, remarking on the peculiar appearance of his face, applied his thumb and finger-nail to a pimple and pulled out a bee-sting!

"That's the kind of poison you've been handling," said Farmer Metcalf, "and you'll make nothing by trying to lie out of it."

Upon that he produced the paper and the handkerchief, and the theft of the bee-hive was charged home to Herman Treat then and there, without the trouble of many words.

The culprit saw he was caught, and confessed his crime. He begged the officer not to put him under arrest, and promised to settle at any price the owner of the bees should demand. Farmer Metcalf did not wish to prosecute his neighbor, and he readily allowed him to settle the affair by paying the value of the stolen swarm, provided that whenever he happened to want honey again he would take care to get it by honest means.

But for the clue afforded so quickly by the little winged detectives, probably an accident would have re-

vealed their spoiler's traces before he had time to obliterate them. The field of tall corn, left to itself, as it was between cultivation and harvest, was a fine place of concealment.

It was years before Herman Treat knew that he owed his prompt conviction to the bees; but his one experience with the Metcalf swarm was quite sufficient to make him let bees alone for the rest of his life.—Youths' Companion.

Unsealed honey in the combs near the bees during cold weather becomes diluted with the moisture from them and is unhealthful.—Am. Agricult'st.

Articles on bee culture are always welcome. We never condemn matter that is badly spelled or worded, if the subject is worthy.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

A Fair Season for Honey.

No Honey from White Clover.—An Improvement in T Supers.

EDITOR OF BEE-HIVE:—Let us have a description of the "shaking" disease from some brother bee-keeper, who can combine personal experience with his reading on the subject. I have not yet had the misfortune to have a case of this peculiar trouble or of foul brood, during the nine years I have kept bees.

The season of 1887 yielded but a small crop of surplus in this locality. The greater part of which was gathered from white clover. This season bids fair to yield even a smaller crop. Clover has given us no surplus, for the first time in several years. The colonies fairly roared on the basswood for a few days, giving us our first nicely filled sections, July 17th.

We are retailing this lot at 20 cts. With a fair crop from golden-rod, buckwheat and other late blossoms,

we will be well paid for time and capital invested. I have discarded broad frames and separators and am using T supers, as made by friend A. I. Root, without separators. Nearly every section comes off in fine shape, and very few extend beyond the edge of the section. Often wishing to remove a part of the sections without removing the case, which is rather difficult with the common T super, I am experimenting with T supers with a detachable side. This is a decided improvement, and at some time in the near future, if you desire, I will give you a description of it. The detachable side in no way interferes with the advantages of the common T super in tiering up, etc. It being securely held by a proper fastening. Will give you our report later.

E. L. REYNOLDS.

Westville, Ind., July 19, '88.

[By all means tell us how you have improved the T super. The best cases now on the market are far from perfect; but how to improve them seems to be a difficult task.]

The Bristol Hive.

FRIEND WALDO sends us the following in regard to the Bristol hive. It was from some circular. As our readers may remember, this is the hive friend W. is at present using.

“Mr. Manum says: ‘The above cut represents the Bristol hive as it appears when finished and ready for a swarm of bees. This is a perfect hive in every respect, and in my opinion the best hive yet invented. (This hive is not patented.) There are over 2000 of them now in use in different parts of the U. S. and Canada, and I have yet to hear of an instance where they have not given perfect satisfaction. I have received scores of letters this season from persons using them, stating that they are a perfect hive, both for the bee-master and the



Bristol Hive.

bees. The Bristol hive is a chaff or double walled hive. There is a 3-in. space between the brood-chamber and outside case, which is filled with chaff, sawdust, cut straw, planer shavings or any other dry material. There is ample room in the hive to set one brood-chamber over the other when used for extracting, or if box-honey is desired there is room above the brood-chamber for two tiers of 2-pound sections, or three tiers of the $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$, or in other words $96 \frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ sections may be put on at one time.

The entrance is 14 inches long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ wide when the slide is removed, and by the use of the slide the entrance can be closed to $2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{8}$ inch. The entrance is directly under the hive and so arranged that the bees enter the brood-chamber without crawling any great distance. The alighting-board is slanting and reaches to the ground, and, as will be seen by the cut, the front part of the hive forms a portico; the entrance-slide is seen resting against the hive.

The frames are 12 inches long by $9\frac{1}{2}$ deep, inside measure, and 12 in number. But any other size frame can be used by making the brood-chamber the proper size for the frames. The past few years has fully proved that the Bristol hive is the best hive in use for wintering bees on their summer stands.”

Sweets From Every Field.

Gathered for BEE-HIVE by one of the Workers.

THE season opened about June 11, and until about June 25th the bees did well. Then followed ten days or two weeks of cold weather, when the bees hardly flew in the middle of the day. About July 4th the bees gathered honey three or four days, when the dry weather cut off the clover, and no basswood to blossom.

*

Sugar from honey is one of the hobbies of the manager of the Api. First, "honey from sugar," then "sugar from honey." Aren't things getting a little mixed? Another hobby of Mr. Alley's is *dry sugar* as bee food. Will Mr. A. kindly tell us what is to be gained by feeding sugar *dry*?

*

"My advice to beginners in bee-culture is not to be carried away by the direct method of introducing queens. The idea that one queen can be removed and another slipped into her place is visionary in the extreme."
—G. W. Demaree in Api.

*

For scraping propolis from sections we use the small blade of our jack knife, and find it the best tool for that purpose.

*

Our honey sells the best in small crates holding a dozen sections each. Each section bears our name, and in all ways we try to let our customers know that our honey is as good as any.

*

We have for two seasons used the Manum swarm catcher. This season we made a little different arrangement. Instead of a cage we simply wound strips of old woolen cloth around the end of the pole. Three out of four swarms, with unclipped queens, were made to alight on it.

Thus far no surplus arrangement which completely protects the section from propolis has been invented. All section honey needs to be scraped before crating for market.

*

In July 1st "Gleanings," Chas. Dandant tells how his "man" cares for 400 colonies, run for extracted honey, with 150 days' work per year, and *makes it pay*.

*

The crop of honey is short all over the Union, and good prices will be realized. Don't be in a hurry to sell.

APIS AMERICANA.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Work for August.

HERE is really but little to do among the bees in August. What honey is being gathered now comes in the morning, and by 10 or 11 o'clock your whole yard will be ready for any kind of mischief.

So you will find it advisable to confine your work about the hives to the early hours. Should you be *compelled* to open hives, to introduce queens or cut out queen-cells, be as quick about it as possible, and by no means leave the combs exposed to the bees that will be following you about, as it takes but a very little now to set the whole apiary in commotion.

By taking extra pains now, you may save yourself and neighbors a deal of worry and hard feelings. Nothing makes me feel so irritable, and at no time am I so disgusted with bees, as when a few thousand waspy bees are seeking to penetrate every crack and crevice in search of "forbidden fruits." At the entrance to every hive will be seen the familiar knot of fighting bees, and it is with a positive assurance of getting stung that one walks around between the rows of hives. I had a glorious (?) experience with this robbing business some four

or five years ago, and I was then taught a lesson that I can not soon forget. Suffice it to say that I have never since made any attempt to extract honey at this season of the year in the open air.

If you have any colonies that contain too much brood, and are storing no honey in the brood-chamber, I should draw out two or three frames, well filled with hatching brood, and give them to some weak swarms, replacing with empty combs. Hang these at the outside of the other frames thus giving the bees a chance to fill them with honey before the queen would be likely to fill every cell with eggs. Should you neglect to see to this matter, you may discover, when it is too late for any more honey to be gathered in the fields, that all of the honey your bees have stored is above in the sections, and you will be obliged to resort to feeding at once. Those swarms that have done the best for you during the season, as a rule, will be the ones that you will need to look after first.

Where you have been running for extracted honey, and are using an extra set of combs above, it will be a good idea to leave them unmolested until the honey-flow is entirely over, provided, of course, you have emptied them prior to this date. You can then crowd the swarm down to the lower chamber, giving them as many of the full, well capped frames of honey as you think they may require.

These frames of honey can also be used to help out some swarms that have been working in sections, and are short of winter stores. The balance carry to your extracting room, and some fine, warm day you can throw out the honey and hang the empty combs away for use next season.

C. H. SMITH.


Pittsfield, Mass.

“What shall the harvest be?”—000

Written for the Bee-Hive.

The Shaking Disease.

Also Something About the Man Who Sold Bees Having This Disease.

S you ask me to give a description of the new bee disease—the shaking disease I call it—the chill fever. It came from Schoharie Co., from that noted breeder of pure Italians that work on red clover, who advertises to give four stands of pure Italian bees to the one who paid him the most money for bees.

He sent one colony June 21, '88, but has not sent the four as premium, though he wrote me he would—probably did not think of his letter. Men's sins find them out.

In colonies having the shaking disease, you will find three to five bees biting the down from another; finally one will grab her up and fly away with her. If you watch closely you will see her return, only to be again carried off. They have a shiny appearance, tremblingly throwing up their wings as if going to fly, and keep fussing around all the time; don't leave the hive only when driven or carried off.

I think this breeder better haul in his tape and take down his ensign or do straight business. We don't want any more Lizzie Cottons in the bee business. The colony of bees received June 21, '88, is the one that was missing last year. Out of a purchase of five colonies did n't I come out pretty well after all? It gave my friend the benefit of the money in the case of one hive, and surplus honey one season. It is possible he may repent of his misdoings and make restitution, yet we will let him down easy.

JAMES P. REYNOLDS.

Hydetown, Pa., July 23, '88.

Minorcan bees are the next “coming bee.” We don't know what special features are claimed for them, but a high price will probably be one.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Swarming.--Honey.

That "Chip."—Five Swarms from One.—A Good Season.—Honey from Alsike.

FRIEND COOK:—When I wrote you May 25, and told you that I had a large swarm of bees come out that day, I did n't state that that was my first swarm. Oh, no! Friend Griswold has n't knocked the chip off from my shoulder. My first swarm came out May 19, also had one come out May 20.

In just 35 days from the time I hived my first swarm—I hived them on 13 Bristol frames—I took off 32 one-pound sections, and 27 out of the 32 was saleable. I have 64 one-lb. sections on them now, and they have the fdn. drawn out and are from one-half to two-thirds full of honey now. How is that for a new swarm of bees? I have had 15 swarms come out of 6 colonies—five out of one hive. Did you ever hear of so many coming out of one hive before? Chaff hives are the hives for early swarms, and of course that means section honey.

My L. or single walled hives were very late in swarming. My last one swarmed Sunday, July 8, and not very much honey started in sections on single walled hives. I think it has been an extraordinary year for honey in this section. Think I never saw white clover so plenty as it has been this year.

I sowed about three-fourths of an acre of Alsike last spring, '87. I tell you that keeps the bees out of mischief from daylight until dark, as long as it lasted. I also sowed an acre this spring. Next spring I intend to sow from 3 to 4 acres of it. I think if it yields honey as is has this spring, it will pay me well. It also makes the nicest of hay; at any rate it makes my horse laugh every time he can get a nip of it.

L. J. WALDO.

Merrow, Conn., July 14, '88.

[Several years ago I sold a 2-frame nucleus, the first of August, to a man in N. H. The next fall he wrote me that they built up to a strong colony, wintered well, and had cast five good swarms. I don't see as there is any chance for the friends to get that chip this year, but look out next season.]

Bee-Hunting.

CHAPTER 8.

BY WILLIAM E. GOULD.

DO not waste your time searching for the bee tree until you are sure that the bees fly back on the line. Then move your last two stands closer together, so that they are only 10 or 15 rods apart.

Now you have bees flying from two directions into the tree, and it will usually be an easy matter to find out which tree they are in. If you are unable to do so, make a stand off 8 or 10 rods to one side. Search the tree over carefully. You can tell something about how high up the entrance is by the way the bees flew from the stand. Still, search the tree high and low. Look carefully at every hole and at the end of broken limbs. Sometimes the entrance is obscured by brush or limbs, but the bees can be seen as they approach it.

A good spy-glass will be of use if the entrance is in the top of a tall tree. Bear in mind that the bees often fly off 75 or 100 feet to one side of the tree, and then turn almost at right angles to get to the entrance. Bees going into hives often do this.

Now if you remember the cause of their doing so you will find it easy to follow them. They are sometimes obliged to fly thus by the wind, and often to get around tree-tops. Sometimes they fly near the ground until under the tree, and then circle up.

But sometimes they don't go up, in which case the tree is hard to find. I have found them in fallen timber. You would hardly expect to find a bee

tree on the ground, hence it causes a diligent search to find it. Having found the bee tree, it is best to cut our initials on the bark. This done we have a legal right to the bees and honey. In this country not one bee tree in a hundred is valuable for timber. But if the tree is valuable, we should get permission of the owner to cut the tree, paying him for it.

Friends, we should never quarrel over bee trees, for—

"Oh! above all things on this side of the sod,
Have peace with thy neighbor, and peace with thy God."

As the subject of cutting bee trees is quite lengthy, I will reserve it for another chapter.

Fremont, Mich.

[Continued next month.]



Natural or Artificial Swarming.

Query No. 25.—Which is most profitable, natural or artificial swarming of bees?

J. H. LARRABEE.

I allow natural swarming.

DR. C. C. MILLER.

I think artificial is for me. Natural may be for others.

W. M. BARNUM.

I am strongly inclined (perhaps a little prejudiced) towards the former method.

J. L. HYDE.

I have never tested it. I like artificial swarming if done right and at swarming time.

PROF. A. J. COOK.

It depends. In most cases I think natural swarming the best. Though I should always have this in part artificial: that is I should clip the queens' wings.

G. W. DEMAREE.

It depends much on the locality and the goodness and badness of the season. Taking one year with another natural swarming is most profitable in my apiary.

S. P. YODER.

If you work for comb-honey exclusively, natural swarming; if you aim to produce liquid honey and raise queens, artificial swarming or some system of dividing.

WM. W. CARY.

This depends on what your object is. If you wish increase, divide soon as strong enough; if object is honey, then prevent all swarming you can or double up and keep all strong.

Will Eggs Hatch if Boiled?

Query No. 26.—I found in an old magazine, published 50 odd years ago, that if you boil wax containing bee eggs that they will afterwards hatch. Is this a fact?

WM. W. CARY.

NO.

W. M. BARNUM.

Hardly!

J. L. HYDE.

Will someone who has tested it answer this question.

DR. C. C. MILLER.

They will hatch just as well as a hard boiled hen's egg.

G. W. DEMAREE.

No, certainly not. That was intended to be a "scientific pleasantry," I guess.

PROF. A. J. COOK.

I think no egg could be boiled and retain its vitality. The same is not true of freezing.

J. H. LARRABEE.

Boiling water will kill animal life or its germs. This reminds us of one of Virgil's sage remarks upon bees.

S. P. YODER.

I have no experience with boiled "bee eggs," but never knew boiled eggs of any kind to give very good satisfaction when used for hatching purposes!

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Old vs. Young Queens.

Some Excellent Advice on this Subject.

It is now the time to rear queens to supersede all queens that are over two years of age, that have not proven themselves extra good layers and producers of good workers, gentle disposition, etc., as I consider it a poor plan to allow a colony to go into winter quarters with a queen that I know is not first-class, for on our queens must depend our colonies. During my first season in the bee-business, I bought a large number of swarms of different parties to start the business with. In the spring, as I had heard old bee-keepers say that a young colony was worth twice as much as an old one. Now you see I got all old queens with those swarms, as they were all first ones. Well, the result was that the next spring found me with one-fifth of my colonies queenless. This learnt me a lesson, and though it was rather expensive, yet it has, no doubt, saved me a great number of good colonies; for since that I have been very careful not to go into winter quarters with old or poor queens, and the result is that I have not found a colony without a queen in the spring since my first experience. Now I think that if all bee-keepers would pay more attention to this subject, we would have few early queens from the South, and hear less complaints about queenless colonies in the spring; as a good queen means a good colony, a good honey-crop and a happy bee-keeper; while a poor queen means a poor colony, no honey and a discouraged bee-keeper. Still further: my advice is to have these young queens fine Italians, as my experience shows that a colony with a good Italian queen will breed up one-third faster than one with a black queen. If you can't rear good queens send to some good breeder and engage him to rear them for you. But don't try

to buy too cheap, as the cheap queens, as a general thing, are worthless.

Now friend Cook, how does my experience on this subject agree with yours.

LESLIE STEWART.

Jefferson, N. Y., July 16, '88.

THE

Bee Hive

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

Subscription Price, 25 cents Per Year
in Advance.

Editorial Ink Drops.

Subscribers, Please Notice.

When you find a slip of Red paper in your copy of the BEE-HIVE saying, "Your Subscription Expires With This Number," please consider it an invitation to renew.

To prevent robbing—don't let them get started.

Do not forget that an L. frame of capped honey weighs about 5 lbs., and that five or six of them are necessary to winter a good colony.

Friend Hutchinson (Sec'y) writes us that the next meeting of the North Am. Bee-Keepers' Society will be held at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 3, 4, and 5th.

The 3d annual report of the Nat'l Bee-Keepers' Union, Thos. G. Newman, Chicago, Ills., Manager, shows that only \$225 has been paid out to defend its members since July '87.

Colonies can be re-queened at any time during September to good advantage. If honey is coming in or they are fed a little each day, for 10 or 12 days, these young queens will give their hives a good influx of young bees—and these are what we need to

have our colonies come through the winter in good shape.

If your bees have been unable to gather enough honey to winter on, do not let them starve. Double your colonies up, crowding all the bees you can into as few hives as possible. Then feed them all the honey in what frames they do not cover. If they are then short of stores, buy granulated sugar, make into syrup and feed till they have their combs *capped*.

While in the apiary one day we tossed a virgin queen into the air to see if she could fly (it being past time for her to commence laying) she came down on the top of a hive. Stepping toward the hive we were just in time to see her drop over the edge on to a spider's web. Almost like a flash out came a good sized spider, made a spring at the queen, and as quickly retreated to its nest. On picking the queen up we noticed that she acted as though stung by another queen or bee. We placed her on top of the frames in her own hive, but it did no good—that spider had bitten her. Have our subscribers ever had a similar experience?

"Where is my BEE-HIVE for August?" is the way that many of our postals read at present. We hasten to say that sickness has been the cause of its delay. We can say with friend Hutchinson, that our paper is "home-made" too. We do not only the editing, setting of type, proofing, and printing; but all of the mechanical work from cutting the paper to mailing. In addition to this we do all the work of rearing queens, etc., in our apiary. By this our readers will see that we have not many spare moments, and thus when sickness came, crowding much other work out, we were forced to abandon all hope of getting the August number out on time. In order to keep our paper up with the

month of issue, we have decided to combine the Aug. and Sept. numbers, though the size is the regular issue—12 pages. Subscribers will receive twelve papers as a year's subscription, covering thirteen months.

DON'T TRUST THEM.

The following parties have bought supplies of us and we can get no pay, so we publish their names that other people may not get "taken in" by their offers "to pay on receipt of bill."

C. H. Lake, Catonsville, Md.;
E. G. Walker, Forestville, Conn.

Their names will be removed on receipt of the amounts due us.

ADVERTISING RATES.

As we are constantly receiving inquiries in regard to our rates for inserting advertisements, we give prices below. *TERMS*, cash.

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	2.50
Four inches.....	.90	2.05	3.60	4.50
One column.....	1.50	2.80	5.40	8.00

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

Exchange Notices.

Exchanges will be inserted for Subscribers free. Any thing savoring of an advertisement will find place in the waste-basket.

WANTED.—To exchange an 8 frame colony of bees with pure queen in July, in shipping box, for a good violin and bow, or offers.
C. E. Andrews Jr., 5 Richardson St., Prov., R. I.

To exchange.—One pair of Wyandottes (cock and hen), bred by Homer H. Hewitt, for queens. Write us. Harker Brothers,
Hornerstown, N. J.

I will exchange supplies for extracted honey. Please address at once.
C. H. Smith, Pittsfield, Mass.

To exchange.—A lot of 47 miscellaneous books, a lot of bee, poultry and agric'l papers in complete vols.; "A year among the bees," and "Success in bee culture," for fdn., test'd Ital'n or Carniolan queens, or offers.
M. W. Shepherd, Rochester, Lorain Co., O.

WANTED.—To exchange the following for Dr. Miller's "A Year Among the Bees"; 1 vol. of "Family Herald & Star" (52 Nos.); 1 vol. "Farm & Home"; 1 vol. "Good Cheer"; and 19 Nos. of "Dawn of Day." Burr Farm, Angellia, N. Y.

To exchange.—Fine select untested Italian queens that have been reared with care, for Carniolans and Albinos of same grade.
Leslie Stewart, Jefferson, N. Y.

To exchange.—Magic lantern (Anthony's make), 65 views, and bees, for Orchestrone Organ, style 44 E.
L. Helne, Bellmore, N. Y.

To Exchange.—Butcher tools, wagon, buffalo robe, double shot-gun, organia, violin, watch, barber chair, mounted squirrels, blooded poultry and eggs, for bee supplies or any thing useful.
Elias Fox, Hillsborough, Wis.

To exchange.—Old bee, poultry, story and scientific papers, magazines, etc. (Some complete Vols. home-bound.) The best kind of reading. We have "packaged" these in lb. lots, and will exchange them for old, second-hand bee-books, supplies, or anything of a similar kind, that is in good order. Write first, stating what you have to exchange.
"Burr Farm," Angelica, N. Y.

WANTED.—To exchange eggs from thoroughbred Pekin ducks for patent hives or a 100 egg incubator. If you have either write.
Otis Callahan, Wellsboro, Penn.

To exchange.—20 good worker combs in L. frames for a 3-frame nucleus with untested Italian queen, L. frames.
E. D. Barton, East Hampton, Conn.

"Gleanings in Bee Culture" and the BEE-HIVE, each one year, \$1.10.

Beautiful Imported Queens, Bred in Full Colonies.

Reduced Prices for 1888.

Imported Cyprians and Syrians.

Grades and Prices: | MAY JUNE JULY SEPT.
| AUG. OCT.

Finest Selected Breeding Queens (Adle Queens),	\$7.00	\$6.00	\$5.50	\$5.00
Choice Prolific Queens,	6.00	5.00	4.50	4.00
Smaller and Darker Queens not offered.				

Imported Palestine Queens 10 per cent. less.

Imported Carniolans and Italians.

Finest Selected Breeding Queens (Adle Queens) each, May, \$5.00; June, \$4.00; July, Aug., \$3.50; Sept., \$3.00; Oct., \$3.50.

Choice Prolific Queens, each, May, \$4.00; June, \$3.50; July, Aug., \$3.00; Sept., \$2.50; Oct., \$3.00.

Cyprians Mated in Carniola, at same rates.

Any Six Queens, 5 per cent. discount; Twelve Queens, 10 per cent.; Twenty-four Queens, 12 per cent.; Forty-eight Queens, 15 per cent.

Queens sent by Mail, Safe Arrival Guaranteed.

Cash Orders Filled in Rotation.

Remittances by international postal-order, bank draft, or by Canadian or U. S. bills in registered letter.

FRANK BENTON,

"The Carniolan Apiary,"

Laibach, Upper Carniola, Austria.

To Customers.

Believing that bee-keepers would much rather pay a fair price for good queens and that such are more economical than ordinary or inferior ones, I have decided to offer only warranted queens this season. The queen I breed from,

LADY OF ITALY,

was imported last year, direct from her native land, to be used as a breeding queen. Bees produced by her daughters have orange-yellow bands; are of good size, handsome, active, and fine honey-gatherers. As a number of her daughters came through the blizzard in good condition, their hardiness is thus assured. No foul brood or other diseases in my yard or vicinity.

Warranted Queens.

These queens I warrant to produce Italian or three-banded bees; but in case any should prove hybrid, I will send another to replace her without charge. By this method you are sure of having pure bees without the expense of buying tested queens. Prices:

1 warranted queen.....	\$1.00
6 " " queens.....	5.00

Two-Frame Nuclei.

I shall have but a limited number of these to sell at \$2.50 each, and parties wanting such had best write me before ordering.

All bees and queens guaranteed to reach your express or post office in good shape. Introduction of queens not guaranteed; but I will send them in Peet cages with directions, which if followed, almost invariably secure safe introduction.
E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

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I have a limited quantity of supplies on hand that I will sell, prices as follows:

One and one half story hives, nalled and painted, with tin roof, 10 brood-frames, 1 section case, with 28 sections filled with fdn., each, \$2.75.

As above with brood-frames filled with fdn. and wired, all complete for the bees, \$3.75.

1½ story hive in flat (no tin).....	\$1.25
Frames in flat, per 10.....	.20
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Tin, 15x22, for roof to 1½ story hive.....	.11
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Sections, one-piece, 4¼x4¼x1½, pr. 100.....	.60
Per 500.....	2.75
Parker machine, for fastening fdn. in sections.....	.30
Wood-zinc honey-board.....	.30
Brood fdn., per lb.....	.45
Thin, for sections, per lb.....	.55
Clark smoker, 55c.; by mail.....	.75

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

The Bee-Hive Free !

For \$1.10 I will send the BEE-HIVE one year and a Warranted Italian Queen, reared from my imported queen, "Lady of Italy," by the Doolittle Method. It is needless to say that these are the best I ever reared.

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FDN., SMOKERS, ETC.,

furnished at a great reduction in price. A full line of Supplies always on hand. I also have on hand for sale at all times, Pure Italian Queens, Bees by the pound, Nuclei and Full Colonies, at very low prices.

✉ Send for Catalogue.

A. F. STAUFFER,

12c

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✧ Chas. D. Duvall, ✧

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Will Send Free his catalog of Italian Bees & Queens, Standard Poultry: Minorcas, Leghorns, W. C. W. Polish, Wyandotes, Langshans, and P. Rocks; New Varieties of Potatoes, of merit; Japanese Buckwheat.

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Warranted Queen,	\$1.25	\$1.00	\$.75	\$.75
Extra Tested Queen,	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.00
Half-pound Bees,	.60	.50	.40	.30
One pound Bees,	1.00	.85	.75	.50
Frame of Brood,	.90	.80	.50	.60

✉ Circular free. Satisfaction guaranteed.
12c G. D. Black, Brandon, Iowa.

New Calendar Pen and Pencil,

Combination consists of gold ore pen, pencil Self-Inking Stamp, with die, rubber eraser and calendar attachment. This stamp with your name and F. O. and ink complete, 50c



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Address G. W. Bercau, Postoria, O

Mention the Bee-Hive.

Clark—"Well, I will declare! Smithers, how you have picked up lately." Smithers—"Yes, yes; things were bad enough with me a little while back, but I happened to run across the advertisement of B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they put me in position to make money right along. If you know of anybody else needing profitable employment, here is their name and address."

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I will sell Pure Italian Bees in Root's Simplicity Hives, in good condition and straight combs (bees work on red clover) at the following prices:

One Colony, \$8; two, \$15; three, \$22.

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We have a good stock of Apiarian Supplies on hand, and should like to quote you prices on

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Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Tested, in June, \$1.50; after July 1st, \$1.25.

Untested, in June, 90 c.; after July 1st, 75 cts.

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E. H. Cook, Andover, Conn.

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