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The bee-hive. Vol. 3, No. 8 February, 1889

Andover, CT: E.H. Cook, February, 1889

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THE BEE-HIVE

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

VOL. 3. ANDOVER, CONN., FEBRUARY, 1889. NO. 8.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

A BEE'S SOLILOQUY.

BY JOHN JAMIESON.

We have been known to seize a hive,
Make our abode and nicely thrive;
But more often go away
And in the woods forever stay.
Some beemen then look almost dead,
Their Bees and honey (greenbacks) fled.
They may as well be reconciled,
"Our best laid schemes are often foiled."

If beemen only treat us well,
And keep us on and never sell,
We like to stay long in one place,
With pasture good and ample space.

At times we have a crazy spell,
And swarm and swarm—naught can quell,
Till hardly any Bees are left;
But of honey not bereft.

If beemen help us on our way,
We'll make a rousing swarm some day.
A few brood-combs would do us good
And put us in a working mood.

Here comes one more tremendous swarm,
They're sure to move when it is warm.
Two swarms have joined, some kill one Queen,
'Tis rather foolish, very mean.

Another and a better plan:
Divide them nearly as you can,
And put the two in different hives,
And give them brood and fresh supplies.

Before we leave we gormandize
And fill our bags up to the eyes.
When swarming seldom ever sting;
We're thinking only of *one thing*.

And that's to get another dome,
That we can call our own "Sweet Home;"
Do like the bees that's been before;
Make brood, and gather honey, evermore.

Some beemen clip the good Queen's wing,
She very seldom gives a sting;
But with another rival Queen,
One yields her life, they fight so keen.

(Continued next month.)

[Continued from No. 6.]

Bee-Hunting.

CHAPTER 9.

BY WILLIAM E. GOULD.

BEE-HUNTERS have various ways of their own for cutting bee-trees. When the section of the tree or limb containing the bees is desired entire, it is necessary to climb the tree. This is rather dangerous work, except for an expert. A pair of climbers, costing only a dollar, are necessary. The part of the tree above the bees must first be cut off and allowed to fall to the ground. Then a rope should be securely tied around the part containing the bees, and passed over a limb in such a manner that those below may let it easily to the ground. Cut off the "bee-hive" and when it is lowered to the ground, set it on end. Leave it until sunset, when all the flying bees will have found the "hive." Cover the entrance with wire cloth before taking it home. When the bees are not far from the ground, a scaffold may be built, thus making the work easier.

If only the honey is desired, a slab may be cut out, the honey taken out and lowered in pails. In some trees the bees could be secured in this manner. I prefer to cut the tree down, falling it on a small tree to ease its fall. It is true this may result in a mashed-up mess of brood, bees and honey, but, if you are careful, it may be done without that result. It is best to cut bee-trees in the day-time, as the flying bees are then out. Get the brood and

as many bees as possible into the transferring box. As the different bee-books and bee-journals give directions for transferring, I will not describe my method. Search for the queen, she may be on the brood-comb, but often she tries to hide in some crack or cavity. I use a large, long-handled spoon for dipping bees into the transferring box. After removing the honey place the box, with the entrance open, near the cavity and leave until sunset. The flying bees will find the brood, and cluster in the box and on the outside.

I have taken bees from the woods late in the fall, and by giving them frames of honey, have wintered them successfully. A smoker comes quite handy when working around bee-trees. I wear a veil, A. I. R. to the contrary, notwithstanding. No disrespect to friend Root, but if I am stung near the eyes, I am not apt to see out of them for a few hours. I never wear gloves.

CHAPTER 10.

The bee-hunter, and the practical bee-keeper, will do well to study the flora of his locality, not only as to the flowers which yield honey and pollen, but especially as to the time of blooming. Below I give a list of flowers, which in this locality, yield honey or pollen, or both. Each one will need to make a list for himself, as the period of blooming varies with the locality and climate.

Bee-Plants.

Skunk Cabbage,	April.
Soft Maple,	April.
Poplar,	April.
Willows,	April.
Shad-Bush,	May.
Alder,	May.
Sugar Maple,	May.
Fruit Bloom,	May.
Lupine,	May and June.
*Raspberry,	May and June.
Grapevine,	May and June.
Dandelion,	May and June.

*Blackberry,	June.
Bush Honeysuckle,	June.
Mullen,	June.
*Red Clover,	June and August.
*White Clover,	June and July.
*Basswood,	July.
Corn,	July.
Button Bush,	July.
Catnip,	July and August.
*Great Willow Herb,	July, Aug.
Sumac,	August.
Touch Me Not,	August.
*Buckweheat,	July and August.
Boneset,	July and August.
Ironweed,	July to frost.
*Large Smartweed,	Aug., Sept.
*Golden-Rod,	August to frost.
Asters,	August to frost.

Prof. Cook and G. E. Hilton champion the Cardinal Flower or *Lobelia Cardinalis*, as a honey-yielding plant. It is rare in this locality and I have never seen bees on it. From the peculiar shape of the flower, I had thought that honey-bees could not reach the nectar.

In the above list those marked with a star (*), are those on which we place the most dependence for honey.

With such a list the bee-hunter will be enabled to find bees at any time during the season.

Fremont, Mich.

(Continued next month.)

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Marketing Honey.

BY CHAS. H. SMITH.

Selling Honey to Farmers and Those Who "Keep Bees;" Also to Day-Laborers, Railroad Men, and Others.

WE do not aim to make a large deal with the farming class the first time around—better part with a small quantity, even if it be in exchange for produce, thus creating a desire for a future trade, rather than to make them tired of the "stuff" by unloading three or four dollars' worth upon them. Very often we check our horse in front of a house,

jump out of the wagon and start to go in, when—behold, there stand five or six hives of bees over by the fence half hidden by a pile of old boards. Shall we kinder back out of the gate and go to the next house? No, I guess not! These are just the places that we are continually dreaming of. A knock at the door brings the farmer's wife and we reach forward our neat packages with a deal of pardonable pride.

She "don't care to buy, because they keep bees."

Did you take off much honey this season, we ask.

"Well, no, we haven't yet. John has been pretty busy this fall, and then I don't believe there is much in the hives any way—season too wet. But how do you get honey in such pretty little boxes? and do *you* put up those bottles of honey yourself?"

See what an opportunity is opened up for us now, and we straightway take advantage of it. Yes, we have to do every thing in a *modern* way, these times, in order to sell our goods. Our hives are so arranged that we can do all this easily, and very likely our hives, all fixed up in nice shape with these little boxes, don't cost any more than you paid for those yonder; at least I know a good many who pay \$3.00 each for such hives, and ours don't cost that. Before leaving she buys a box (always a box), "just to show John how nice the bees can make honey if they are only a *mind to*." We now pass out one of our supply price-lists with a hearty invitation for her to call and bring her husband, as we should be pleased to show them our bees, features, and general methods of work. Do you know, my friends, ten to one, they will be our future customers for bees, hives, etc.!

So we go, from house to house, selling where we can, *trading* where we can't sell, or advertising freely where we can neither sell or trade—even buying our dinners with honey. Pleas-

ant work it is too, and we have many friends whom we are glad to meet any where, that have been made on these long fall and winter trips. But let us get to our second class, which comprise the largest *numbers* of all. They are our factory people, mechanics, day-laborers and railroad men.

Here it is that you will become discouraged if you have any of it in you! for you must certainly visit a great many more houses to sell a pound of honey than among our first class; but this is largely offset again in view of the houses being less scattered; yet I have had men travel quickly from house to house in a closely settled village, probably calling at 40 or 50 doors and selling—not a pound! Pleasant to contemplate (?) but a weary task to the peddler. Now what was the cause of this dullness? Something must have been wrong, surely. A few questions rightly asked at the first houses where he stopped, would have made all plain:

"Barnum's circus was here yesterday or is coming this week; the mill began running on half time day before yesterday," or worse than all, so far as the peddler is concerned; "it is just *before* pay-day!"


This class of people, as a rule, live from hand to mouth. Their wages are really spent before they are earned. When they have money in their pockets, they will buy any thing that comes along if it please their fancy. In a few days the money is all gone, and then, "will you trust me until pay-day" is the greeting you will receive, should you call with honey. But mark my advice and *don't trust!* If you do, you won't always get your pay and worse than this, they won't buy of you again. They will say the honey was no good, and to justify their dishonesty in the eyes of neighbors who may have heard of it, they will even tell them your honey was not fit to eat; that they had to throw it away, etc., etc. The effect of your credit sales is therefore apparent

and almost immediate. Nevertheless, in view of all these drawbacks, there are tons of honey to be sold this class of people. Put on a good variety of packages and never mind if you do forget your best grades. Offer honey that you can sell cheap, and if you strike the trade when every thing is all right, you can sell honey like hot cakes.

(Concluded next month.)

NOTES & CLIPPINGS

For the Month Ending Jan. 15, 1889.

 HE weather has been remarkably mild for the season. All through the northern States we are having little snow and no cold weather. We call it quite favorable for the bees. Meantime see that all colonies out of doors are comfortable, and that the entrances do not become clogged with dead bees.

T. F. Bingham, in an essay before the Mich. Bee-keepers' Association, said: It is not the province of this essay to cover all the well-written field so often trod by bee-keepers, relating to this trying period (spring); but merely to direct attention to the very great value of an *abundant supply of honey* to last a colony until in any spring, however dreary and cold, the clover or other sure supply of honey shall come.

The editor of Gleanings has been on a trip to California and is carrying his readers (in imagination) through the gorges and over the mountain tops of that wonderful region.

Keep a thermometer in the cellar, it may help you to understand why your bees died.

Shipping, exchanging and trading in virgin queens, will be an increasing business in the near future.

The Jan. Apiculturist contains arti-


cles by a number of bee-keepers on "Hives and Frames." This is a well-worn subject, and not too interesting.

We recently read that interesting little book, "The Production of Comb-Honey." It is very entertaining and full of pithy truths.

APIS AMERICANA.

A BEE LARK.

Wherein the Editor of the Bee-Hive Found Amusement and a Colony of Bees.

RIEND Gould's article in this issue on cutting bee-trees, reminds us of our success in climbing for bees, in our early experience with them. At that time we had but three or four colonies, and with the enthusiasm usually possessed by the beginner, we were ready to hail with delight any honorable means of adding to their numbers. So, when one day a friend asked us, "Do you want a swarm of bees for the getting?" you may be sure we promptly responded that we did. But when he further informed us that they were over forty feet from the ground, we cooled off a little. To encourage us, however, he said the combs were all built on the underside of a limb on the outside of the tree.

The result was that one morning shortly after this we started for the seat of war, "armed" with a basket, a piece of cloth for cover, a rope, veil, knife, pair of climbers, and the ever-useful smoker with an abundant supply of fuel. On arriving at the house of our friend, the ladies informed us that he was away; but directed us to "go down the lane" and we would "find the tree some where at the end of it, but they didn't know just where." If the truth must be confessed we were not sorry that he was away—for we didn't care about having any spectators if there should happen to be a "scene." We trudged along "down the lane," and on arriving at its termi-

nation was confronted with a strip of timber, and had about concluded that it would be useless to look over all those trees, when, away up in the top of a big chestnut we espied the object of our search. The tree stood on a hill-side and the bees had built their combs on the down-hill side.

Perhaps it may be as well to remark here that the climbers were made at a blacksmith shop and had since seen plenty of hard service; which had not increased their reliableness as "climbers." On reaching the tree we proceeded to attach them to our feet, then fastening one end of the rope to the basket and the other to ourself, we were ready to soar aloft on the points of the climbers. (We say "points" but noses would apply to this particular pair much better.) The first 15 ft. there were no limbs, and every time we took a new "bearing," as we neared the first one, thoughts of how gracefully we might "shoot" to the ground kept flitting through our mind; but nothing of the sort happened. As we sat astraddle of the limb getting our "wind" for further elevation, thoughts of the uncertainties of climbers, and these in particular, *would* keep coming to mind. As a toboggan slide down the tree might seriously interfere with our plans, we passed a rope around the trunk, moving it up, as we ascended.

Had it not been for this rope those bees would never have had a visit that fall morning, for the climbers slipped many times before the limb under which they were had been reached.

The bees seemed to think it a good time to have some fun—they are very funny at times—as we neared them; in fact, quite a cloud of them came out to see if they couldn't help us, and though we could have got along without their help, still we were not in position to argue the question. Just before arriving at the limb holding the bees, we had slipped on a veil, in consequence of which the fun was not of

such a lively nature as it might otherwise have been. Some fair-sized blotches on our hand were the only signs of playfulness left by the bees. Gaining the vantage ground of the limb, the smoker was quickly drawn up, by means of the rope, and when lighted there was fun on our side then. Perhaps we didn't enjoy giving them several extra big puffs of smoke—just to let them know we could be funny too. In a few moments the bees quieted down, when we proceeded to cut off the combs and deposit them with the adhering bees in the basket.

After all were so disposed we carefully lowered them to the ground and prepared to follow. Did you ever think how much easier it is to go down than up a tree? We did. The side of the hill was so steep that the basket had partly tipped over, but it was quickly righted and the piece of cloth securely fastened over it to keep the bees from flying out. (Mosquito netting or wire cloth would have been better, but the weather being cool the combs did not melt.) Shouldering the basket we were soon at the house of our friend, where we stopped to say that we had "got the bees."

Exclamations of astonishment followed this piece of news—and questions! Well, you know the ladies can ask questions, and those ladies were a credit to their sex in this line, but we got away at last and in a little while reached home. The next question to be answered was, where should we fix the combs into the frames? It was too cold out of doors by this time and the only available place appeared to be in the house, and the front room at that. After spreading some cloths on the carpet, an empty hive and some frames were brought in. The bees were then brushed from the combs in front of their future home, when the combs were fitted and fastened into the frames and placed in the hive. A division-board was also placed on each side and two combs of honey added.

After the bees were all in and quiet the hive was placed out in the apiary. This colony came through the following winter in good condition, when an Italian queen was given them in place of the one they had, which was black. The father-in-law of our friend was much interested in this colony and whenever we met him greeted us with, "How's them bees come on you got out of that tree?" Such is the way one colony was added to Rose Cottage apiary.

✻ EXTRACTINGS. ✻

Gathered, Condensed and Remelted for the BEE-HIVE readers.

Do not let your bees alight on the snow and perish. It is generally so cold during the principal part of winter on days warm enough for bees to fly, that when they alight on the snow, they become chilled and never return. You can prevent this by either scattering straw or hay in the immediate vicinity of the hives, or by closing the entrance with a handful of snow. The former method is to be preferred when bees have not had a "fly" for three or four weeks, and the latter when they have recently had a good cleansing flight.

One of the curious uses for wax in early times, was the making of effigies of departed kings and great men.

Mr. Demaree thinks bees are poor "weather indicators." It is certain that many times they fail to reach the protection of their hives before the storm bursts upon them.

"Bee-hives" is the subject of the Jan. Review. Mr. Taylor favors the Heddon hive, as does also Mr. Heddon! Dr. Miller and Mr. Foster confess that they "don't know what kind of hive would suit them." Such candid simplicity leads one to admire the writers more than if they had found the "coming hive." Mr. Martin is evidently

suspicious of some trap for the special purpose of "drawing him out," for he walks around at a respectful distance, and says: "Without entering into minute details, let us see what principles have been most thoroughly established."

You are right! That advertising offer on page 93 will be a bonanza for those who get in their adv. before the offer is withdrawn.

Judge W. H. Andrews says in Am. B. J.: "Ninety-five per cent. of all the bees in North America, kept by professionals and their neighbors, are just mongrels." What think you of this, ye queen-breeders?

That bees sometimes send out advance scouts to find a location before swarming, is a fact. That they always do has yet to be proved. A neighbor who had several empty hives, in which the bees had died the previous winter, one day noticed a number of bees going in and out at one of them—cleaning out the hive he thought. The following day about noon he heard a swarm in the air, and on looking up discovered they were coming in his direction. He hastily picked up a pan and commenced making a noise on it. Before he had his "tin band" in full working vigor, however, he noticed they were moving straight toward the hive where he saw the bees at work the day before. The swarm soon clustered at the entrance and afterward went in and commenced housekeeping. We had the pleasure of arranging the interior decoration for this colony of squatters a few days later.

We notice that friend J. H. Larabee has been appointed secretary of the Vermont Bee-Keepers' Association. This shows wise judgement on the part of the organization.

If American bee-keepers haven't a class of journals to be proud of, we

should like to hear from some country that has.

Oh, no! "Bee-cranks" are not the most "cranky cranks" by any means. The advertising crank that won't pay his bill is a crank that needs turning—turning out of one's advertising columns, and the quicker the better for the publisher.

The following contains a "thinker" for the small honey producer who is in search of a home market. It is taken from report of the Vermont B.-K.'s Association. "Mrs. E. S. Brainerd, of Orwell, read an essay on 'Marketing of Honey by Small Producers,' expaining her own method, which had proved successful. It was, in brief, to deal direct with consumers, and to furnish the best, thus keeping the old and obtaining new customers. She now had more orders for honey than she could fill."

We are ready to cheat any body out of 25 cents by sending them twelve Bee-Hives—if they give us the chance. This is cheaper than any other manufacturer of hives dare offer (?)

If you go fooling around the apiary without wearing a good bee-veil and are badly stung, remember that you have no one but yourself to blame—which, of course, will be a comfort to you at that time.

Two different instances occur to us where life would have been saved had a veil been worn—one of them was in this State.

A Times (Conn.) correspondent tells of a wood-cutter that recently found over 40 pounds of honey in a tree. Probably he thought this a *sweet* experience.

Sharp, sprightly articles of a practical nature, are always acceptable. Facts, not theories, is what the bee-keeper of to-day is looking for.

Why, if this nice beautiful weather continues the balance of the winter, it will be almost equal to a "trip to Florida," for the bees—and their owners.

Our Question Box.

TROUBLED WITH MOTHS.


I have a few bees and they are bothered with moths. What is the best cure for them?

WM. HERTLEIN.

Sandusky, Ohio, Jan. 22, '89.

The most sure remedy is strong colonies of Italian bees, in frame hives. If your bees are in box-hives transfer them when apple-trees are in bloom to movable frames, destroying all the moth-cocoons and webs you can find at the time of this operation. If they are in frame hives I would wait until a good warm day, about the first of April, then remove the frames and bees to a clean hive, destroying all cocoons, etc. Give the bees only what frames they can cover, and if they are short of honey give a fresh supply or feed them sugar syrup. By keeping your colonies strong, whether they are blacks or Italians, you will effectually do away with all trouble from this pest.

BEE-STINGS.

 S it will soon be in order for the busy bee to experiment on the nervous system of the bee-keeper, the following article, from the Farmers' Advocate, may not be without some interest to our readers, as it contains some excellent suggestions.

The beginner is perhaps troubled with his bees being cross, and a hint as to how to prevent being stung will doubtless be appreciated. First and foremost, bees object to offensive odors, one's person should be clean and sweet; if overheated you had better not go near the bees; they will not only be more apt to sting you, but the sting will be painful.

You should have a light straw hat and cotton or linen clothing; woolly clothing, having fuzz on it, they object to, and you are liable to get stung ten times when wearing it, to once when dressed in smooth garments.

Next, let your movements be deliberate, and do not appear to fear the bees; quick, nervous movements the bees resent. If a bee is troublesome and you wish to retreat, put up your hands quietly and shield your face, and as quietly retreat; if you throw up your hands wildly and run, you may be sure you will lose the race and the bee will leave her mark.

In handling, prevent crushing bees; if you crush a bee she gives off the poisonous smell, and this irritates her companions and they will become cross. Do not jar the hive, this irritates them. Every worker-bee is liable to sting any one, the difference is as given above, and in the disposition of the bee. Certain strains of hybrids are very cross—do not breed such strains. The next thing is what to do when you get stung.

A bee when it stings leaves the scent of poison upon the spot, and if left other bees are liable to attack you. The sting, which is always left in your person, is so constructed that it works in deeper and deeper, and the setting of the muscles about the poison-bag, which is attached to the sting, helps to force the poison into the wound, therefore scrape, with your nail sideways, the sting away. Do this the moment after you are stung; the sooner the better. After removing the sting, many just give the spot a good smoking, which deadens the poison scent, or if you wish, you may wash the spot.

Many things are recommended as an antidote to apply to the wound, such as moistened baking powder, blueing, and ammonia. Some find one the best, others another; ammonia is, perhaps, as good as any with most. Apply it at once and do not rub the

spot. Very rarely a sting is dangerous. Should any one have bad symptoms following, such as torpidity and the like, ammonia and water should be taken internally, but be careful not to give it strong enough to choke the patient. Cold water may be applied externally. If horses or other stock on the farm are dangerously stung, apply blankets and cold water.

Fatal results from bee-stings are happily far more rare than attacks from dogs and stock on the farm.

R. F. HOLTERMAN.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

THE BEE'S SYMPATHY FOR OUR AFFLICTIONS.

BY JOHN JAMIESON.

Friend Cook, kind sympathy I send,
Both Bees and beemen love extend;
No sister bee was more oppressed,
Than I to hear you were distressed.

You human folks can trials brave,
You have a hope beyond the grave;
But we, poor Bees, just drop away,
And never more see one bright ray.

I hope by this time all are well,
You've had a trying, long sick spell;
Afflictions mostly triple care,

Sweet rest with me, has been my share.

Not hearing from you, months and more,
I thought you'd reached the Heavenly shore,
Your honey-harvest there to reap;
But for poor hybrids, one long sleep.

I asked the powers life to prolong,
So that I might complete my song;
These cold wet months I only slip,

And from warm quarters never trip.
Our cells are not half-filled with honey,
And beemen, now, can make no money;
More than we gather'd, we could eat;
For Nature failed the nectar to secrete.

I've often asked, "Is he alive?"
And Lo! here comes the wee BEE HIVE:
Not in new and gaudy dress;
But inwardly the same impress.

Long may your BEE-HIVE boom again,
And scatter bee-lore with your pen,
From sources best, pure sweets extract,
Reject the windy, deal with fact.

For five and twenty cents, enough,
Let no subscriber take the huff;
But get more new ones to enlist,
And swell E. H. Cook's BEE-HIVE list.

West Toledo, Ohio.

THE



PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

Subscription Price, 25 cents Per Year
in Advance.

Editorial Ink Drops.

All subscriptions will be stopped when the time paid for expires (see notice of same stamped on wrapper) unless renewed before.

Articles must reach us not later than the 20th for issue following.

The Bee-Keepers' Advance is out in 32-page form with a new frontispiece. An improvement.

Bee-keeping is a pursuit that requires plenty of perseverance, determination, and common sense.

What has become of Mr. Weed and his machine for making comb-honey? Has he gathered it up and silently stolen away?

Just try shaking your bees onto an enameled sheet this season, and see how nicely you can roll them up to the hive entrance.

Mrs John Rudd, a lady bee-keeper of Canada, carried off three first premiums on bees and queens at the London (Ont.) fair.

We do not favor the buying of virgin queens and shall offer none for sale this season. The beginner who invests in them will have a good stock of experience by the time they are introduced.

We recently received a letter con-

taining stamps, all of which were nicely *glued* to a sheet of paper. It is not always convenient to use them in this shape, so please don't *stick* them to any paper; simply inclose them, seal the letter and they will come all right.

A writer in the C. B. J. strenuously objects to the placing of hives of bees near the highway. Bees should never be kept near the highway if it can be avoided. To be sure many times every thing goes along smoothly; but how little it takes to stir up this living volcano, especially if the bee-keeper happens to become a little careless.

"Give plenty of attendant bees to every queen you send away. The more the merrier. The Peet cage will accommodate about twenty-five attendants and a queen."—Q. B. Journal. This is good advice for early spring or late in the fall; but in our experience not over six to ten bees should be sent during hot weather. We believe Mr. Benton does not send more than ten. Can any of our readers throw light on this subject of general interest?

"Hot wax dropped on cold wood may be easily peeled off, cold wax dropped on warm wood will melt slightly and incorporate with the wood, adhering tenaciously."—C. B. Jour. Beginners will find this a good thing to remember when fastening foundation to either frames or sections. How would it work to heat several irons of the right size and set them on the sections where you wish to attach the fdn., then remove and place the starters on this warmed wood. Here is a chance for experiments.

Four Advertisements for 25 cts.

Isn't this cheap enough to induce you to give the BEE-HIVE a trial? For a limited time I will insert a 35 word adv. (each separate letter or figure to count a word) Four Times for above price, which must be paid in advance. These ads. will be set solid and no display, and must reach me by the 20th of the month for the following issue.

Offers for Subscribers!

Combination Pen, Pencil, and Rubber Stamp. Useful, Handy.

This article will be found very handy by all who have much writing to do. They are all in one article and not so liable to get mislaid as would three separate articles. The frames are nickel-plated. Having purchased a quantity of them I am able to make the price very low. I will make the stamps in either of the following styles, or use the same number of other words, as per terms below, which includes postage.

No. 1.

G. M. DOOLITTLE,
Borodino, N. Y.

The BEE-HIVE one year and one Combination Stamp for 50 c.; or two subscribers and 65 c.; or for four subscribers at 25 c. each I will send one Combination Stamp free. A recipe for making ink is included with each Stamp, and a shell of Indelible Ink will be sent with Stamp for 5 c. extra.

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

No. 2.

W. E. GOULD,
APIARIST,
FREMONT, MICH.

ADVERTISING RATES.

No advertisements inserted unless the cash comes with the order. No other terms.

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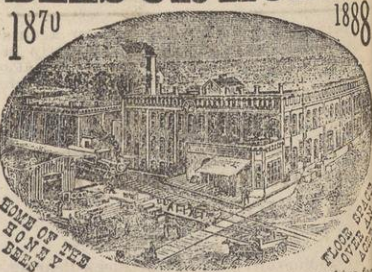
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