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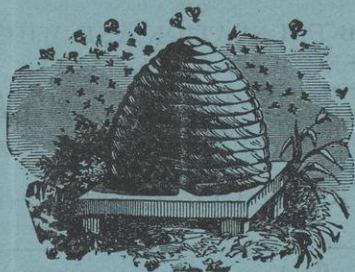
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JULY, 1888.

THE

**BEEHIVE**

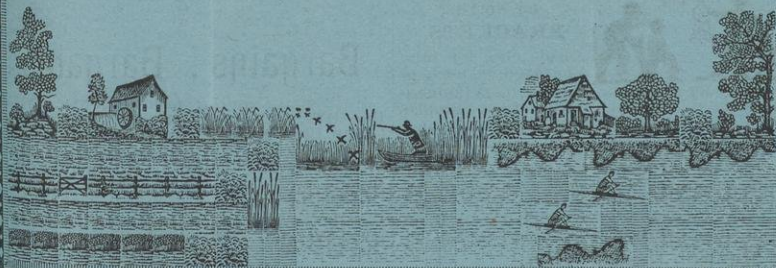


PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

— EDITED BY —

E. H. COOK,

ANDOVER, CONN.



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# THE BEE-HIVE.

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"Doolittle's Method of Rearing Queens" and BEE-HIVE 1 year for 35c.; including a Clark Smoker, post-paid, \$1.00; also a Warranted Italian Queen, \$1.90.

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., JULY, 1888.

NO. 4

## The Doolittle Method of Rearing Queens.

A Brief Digest of its Advantages.

NOW that we have had opportunity for testing and comparing Mr. Doolittle's method of rearing queens with other approved ways, the superiority of the former is so marked that we can not refrain from giving some of the advantages it possesses. In the first place the number of cells can be controlled perfectly, which is an advantage. Of course they can be to some extent where strips of comb containing eggs or larvae are given; but the bees are much more uneasy and excited, and not so nearly in their normal condition as when given the prepared queen-cups. In appearance too, the cells are equal to any produced by natural swarming. We know some "doubting Thomases" will not believe this; but try this method, and if directions are followed you will have some queens that are equal to any, and we do not except natural swarming.

When ready to remove cells to nuclei they are never in pairs, necessitating the destruction of one or both cells in a futile attempt to separate them; but are easily cut out without injury. The necessity of cutting strips of comb from nice brood-combs is a serious fault of the Alley and other similar methods, which is avoided by this plan, as a little piece of comb an inch square is amply sufficient.

Such piece can be taken from the

bottom or end of a frame and the bees will quickly fill the cavity with new comb. This saving of combs in one season to any bee-keeper raising his own queens will more than pay the cost of the pamphlet, which is but 15 cents. Friend Root thinks that "The nearest approach to Nature's way yet devised," is somewhat of a misnomer. But is it? All will admit that the first preparation for swarming is the forming of queen-cups, these we have by this method. Then the queen deposits an egg in the cell (is it any different from other worker eggs?) which hatches, is fed, sealed up and duly hatches out a queen-bee.

The difference at this point is that the queen-cups are each supplied with a small larva, which the bees readily accept for rearing queens. The only difference between this method and natural swarming is the removal of the queen and unsealed larvae, and the placing of larvae in the prepared queen-cups. If any of the friends can show a *nearer* approach to Nature's way, we shall be glad to have them do so. One point of superiority possessed by this method over all other artificial plans, is that the bees do not have to be *forced* to build queen-cells from these prepared queen-cups; for they much prefer them to using larvae in the worker cells.

Words are cheap, "but facts are stubborn things." We have tried many ways of rearing queens but this is a "move in the right direction," and every bee-keeper rearing queens will

stand in his own light, who fails to rear them by the best method obtainable. We would be glad to have all giving this method a trial report results.

### Beginner's Corner.

Beginners should remember that bees will soil and discolor finished sections if they are not removed soon after being capped over.

When a crate of sections is two-thirds completed, remove all perfect boxes and then fill up the crate again with sections having fdn., placing the partly filled boxes next to the sides.

See that every colony has a prolific queen. Don't allow any old or worthless queens in your yard—you can't afford it.

By spraying swarms with a force-pump after they have clustered, nearly all the bees can be shaken into a basket or other receptacle and carried to the hive.

If you are working your apiary for comb-honey, keep all stocks strong, but do not crowd them or they will swarm.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

### Work for July.

**W**E are in the very midst of a splendid honey-season, and this means long, busy days and hard work. The hours between 9 and 3 must be devoted to watching and caring for swarms, utilizing any spare moments that may occur during this work, by cleaning up the apiary—cutting away grass and weeds from the entrances, and in trying to make the bee-yard *attractive*—it pays! Mornings and evenings should find us busy at work, prepar-

ing hives and getting them placed, and in doing the dozens of little chores that seem to crowd into every hour of the busy season.

All swarms that have good, prolific queens should be storing honey in the supers, and to those that have been at work in the boxes for ten days or more, an extra super should be added, as was described under "Work for June." The honey-season, thus far, has been an extra one, and we should not begrudge the time that should be devoted to securing the yield. If you are running for extracted honey give the bees plenty of room, and as soon as they fill the upper combs two-thirds full extract it.

This may need to be done every week during the heaviest flow. At ten o'clock yesterday (June 12th), I drew two frames of brood from a strong swarm, replacing with two empty combs. Having occasion to examine this swarm again to-day I found both of these combs completely filled with clear, white clover honey, probably not less than ten lbs. in all. This rather makes us want to supply room, don't it?

#### Uniting Second and Third Swarms.

Just now, second and third swarms are issuing every day, and a quick, easy way to care for them, is to hive each separately, and in hives that are placed side by side, giving to each three to five frames, as you think they will be able to cover them. After from seven to ten days, and just at evening, smoke the swarms well and unite, giving to the united the full set of frames. If you have native bees and do not value the queens very highly, you need pay no attention to them when you unite; but if you care to save the extra queens, you must take them out before attempting to unite.

#### To Prevent Swarms From Absconding.

Many bee-keepers are complaining, this season, that when they hive a

swarm they will not stay. Some claim that they no more than get the swarm fairly in the hive, than out they come, and others can succeed in making them stay until the next day, only to have the same result. If you are troubled by such proceeding, try using unsealed larvæ to hold them.

From some strong swarm draw a frame containing eggs that are hatching, and place this frame in the center of your new hive, and after you once get your swarm in, I think you will have no more trouble with them. Remember, do not use *sealed brood*, and especially that which is just hatching; if you should it would tend to making the swarm leave rather than otherwise, as you know, they swarmed at first largely to make room for the hundreds of youngsters that are coming into the world every hour.

C. H. SMITH.

Pittsfield, Mass.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

## Facts and Fancies.

S. P. YODER.

**FRIEND COOK:**—I beg your pardon for overlooking the word "case" in Query No. 22. You see I simply gave the dimensions of the section-box I prefer. The bee-keeper who finds his bread and butter in the apiary can not afford to try everything new that comes up, and I am not prepared to express an opinion as to which of the supers, crates or cases in the market is the best.

Some of the best may not be in the market. I like Geo. Grim's "method," as described in *Gleanings* for April 15th. I have used something similar for several years. I like a crate (I do not call it a "case") that can be enlarged and that will work on the tiering up plan, and that toward the close of the season can again be contracted.

**Red Clover Bees.**

The manager of the Apiculturist

says: "No bees will gather honey from the first crop of red clover." If this is a fact, then what I call Italian bees must be "bumble bees," as they gather more or less honey from the first crop every season. Some seasons they simply "roar" on the clover, and it seems almost a pity to mow it for hay.

### "Properly Rate You."

J. B. Mason & Sons are after the names of bee-keepers for their "Reference Book", and they say: "Write how many colonies you have and your average yield of honey, that we may properly rate you." What about locality—has this nothing to do with the yield? While the wide awake, progressive bee-keeper may secure a fair yield of honey where the slipshod, negligent "bee-man" will fail, yet it is hardly fair to "rate" a bee-keeper by his yield of honey, *without taking into consideration the honey flora within reach of his bees*. I have kept bees in four different States, and I am satisfied that it makes all the difference in the world where you happen (?) to be located.

East Lewistown, Ohio.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

## Removing Propolis.

**YOU** can say to the readers of the BEE-HIVE that for removing propolis from hands or garments, I have found nothing that answers as well as warm water and plenty of Dingman's soap, an article to be found I presume, in most grocery stores. This is not intended as an adv. for the soap—but think by calling their attention to it they would be glad to pay for one in BEE-HIVE, as I have never seen it recommended for that particular purpose, although we find it an excellent laundry and general purpose soap.

**A Hard Spring for Bees.**

Bees in this vicinity wintered fairly

well, and in April gave promise of rushing business. May, however, was a trying month for bees, and many weak colonies deserted their hives and strong ones barely held their own. June, however, is more favorable thus far and bees are gaining ground rapidly. My first swarm came out to-day [the 9th]. White clover is now in bloom. If the season proves favorable we will have, by help of it, alsike and sweet clover, an almost continuous flow, lapping over onto fall flowers. Basswood we have little or none of.

JAMES EVANS.

Schaghticoke, N. Y.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

### Another Early Swarm.

**N**OTICING in the columns of the BEE-HIVE for June, your mention of Mr. Waldo's swarm of bees that issued on the 20th of May, reminds us that our first swarm issued on the 10th, and what's more, they were from a stock that wintered on 10 L. frames (in chaff hive), the brood-chamber not being contracted in the least. They were wintered on summer stand, packed in dry maple leaves. We do not pretend to say that the brood-chamber should not be contracted, mind; but because it proved so successful in this instance we have brought it to your notice.

Quite early in the season we noticed (in looking through our bees) that out of the 10 frames occupied by the stock in question, there was but one that contained no brood.

Now, while we do not intend to touch that "chip" Mr. Waldo has on his shoulder (as we do not live in the same group of States that he does), we would like to know if ours was not a pretty early swarm for the Middle Atlantic States?

HARKER BROS.

Hornerstown, N. J.

[This is another instance attesting

the value of chaff hives for early breeding.]

Written for the Bee-Hive.

### Friend Waldo's Chip.

**F**RIEND COOK:— You want to know who can knock the chip off friend Waldo's shoulder for an early swarm. Well, here goes for that chip. I had one the 22d, another the 23d—shall I keep on?—two the 29th, one June 1st (a second swarm) and one June 2d—all fine swarms and safely housed. The last one (the only one I had any chance to measure at all) filled a peach basket about two-thirds full, besides quite a little bunch that went over the side of the basket onto the ground, when I shook them off the limb.

Most of them were very accommodating—settled on raspberry bushes, a couple of rods from hive. I just put hive and sheet in proper place, untie the bush and ease them over and dump them. It has been a late season so far; rained most of the time during apple-bloom so they got hardly enough to live on. Last year I had honey ready to sell before this time [the 11th] but none this year, and I think apple-bloom far ahead of white clover.

What is the shaking disease? I had six swarms before the 3d of June and lost none through the winter. Wonder if they were taken care of properly.

A. N. GRISWOLD.

Kensington, Conn.

[Will friend Reynolds kindly give us a description of the "shaking" disease for our next issue? Well, now that you have that chip friend G., you will have to look sharp I can tell you. I just wish you had told us the kind of hive you use and how you prepared your bees for wintering last fall, then you see we would all have a chance to get that chip away from you another spring.—Ed.]

## Sweets From Every Field.

Gathered for BEE-HIVE by one of the Workers.

LL bee-keepers agree that sugar, glucose, or honey can not be profitably fed to bees to produce comb-honey. So why do the papers still tell of "adulterated comb-honey?" It *can not* be produced at a profit. Our newspapers are filled with all sorts of just such improbable stories.

The season is very late here. White clover is just appearing and bees are now gathering plenty of honey. Soon the cases will be placed on the hives and—"what shall the harvest be?"

We are using the melted wax method of putting fdn. in sections. Have been at it nearly a week. By working to advantage we can put in a thousand a day, and place in crates ready for the hives.

The editor of A. B. J. names the following uses for honey: "In the manufacture of confectionery cakes and pastry, soda-water, mead and me-theglin, jellies and jams, honey-wines, licorice, honey egg-foam, honey-vinegar, medicinal preparations, syrups, ointments and salves, pop-corn balls and harvest drinks, canning fruit, curing hams, making printers' rolls, beer, ale and tobacco." Let us all try to think of new uses for honey.

We have a friend who has offered us 10 Heddon hives, with combs and section crates, all complete, for \$1.50 each. Shall we buy them?

Swarming has not begun with us but we feel a twinge of its excitement as we read in the Review, the article by R. L. Taylor upon this subject. We hope none of the BEE-HIVE family have allowed swarms to abscond.

You should watch the season, and as soon as the bees cease work in the supers, remove them. It is very slovenly and wasteful to leave the supers on until fall.

L. Stachelhausen, of Selma, Texas, is coming to the front as a scientific writer and German translator. Our country is lamentably lacking in such writers upon bees. "A little science now and then," is relished by all of us.

Oh, don't we wish we could show a picture of our apiary to all the BEE-HIVE readers! But—we don't know as they would like to see it, and—it costs, you see, so we must content ourselves with looking at the pictures of the bee-yards of Mr. Hilton, Mr. Robertson, and J. B. Hains, and wait until we "get rich."

The article by Martin Emigh, in C. B. J., on "The prevention of increase," gives nearly the same plan advocated by our friend, E. A. Morgan, of Columbus, Wis., in the *Api.* of January last. Mr. Morgan's method is briefly as follows: Hive swarm on old stand in new hive; move old hive, and at night shake all bees from old hive into swarm. Keep brood-combs of old stock warm until next day, and then use them to hive swarms on. At time of swarming change supers on old hive to swarm. We intend to try this plan soon, and will then tell you how it works.

Mr. Doolittle has been testing the different "strains" of blacks and finds them *all alike*.

Red clover queens. How often do we see them advertised. Why do bees sometimes work on red clover and sometimes not? Our idea is that they only work on it when it is small, as from drouth or when it first opens.

The fund for the benefit of Mr.



Langstroth is promising well over the water. Mr. Cowan has headed the list with £5. We of America should be stimulated to greater efforts by the expression of such a spirit by our brethren of England.

APIS AMERICANA.

### "Honey in Georgia."

**M**R. W. W. GRANT, of Lake Creek, Ills., sends a clipping from the *St. Louis Republican*, which copied it from the *Griffin, (Ga.) News*. It goes on to say that a swarm of bees entered a hollow tree, where they remained undisturbed for three years.

"At last Mr. Mitchell came to the conclusion that the tree must be full of honey, from seeing large numbers of flies and bees around the root of the tree; so he set to work to devise some means to get the honey without cutting the tree down. After applying all the tests known to bee-men he satisfied himself that the tree was full, and then decided to tap it like a fellow is tapped for drop-sy. So he got him a faucet and an auger and bored a hole in the tree near the root, and then screwed in the faucet, and to his surprise and great delight a solid stream of pure and elegant honey as clear as crystal gushed forth, and the supply seemed almost inexhaustible. It continued to pour out until he had filled six barrels; and he has drawn each year since that time from three to four barrels of pure strained honey from that old oak tree."

Then the writer (evidently some one who knows nothing of bee-keeping) tells how a "thick growth sprung up around the tree" which was found to "yield a thick juice," that "proved to be honey." Then some 300 of these trees were transplanted and "faucets made to order" and "screwed into the young trees," and the following spring the "result was remarkable."

"Each tree yielded an average of ten gallons of the richest golden honey; the following year each tree yielded an average of twenty gallons, and now the average is about a barrel to each tree during the year, and the grove continues to grow and flourish and shows no signs of falling to supply a bountiful yield in the years to come. The quality of the honey is so fine and the flavor is so delicate that it always commands the highest prices, and the demand is greater than the supply."

At this ratio in 15 years each tree will yield 1,823,333,200 gallons of honey yearly!! No bee-keeper blessed with reason will believe such a "yarn," and that any newspaper should

degrade itself by publishing such a fabrication of lies is disgusting.—[Ed.]

### Feeding Dry Sugar.

**T**HE manager of the *Api*. thinks that bees will yet be wintered on dry sugar. He says: "Just have patience and some of the sleepy people, so much behind the times, will wake up one of these mornings and find I am correct." The following article may be "behind the times"—it was published in the *British B. J.* about seven years ago—but it expresses our opinion completely. That the "experiment" was not successful is evident. As well might man try to live without drink, as bees to winter on dry sugar. The article is as follows:

#### Dry Sugar For Bee-Food.

We have repeatedly argued that bees can not eat dry sugar, but, as usual, we have been queried and replied to by people who "never give their bees any other food;" nevertheless; we adhere to the assertion. We have never pretended that bees will not dessicate sugar that has been moistened, or that they will exist on such moisture; but we have many times seen them carrying the dried sugar-crumbs out of their hives, and throwing them to waste. "A Warwickshire Bee-keeper" is this year carrying on an experiment to try if bees will come through winter with dry sugar only, laid on a large cake on the top of the frames of comb, and it will be interesting to hear the result of the trial after this severe season.

We have heard through a mutual friend that the bees were clustering in a hole in the sugar-cake (the thick end of a sugar-loaf) which they had excavated, the loaf sugar repeatedly becoming moist (not intended for a joke) by the exhalations from the bees own bodies, and thus giving them the means of livelihood. How much of the sugar had fallen on the floor-board we have yet to hear, and whether the

bees will live on the sweat of their own bodies, many times consumed, has yet to be determined.

### Cappings From Our Extractor.

#### One-Half the Bees Starved--A Good Spring--Rock Moss Honey.

Bees wintered on summer stands in this part of Kansas lost almost one-half; principally on account of the lack of stores, as nearly all that died, died of starvation; but the honey-flow is good this spring, and continuous, and the bees are just booming.

From 18, spring count and all weak, they have built up and swarmed till there is 35, and they have not near all swarmed yet, and yesterday I extracted 180 lbs. of white honey, principally from rock moss growing on the prairies. Basswood will be in bloom in about three weeks. Expect a good yield from that source. 6-16

Jos. C. Balch, Bronson, Kans.

#### The Bees For This Country.

Well, I came very near forgetting to tell you that bees are doing tolerably well here this spring, considering the drouth of last year, which caused nearly all the bees to come through the winter rather weak. I ought to say, however, that nearly all the black bees in this country died last fall and winter, and, as a consequence, we have nearly all Italians here now; and I tell you they are the bees for this country. 6-2

W. W. Grant, Lake Creek, Ills.

#### Doing Well on Clover.

Our bees did not winter very well, or rather dwindled down this spring from 55 to 34. The reason was sugar syrup sugaring in their combs, so that the bees died that were not packed on the sugar so as to melt it by their warmth, which left the colonies weak to rear brood. The bees seem

to be doing well now on clover. 6-18  
J. L. Hyde, Pomfret Landing, Ct.

Fruit is in full bloom here and the bees are a-booming. Every thing looks favorable for a good crop in this section, save it is the off year for basswood. 6-5

Leslie Stewart, Jefferson, N. Y.

I like this monthly very much and have learned a good deal from it, and it grows better all the time. 6-5

Mrs. C. A. Stebbins, Va.

Surplus honey a failure again in Southern Ohio, for the third year in succession. 7-2

J. B. Rapp, Owensville, O.

THE BEE-HIVE, a Warranted Italian Queen and "Doolittle's Method of Rearing Queen," all sent post-paid, for \$1.15.

## Bee-Hunting.

### CHAPTER 7.

BY WILLIAM E. GOULD.

WHEN it is deemed advisable to carry bees, I take all the combs from the stand except one, which is left in the bottom of apartment No. 2 of the box, and pull the slide out so that the bees can get to the comb. It is not a good plan to carry less than three nor more than ten or twelve bees. When a sufficient number have entered the box, shut them in. Then jar the box, so they will leave the comb, and push the slide in. Thus you have them where they can get no honey while you are carrying them. It is best that they should not. They will not get daubed. Bees will seldom return if kept confined long after they are filled.

If enough bees are not trapped the first time, just let them into the other part and try again. Remember that when in the box bees will go toward the light. Hence, if you wish to get them from one apartment to another, darken the part they are in and open the window to the other part.

When running near an apiary I carry bees and use scent, and I would at all times carry bees when doing so would not be certain to be a disadvantage. At times when near the tree, the bees come out in such numbers that it is almost impossible to do anything. In such cases I manage to trap only a few and quickly move off to another place, usually leaving comb.

When you have carried bees place the box on the new stand, draw out the slide that covers the comb; place beside the box a comb containing feed, and, if you are using scent, a scented feather. In two or three minutes pull back the cover quietly, or uncover the little hole in the end of the box. I seldom am able to get good lines at a new stand until the bees have made two or three trips. If the new stand is directly on the line, the bees will either fly in the same direction that they did from the previous stand, or else back on the line.

Should they fly back you may be sure that you are beyond the tree. But don't jump at conclusions; you must be sure which way they fly. If you have timed the bees at the other stands, you will know before hand which way they will fly. Often it is necessary to leave a stand for a day or two. When leaving stands fill the combs, if possible, with thick honey and cover with a piece of bark, raised by chunks of wood, so as to not touch the combs. I put the combs where no passer-by would notice them.

Bee-lines are often crooked. The bees often swarm to the right or left to get around thick clumps of trees, and sometimes they fly on both sides. When a line runs from a field into heavy woods, nearly parallel to the edge of the timber, the bees, instead of flying directly on the line, will pass down the edge of the timber for several rods, and then make a short turn into the woods.

Fremont, Mich.

[Continued next month.]



### How to Bleach Bees-wax.

Query No. 23.—How can bees-wax be bleached, in a wholesale manner?

J. L. HYDE.

I have had no experience.

S. P. YODER.

This is out of my line of business.

J. H. LARRABEE.

By exposing to the action of the sun.

WM. W. CARY.

By exposing to the sun in thin sheets.

DR. C. C. MILLER.

I don't know. That's outside of bee-keeping.

PROF. A. J. COOK.

The Dadants ought to answer this. I should suppose by subjecting it in thin sheets to the sun's rays.

W. M. BARNUM.

To one pound melted wax add 2 ozs. pulverized nitrate of soda, and stir in by degrees a mixture of 1 oz. sulphuric acid and 9 ozs. of water. When the acid is all added allow it to partially cool, then fill up the vessel with boiling water—to remove the soda and acid. The above "method" was published in the A. B. J. some 10 years ago. I have never tried it, but have seen it recommended several times. The "sun method" is good enough for my purposes.

G. W. DEMAREE.

The old way is to melt into thin cakes, and bleach in the sun and dew. It hardens bees-wax to bleach it, and I hardly think it is as readily worked by the bees on that account. I have noticed that very thin bleached wax,

than the unbleached soft, thicker sheets do. But my opinion is, all "gilt edged" honey is produced without full sheets of fdn. The time is close at hand when none but shoddy producers will put full sheets in their sections.

### Removing Dirt from Wax.

Query No. 24.—What is the best method for removing all dirt or settlings that may be in bees-wax, so that it may be perfectly free of all impurities?

G. W. DEMAREE.

Repeated melting in an abundance of hot water.

W. M. BARNUM.

Use the "skimmer" freely; scrape off the bottom of the cake—attend to it.

PROF. A. J. COOK.

Dadant should also answer this. I should remelt in hot water and scrape off the impurities from the bottom as it cools.

DR. C. C. MILLER.

Let it cool from the liquid form very slowly. If you have only a small quantity, have a large body of hot water under it.

S. P. YODER.

If you have no wax extractor, remelt your wax and run through a hot sieve into a vessel of water. The "settlings" that do not settle into the water, will adhere to the bottom of the cake of wax and can be removed.

J. H. LARRABEE.

The solar extractor helps. If melted and allowed to cool slowly, the dirt will settle. At the time of dipping for foundation it may be allowed to settle in a deep vessel, and very clean wax may be drawn from the surface.

WM. W. CARY.

By melting in a large boiler or tank, with water at the bottom. Let stand until it begins to cool on top, then draw off carefully. Do not draw too

close, as sediment will run off with the wax. Melt again what adheres or cools on sides of boiler and let stand and cool, when you can scrape sediment from bottom of cake.

J. L. HYDE.

I use a solar wax extractor and after the comb has been first melted by the sun and strained through a colander that I use to throw bits of comb into, I heat it over the fire, and then when cool I scrape off the impurities that settle at the bottom. For my extractor, I buy a block tin kettle and colander that fits inside of it, at a tin shop. I place these (with the colander inside of the kettle) inside of one of my bee-hives, so that the top of the colander will come even with the top of bee-hive. Then place a glass on so that it will just rest on the top of both. Put a little water in the kettle, if there is no honey with the comb, to keep the wax from sticking to the dish.

THE



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.

"A bee's soliloquy" will be continued next month.

If, as some people assert, "the extractor must go," where is it going to?

The Bee-Keepers' Advance has now advanced to 50 cts., and the Apiculturist dropped to 75 cts. a year.

Owing to other work the BEE-HIVE will hereafter contain 16 pages, including cover, and the price will be 25 c.

Always buy the lightest brood fdn., as it is not only just as good, but there being more sheets to the lb. is also cheaper.

Mr. Wm. W. Cary, one of New England's prominent apiarists, has kindly consented to write for our Query department.

Never have we been so crowded with orders for queens as this season, and a large share of the orders come from people right here in Connecticut too.

As an instance of what may be accomplished with a small number of bees and good care, Mr. Doolittle, in a late No. of A. B. J., tells how a colony(?) of 82 bees with a queen on June 1st, built up to a fair colony by the last of August and gave 5 lbs. of surplus honey.

Friend Larrabee sends us a fine photo of his apiary—in fact, it is the most "home"like as well as the prettiest one we ever saw. Much as we should like to give our readers a view of it we are unable to do so, but will give them a "pen picture," though we admit 'twill be poorly drawn. At the left stands the house, partly shaded by trees, where we presume the proprietor takes his "nooning" in a hammock and reads the bee-journals, further along is a neat building where the horse is kept, over the top of which rises a majestic elm, off at the right is the barn; all these form the background, in front of which is neatly arranged the houses of the inhabitants of "Sunnyside Apiary"—the bees. Friend L. and two ladies are stand-

ing near the center of the picture. Across the foreground runs a zigzag fence, in front of which are four "bossy calves," evidently much interested in having their pictures taken, though one holds his head close to the grass so that he can resume eating the moment the artist says, "All right." Over 100 hives are shown, which are not all that friend L. has. Here is what he says:

"The view is taken with back to the south. Lake Champlain and the Adirondack Mountains are in full view to the west. The lake is one mile away. Just across the lake, under the shadow of Mt. Defiance, lie the ruins of Fort Ticonderoga, in plain sight. To the east lies a hill, and all around the meadows and valleys of fertile Vermont, just now groaning under their weight of white clover."

## 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.  
C. E. Andrews Jr., 5 Richardson St., Prov., R. I.

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

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, Angelica, 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.—I have a few Robbins Family Washer and Bleachers, Improved, (retail price \$3.50) to exchange for either Italian, Carniolan or Albino queens (tested) with 1 lb. bees. Write what you have quick.  
Jacob T. Timpe, Grand Ledge, Mich.

TO Exchange.—Butcher tools, wagon, buffalo robe, double shot-gun, organnia, 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.—A new violin and bow (cost me \$8.00) for a pair of Pekin ducks, or trio of Wyandottes, or offers. L. J. Waldo, Merrow, 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 (Adel 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.

## Supplies for Bee-Keepers

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
Per 100.....	1.50
Tin, 18x22, for roof to 1½ story hive.....	.11
Crate to hold 28 sections, in flat.....	.30
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.

E. H. COOK, box 101, Andover, Conn.

IF  
 you do not feel able to pay a dollar for a bee-  
 book, I will mail you one FREE  
 IF  
 you will send me the full names and addresses  
 of those who keep bees in your or neighboring  
 towns. Names must be plainly written.  
 C. H. SMITH, Box 1087, Pittsfield, Mass.

## Headquarters in the West

for the manufacture and sale of

### BEE-KEEPERS' Supplies.

CHAFF AND SIMPLICITY HIVES, SECTIONS,  
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,

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STERLING, ILLS.

Mention the Bee-Hive.

Chas. D. Duvall,

SPENCERVILLE, MONT. CO., MD.,

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

It will be to your interest to see my prices before purchasing.

**\$75.00 to \$250.00** A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

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## FREE to Poultry Raisers.

POULTRY GUIDE.—Book of 32 large ppg.; illustrated; well printed; covers entire subject. SENT FREE to all sending 15c. for 5 months trial trip to our peerless 60c. monthly.

THE RURAL CALL,

Columbus, Ohio.

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	May.	June.	July.	Aug.
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

Send for Circular free. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
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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## ALBINO Queens and Bees.

Tested Queens, after June first	.....	\$1.50
Warranted Queens, after June first	.....	1.00
Bees, per pound, after July first	.....	.75

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## FOLDING BOXES.

Our Cartons for enclosing Section Honey are the best and lowest priced in the market. Made in 1 place. With Tape Handles or without. With Mica Fronts or without. In the Flat or set up. Printed or plain. Any way to suit. We are bound to please. We have put in special Machinery for their manufacture, and are prepared to fill Orders promptly. Circulars Free. Samples 5c.

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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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FULL  
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BEES  
COLONIES.

Our goods are well made, of good stock, and prices—well, just send us a list of what you want and see for yourself.

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### Italian Queens

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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### BEES FOR SALE !

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.

I guarantee safe arrival by express.

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Hill Church, Berks Co., PA.

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**F**RRIENDS! If you are in need of FINE QUEENS, BEES BY THE POUND, or Eggs for Hatching,

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The BEE-HIVE, a Warranted Italian Queen and "Doolittle's Method of Rearing Queen," all sent post-paid, for \$1.15.



## THE BEE-HIVE.

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

Send for my *Illustrated Catalogue* for 1888—Free.

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Untested, 90 cts.; tested, \$1.75, 1lb. Bees, 90 cts.; 2-frame Nucleus (1. frame), \$1.75; 3-frame, \$2.60. Send for 16 pp. **ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST** of Bees, Supplies, Foot-Power Saws and Mitre-Boxes.

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**E. H. COOK, Publisher, Andover, Conn.**

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Brother bee-keeper, do you wish to improve your bees? if so the Mohawk Valley Apiary still continues to produce that celebrated strain of Italian Queens and Bees that did not fail last season (18-7) to give a full crop of comb-honey. Send for my new price-list of other useful things for the apiary.

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**NEARLY THIRTY TONS**

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Write for *free samples* and price-list of bee-supplies. We *guarantee every inch* of our foundation equal to sample in every respect. Every one who buys it is pleased with it.

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**Northern Queens** reared from pure, bright yellow Italian mothers, wintered out-doors, are hardy, vigorous, more prolific and a larger bee. I rear my queens from cells of natural swarms, therefore do not send out any queens before May; I employ no experienced hands, but look to the rearing of my queens and shipment of my goods, and will cheerfully answer all correspondence. I solicit early orders as I book and fill them in rotation. I would further ask your patronage and also of your friends.

Desiring to make a change in my Langstroth-Simplicity frames, I will sell in May and through the season two-frame nucleus with untested queen, brood, bees and honey, that will build up to a full colony by fall. If you should desire to see my bees send 10 cts. for sample. Circular free. Prices are as follows:

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For reference, if desired, send stamp for reply to Sherburne National Bank.

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