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

VOL. 3.

ANDOVER, CONN., JANUARY, 1889.

NO. 7.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

A BEE'S SOLILOQUY.

BY JOHN JAMIESON.

Were we to study Euclid well,
We could not make a better cell ;
The best arrangement we can trace,
To hold the most in smallest space.

Day after day the waxen walls
Assume the form of tiny halls,
A safe recess for eggs and brood,
Repositories of rich food.

We use our stings to avenge abuse,
Not for indiscriminate use.
We often use them without thought,
And then the triumph 's dearly bought.

Perhaps when we are on the wing,
To stupefy us is the thing.

With gravel, horns and pans and dirt,
Or with a force-pump, water squirt.

All of these ways might fetch us down,
But on the force-pump we must frown.
We'd just as soon the barberous plan
Of bells and horns and old tin pans.

In all your hiving mind the queen,
She is the person to be seen ;
If clipped she cannot travel far,
If two get in look out for war.

The mother 's an important part,
In keeping up this useful art ;
Without the queen a listless crew,
And know not what to do.

If they can get some worker brood,
They 'll nurse some well with royal food,
And by and by get a new queen,
And toil with joy from morn till e'en.

They long to go, their heads are crack'd,
With honey all their bags are pack'd ;
At once they leave, in great hurry—
Helter, skelter, hurry, burry !

Their only object seems to be,
Their old home ne'er again to see ;
It may be that the scouts before,
For them have found an open door.

(Continued next month.)

Written for the Bee-Hive

Hints from Hoosierdom.

Be Enthusiastic About Your Work.

BY E. L. R.

THE past season and the season of '87, with their failure to produce a profitable crop of surplus, remind us of the advisability of combining some other business with that of bee-keeping; and that it will not do for the majority of us, at least, to depend on bee-keeping alone for our daily bread.

There are but very few bee-keepers in this country, if any, who have not had frequent reminders in their past experience, of the uncertainties of the business. Very few have forgotten the severe winter of a few years ago, and the heavy losses sustained. I received my most forcible reminder at that time. Of sixty strong colonies, in good condition and well protected for winter, the first of May found the bee-yard deserted. Not one colony left. Nor was this an exceptional case, as we will see by consulting the journals of that year. Like the recent reports of a poor honey-crop, the discouraging reports were not confined to one State or locality, but came from all parts of the country.

But there are few seasons in which we have a total failure, and in some, if we are prepared at the proper time for the honey-flow, we will reap a rich harvest. In the meantime, when the "busy bee" is not paying her house-rent, and you even have to furnish her with provisions, provide yourself with

some other employment that will be adding something to your treasury. If you have a successful season in all you undertake, so much the better. A little surplus in the treasury will do no harm, some statesmen to the contrary however.

What shall the other business be, is a question that must be decided by each individual concerned. He must take into consideration, "What am I best adapted to? What will be the most profitable in my locality?" etc.

Our heart must be in sympathy with what our hands find to do, or we will meet with indifferent success, no matter what we undertake. We must also select something that will return a fair profit for labor and capital invested; and that will find ready market at or near the place where we are located. Among the employments that have been recommended, and which deserve consideration are, small fruit farming, gardening, and poultry raising. All of which can be carried on to advantage in almost any part of our country.

Remember to work well your home markets. Bee-keepers, as a rule, are too apt to forget that, as a general thing, a good market for their produce can be built up in their own vicinity. But I hear some Brother say, "I am interested in bee-keeping, but gardening! Oh, no! I haven't got any inclination in that direction." Well, perhaps not. But don't be too sure of that. Take some good work on the subject, study it well, and the first thing you will know you are getting interested. If you haven't any enthusiasm, borrow some. Read some of friend Root's writings on this subject. They are "chuck" full of practical information. By the way, there is a good place to borrow some enthusiasm. Bro. Root has plenty of it, and deals it out in allopathic doses. What is true of gardening, is also true in regard to other employments which may be combined with bee-keeping. Above

all, remember that if you would be successful you must be enthusiastic. To keep up this enthusiasm, subscribe for and read good journals and papers, published in the interest of the business in which you are engaged.

Westville, Ind.

Written for the Bee-Hive

BEES.

Their Habits, Instincts, Etc.



So far back in the history of the past as the time of Virgil and Aristotle, we find that people who kept bees were of the opinion that a hive of bees contained a king-bee, which is simply erroneous; for, sometimes there is an innumerable number of drones, even reaching up into the hundreds in an alveary; and, therefore, any sane person will admit that 300 kings cannot reign peacefully in one kingdom.

Ignorance of Bees.

It is an undisputed fact that, even in this enlightened epoch of time, many people are ignorant of the mysteries of the bee-hive; and it is to them, as yet, an *incognita terra* in the insect world. And for people yet to believe that bees have one king—and that's all they could have by the meaning of the word 'king—we must not look with insolence upon bee-writers of antiquity; such as, Virgil, Columella, Aristotle and others.

To give proof to what I say, let me quote part of an article which appeared in the A. B. J. for 1888, on page 339, taken from the "Home and Farm," of Louisville, Ky., and signed by Wm. P. Moore, of Dogwood, Ark. In this article Mr. Moore said: "Some of my neighbors say that there is no queen-bee, and no one can show her. They say that the drone lays the egg that the bee is raised from; that there is no bee except the drone and the little working-bee." Then the writer goes on requesting somebody to tell him, "What bee lays the egg? How long

does a bee live?" and so forth. Now, think of this, these southern people, who have taken the law into their own hands, and brought on that terrible, and heart-rending "Chisolm Massacre;" who denied their right of a free canvass to a Republican candidate; who shot down the black man like a dog; who notified school-teachers that they should not teach and burned down the school-houses if they did; and, who, organizing themselves into the Kuklux clans said: "Tell the North that the South is willing as ever to lay down her life for the faith that she owns," tried to stuff Mr. Moore that the drones laid the eggs from which the bees were produced, and that there were no other bees in the hive except the little working-bees; thus trying to render self-evident facts concerning the bee into lies. Such ignorance!

Is there a boy of our grand and glorious North, at the age of ten years, who does not know that a rooster is incapable of laying ovums? and that no hen can lay two eggs in one day? I venture to say there is not.

A Hive of Bees.

Every hive of bees, (i. e.) to be a real hive, must have one queen or mother-bee; from none to as high as 300 or 400 drones or male bees, according to the different seasons of the year, and, to be a strong colony, from at least 20,000 to 50,000 workers or neuter bees.



The Queen.

The queen-bee is the mother of the whole populous bee-kingdom, she it is that gives life and vitality to the colony by constantly supplying it with eggs, which in turn may produce queens, workers, or drones, according

to the kinds of cells they are deposited in; and, therefore, without her the bees would be in utter chaos.

But, before I go further, I must explain something of the bee-hive and the comb. Bee-keepers have passed from the primeval straw hive (from which the honey was gathered by igniting sulphur under the bottom of the hive, and this being open, the sulphurous fumes soon smothered the bees whereby the apiarist was able to cut out the combs, and squeezing them altogether he got what was translated as "clanny honey"; how clanny it was I leave you to imagine, when the juice, emanating from inchoate bees, pollen and honey-comb, with its cocoons, went into the same syrup), to the movable frame hive invented by Mr. L. L. Langstroth, by the use of which the apiarist has full control of the inside of the hive, and is able to put clear, pure honey upon the market. In the standard Langstroth hive, there are 10 brood-frames, each comb containing about 7000 cells, which are used to raise bees in, storage places for arina and honey, etc.

The queen is kept assiduously replenishing these cells with eggs during the working season, and sometimes she lays as high as 3000 eggs a day—quite different from the ordinary chicken—but the eggs are quite minute; one-sixteenth of an inch long.

The queen backs her abdomen down into the cell and attaches the egg to the bottom of it; if a worker-cell she puts into it an impregnated egg; if drone an unimpregnated egg, having at her will the power to change the kind of eggs at random, and also, by her instinct the knowledge of the different cells, always depositing in worker-cells worker-eggs, and in drone cells drone eggs.

The Neuter Bees.

The worker-bees are those that nurse the the young, rear the brood, clean the hive, build the comb, drag out the dead, etc., and are reared in

worker-cells. These worker-cells are hexagonal—having six sides—and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep, with the bottom formed of three lozenged-shaped pieces of wax; so that a cell furnishes one side for each of the six surrounding cells, and the bottom of one cell furnishes $\frac{1}{3}$ of the bottoms for each of



the three opposite cells, by means of its lozenge-shaped pieces of wax.

Thus it will be found that the mell-bee encloses the greatest amount of space with the least amount of material, and on account of this, at least 14,000 bees can be hatched from one comb 17 inches in length by 8 in width. The wax seems to be the sweat of the bee working out between the scales of its body. We are told in Stanley's "Through the Dark Continent," that once, when he had a leaky ship the natives, at his request for something to fill up the cracks, brought him the wax of wild bees to caulk them up with. The worker-egg in three weeks' time emerges a perfect bee, is then licked by the nurses, and before long it finds that delicious substance—honey, of which it freely partakes. The first ten days of its life are devoted to doing work in and around the hive, but soon after this they put their shoulders to the work; toiling in the fields extracting the nectar from the honey-bearing plants, etc.

The Drone.

The drone is the male bee, taking his exit from the cell in 24 days' time from when the egg was laid. He is an unctuous fellow, and a lazy epicurian, laying around the hive affiling himself with honey and of no use but for fertilizing the queens. When fall comes and no more queens are hatched, the workers kill the drones, drag

them out and throw them overboard. During the warmer part of the day—after having generously used his short proboscis in honey-osculating—he sal-



lies forth from the hive, and if in his circular flights he should meet a virgin queen, quickly would their abdomens come together in the act of copulation, and under great strength the generative organs of the drone are ejected into the vulva of the queen, they both then pull and wheel about until liberated, when the drone soon dies and the queen returns to her alveary.

Often bee-martins pick up the queen on her nuptial tour, when the workers must raise another. The queen may be quite prolific, even in her fourth year, but soon after that she usually becomes effete, and the workers either raise another and let the sister be with the mother, or kill the mother off. Here is a case of the survival of the fittest, and it seems that the government of the hive, is by the workers, of the workers, and for the workers.

H. A. STALEY.


Pleasant Ridge, Ohio.

Written for the Bee-Hive

Marketing Honey.

Some Good Points Well Taken.

BY CHAS. H. SMITH.

 A little remains to be done with our bees at this season of the year, we will turn our attention to a no less important topic than the selling of honey. All honey-producers are compelled to acknowledge the great importance of a good, substantial market, and one that may be

so expanded as to swallow up the season's crop—no matter how large. Without such a market we must worry more or less, according to our dispositions, knowing, as we do, that our year's profits hinge right here. In the BEE-HIVE for Oct., 1886, I gave, under the heading of "Random Talks," a little insight into the methods that I use to work off my yearly crop of honey, and the following methods I submit as a continuation of those ideas, rather than as a substitution or reiteration.

So anxious have I been to leave nothing undone that would in any way help to place honey directly upon the tables of our people, that I have almost *overdone* the matter, insomuch that I have been compelled to buy large quantities of honey from outside, in order to keep the wheel in motion; and in this connection there is a point worth our attention, viz.: in buying honey from other markets (which you will be compelled to do, if you under-rate your capacity for selling and have a light crop of honey), too much attention cannot be given to the art of matching those goods that you have been sending out from your own apiary. Customers learn to like and crave a certain flavor in this commodity, and they will advise you speedily when your honey fails to satisfy them in this respect.

How to build up a real market, and one worthy of the name, is the question. By such a market I do not mean a *literal demand!* My best market is as free from that class of consumers, who are continually *demanding* "more of that nice honey," as one can well imagine; and yet, when honey is brought to their door by a man who can talk rationally and persuasively, they will buy and pay fair prices uncomplainingly. That these paying markets are to be found without working them up by dint of hard work, coupled with advertising, I do not believe. And now to the question: how

shall we *crowd* our honey upon consumers? I take it for granted that in every town or city we have several *classes* of buyers:—

First. The farmers and all those living upon the outskirts of the town or city proper, and it is from these, allow me to assure you, that you may reasonably expect a profitable deal.

To what great extent these people look back to the time when their folks kept bees, and the delight with which they hailed the "taking up" time, can only be guessed at until you have talked honey to them once or twice.


Ah, but you say, farmers don't seem to have the money that they can spare for such a luxury! You thus probe the main secret in dealing with this class. There are but few merchants, throughout the New England States at least, that would expect to sell many goods to a farmer without taking a good share of his pay "in trade," and the farmer counts largely on this state of affairs in placing his yearly products. Even the sewing-machine agent is seen returning from the rural districts with a crock of butter, and it may be a few bushels of fruit. But why is it that the bee-keeper or honey peddler thinks that *he*, of all others, should receive the solid cash for what he has to offer? Perhaps he considers honey a greater staple than all other things. If so, he finds his error none too soon.

If you are intending to peddle your honey yourself, you would do well to first post yourself as to the cash prices paid for general farmers' produce, as soon as you have done this, you are prepared to put on your load of honey and start out to *trade* with the farmers. In offering your honey you will need no encouraging to dwell a little on its merits, as this should come as a second nature to the "bee-man"; but you are to be reminded that it is best to state the *cash price* of your goods and aim to sell for cash, then should you be obliged to *trade* for *produce*,

your customer knows, without further questioning, what you expect to get, if he had the money, and will be better satisfied should he exchange his produce with you at a cash price, receiving your honey at the cash price also.

(Continued next month.)

Ventilation.

OUR enthusiastic friend, as Apis calls him, Mr. W. M. Barnum, comments in the Bee-Keepers' Guide on ventilation, in the following amusing manner:—

In the October number of the "Bee-Keepers' Review," this subject is quite thoroughly "ventilated." The majority of the "doctors" agreeing (strange) that no special arrangement was necessary for the ventilation of bee repository.

Dr. Miller thinks that if the editor of the Review would enlarge his paper and give him all the space, that he could tell part of what he didn't know about ventilation!—"and we guess the rest of 'em were in the same boat!"

The Doctor believes that with only a few colonies in a cellar, there is no especial need of special ventilation, (and he is right); but with an increased number of colonies he thinks it best to provide a pipe, leading into the chimney, to carry off foul air, and with from 50 to 150 he wants, in addition, a 4 or 6-inch sub-earth ventilator pipe.

Mr. Oliver Foster thinks it depends greatly upon circumstances, and after "carving" deeply into the subject, he concludes: "Taking all into consideration I am inclined to think that a properly constructed cellar is a good enough place to winter bees in." Just our "platform," exactly. Mr. Foster, in supporting a claim, further brings out the fact that Prof. Cook, of Michigan Agricultural College, sealed up two colonies a few years ago, and they

wintered perfectly. This is certainly a strong argument in favor of "No especial arrangement necessary."

Mr. H. R. Boardman, in his excellent article, propounds the query, "What do we know about ventilation in the hives, or winter repositories?" Which is certainly a "stickler" that the rest of them can't climb over! Finally friend B. winds up by taking his seat up among the majority; he says, "I think I would not hesitate to pack a moderate sized room full, to its utmost capacity, and close it until February; provided the bees could be left in a state of quietude, and a uniform favorable temperature maintained," which is virtually admitting that there is more "fuss than feathers" about this sub-earth ventilator question.

J. H. Martin starts out with a pretty good (sized!) story about the Dog-rib Indians living with "suspended animation"—hibernating—for several months!! But finally, our friend of cartoon fame gets down to business, and, of course, takes his seat up among the crowd by proclaiming to the world that there "Is little need of ventilation."

(We thought all the time that friend M. was on this side of the fence.)

Mr. J. M. Doudna, a prominent bee-keeper of Minnesota, heads his article—"Ventilation Apparently a Damage," and supports his text with a strong argument.

Prof. Cook tells us that the only use we have for ventilation is to control the temperature.

Messrs. James Heddon and R. L. Taylor "bring" up the rear, both agreeing, substantially, that sub-earth ventilation is "useless,"—and this from two Michigan bee-keepers.

Well, we are satisfied.

Our readers can draw their own conclusions.

No more expensive "Special Arrangements" for us!

Angelica, N. Y.

EXTRACTINGS.

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

Where the bee-keeper carries over foundation to the second year, it should, before using, be dipped in water as warm as the wax will bear, about 120° F., which will restore it at once to its original softness.—C. B. J.

The editor of the "Guide," referring to the "pollen theory" and its originator: "This theory caused the loss of Mr. Heddon's bees, and that of all his followers, which amounted to thousands of dollars."

Just as we go to press comes a fine photo. of J. H. Larrabee. Guess the Vermont climate is a healthy one, and don't grow any "little fellows"—not if friend L. is a representative. By the way, this reminds us that all the photographs of apiarists that we have seen, would be hard to match among any class of men.

Do not crowd down the prices of queens. They are low enough. If there is to be any crowding done, let it be for quality, and a higher price will naturally follow. There is nothing so cheap about an apiary as a cheap queen.—Queen Breeders' Jr.

One would hardly suppose from the illustration of Mr. Thomas G. Newman, in Jan. Gleanings, that he was editor of a bee journal—he looks too "professional" for that.

G. M. Doolittle's Method of Rearing Queens is having quite a boom just at present. Dealers would do well to keep it in stock. Prices on request.

The "Youth's Companion" says that "the distance traveled by bees in pursuit of honey are surprising to a person unfamiliar with the habits of these busy workers." It continues by cit-

ing an instance where bees flew *forty miles!* We don't doubt but what the writer is "familiar" with the "habits of these busy little workers." He only needs some encouragement to make the honey-bee a "truly wonderful insect." Give him room.

Wax melts at 145° F., and at 85° F. is plastic and readily moulded. 85° F. is the normal temperature of a hive in the breeding season, and the bees are thus enabled to form the wax into comb.—C. B. J.

Oh, Mr. Young! How could you go home to Norway and tell your people not to use the Heddon Hive. Dear, dear!

In preparing sections for this season's use, do not use over again any old ones that are discolored or imperfect. When taking off honey how aggravating it is to discover that the section holding a well-filled comb (always the nicest too) is poor and imperfect.

Regarding a location for an apiary, Mr. D. A. Jones says in the C. B. J.:—"A dry spot on low ground near a running stream, sheltered by hills from cold winds, is the ideal location."

The C. B. J. thinks it has been picked out to receive all the compliments (?) regarding untrimmed leaves. Never mind. One who hasn't sufficient enterprise to cut open two or three leaves (and as good a journal as the C. B. J. too) will never make a bee-keeper.

The "Review" for Dec. contains a nice illustration of its editor, Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson. Mr. H. has nearly 900 subscribers and hopes to reach 2000 by 1890. We wish him success.

Mr. Doolittle, in A. B. J., advises upward ventilation to some extent. Citing that when none is given during


cold weather, the steam generated by the bees, gathers in the hive above them in the shape of ice, which, as the weather moderates melts, wetting the combs of honey and sides of hive; being a promoter of bee-diarrhea. We have had colonies that came through the winter in prime condition, where the top of cushion and inside of cover fairly dripped with water; but the less water we have about our bees the better—either winter or summer.

The first edition of the "Revised Langstroth" has gone up in a blaze; or in other words the book-bindery in which the books were being completed was partially destroyed by fire. Another edition is being rapidly pushed forward by the enterprising publishers, Dadant & Son, and will be out about Feb. 1st. Judging from the proof engravings which have appeared in Gleanings and A. B. J., the revised work will be an honor to its projectors.

Right here I want to say, if one will rub chalk all over the edges of hives and cases, they handle very much better, or it can be applied with a brush. Use fine whiting. Try it.—Advance.

Sweets From Every Field.

Gathered for BEE-HIVE by one of the Workers.

 THE "Bristol Hive."—How familiar the illustration in last BEE-HIVE. The special feature of this hive lies in the outside chaff case, with entrance partially underneath. Our hives are of this style, except in the following points. First. The entrance is in the side of the hive, not underneath. Second. The lower rim of the outer case is of sufficient width to come to the top of the brood-chamber within. Third. I use a brood-chamber accommodating the L. frame.

*

The paper boxes are without doubt

the coming package for comb-honey. They are neat, free from dust, and give the producer a good chance to advertise. We have ordered 1000 of them.

*

From "Bee-Keepers' Vocabulary" in British B. J.:—

Artificial Comb.—This name was formerly given to comb foundation, although Huber used glass tubes, in the shape of cells, for his experiments on the spinning of cocoons, and Quincy made metallic combs and invented a machine for this purpose. No one has succeeded in making artificial comes from wax.

The above contains an interesting bit of history in very condensed form.

Artificial Sealing.—Covering combs of stores with a coating of wax, recommended by Knoblauch. This was done by blowing, by means on an atomizer, a spray of molten wax over the combs.

Auditory Apparatus.—The hearing organs of the bee. It is not known for certain where these are located, but Graber, Braxton Hicks, Mayer, and others, believe them to be located in the antennæ.

The above is valuable as coming from Mr. Cowan.

We wish Mr. Manum, of Vermont, could be induced to give to the public the result of his experience in placing hives of bees on scales during the harvest, for the purpose of ascertaining their daily increase in weight. We understand he has for years done this in each of his yards.

*

H. O. Kruschke, in A. B. J. says: "I have never used queen-excluding honey-boards, but I have yet to find the first bit of pollen or brood in the sections. Large hives is the remedy." Very true. By the way, we wonder where the contraction system will be in ten years.

THE


Bee Hive

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.

Have the bees carried off the BEE-HIVE bodily to some unknown place? I fear they have, as I have not received the three last numbers, Oct., Nov., Dec. I have missed it very much.

T. S. Thorington.

The above card expresses the numerous inquiries as to the whereabouts of that little paper, the BEE-HIVE, so nicely, that we give it place. The following explanation will tell friend T. that the bees haven't got possession yet, though they are flying about the office windows to-day, Jan. 4th. Probably they are rejoicing at the prospect of borrowing a copy to read (?)

Last May one member of our little family of three was taken sick, and for a short time our anxiety was very great as to the result. Following this another member was stricken down, and though but little better at this time, still we feel that justice to our subscribers demands that we resume publication. We desire to thank all members of the BEE-HIVE family for patience shown in this our time of trouble. All subscription credits will be set forward so as to cover twelve numbers.

How do you like the BEE-HIVE in its new form? 12 of them for 25 cts.

We observe that the C. B. J. has started a department similar to our

"Sweets from every field." Good ideas never lack followers.

New England seems to be vieing with the West in the number of her bee-journals; four at the present time. The last to appear being the "Queen Breeders' Journal." It is published monthly at Marlboro, Mass., and is 50 cts. a year. It certainly has a field that is well worth its best efforts, and we wish it the success it deserves.

"What's that?" remarked the editor as a package was handed to him. As no one replied he thought it might be well to investigate. Was it a bomb? Never! It was a copy of the "A B C of Bee Culture"; that pioneer book on the art of progressive bee-keeping, which gives its readers the bee-fever so badly that sometimes they never get over it—you see it's worse than a bomb (?) for the bee-keeper. The book has now reached its 37th thousand; been recently revised; many new engravings added, and to make it what friend Root used to call a "whopperer," the biographies of 21 "noted bee-keepers" add much to its value. The great beauty of this work, it seems to us, lies in the simplicity and clearness with which all the details and manipulations are given; making it pre-eminently a book for the beginner. It is published by A. I. Root, Medina, O. Price, \$1.25. We can also supply it at the same price, or as per terms on page 82.

Rain, rain, RAIN. Never, since the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant," has New England had so much rainy weather as during the past fall. For days at a time not a bee could get out for even a fly. And when it did not rain it was windy or cold. This reminds us of one morning in November, after an uncommonly windy night, of the sight that met our gaze as we took an inquiring "squint" toward the bee-yard—hives minus covers; chaff

cushions any where but in place, and things upset generally. Evidently Boreas had been having things too much his own way. About this time a passing spectator (there wasn't one however) might have seen the editor of the BEE-HIVE, wrapped in an old waterproof (it was raining) scurrying here and there after those covers and cushions. All went nicely till we came to the Root chaff hive; then, straightening up, we gave a good look around for that cover. Where was it? We had nearly concluded that Mr. Wind, in his hurry, had forgotten to drop it, when we spied it, lying in the shelter of some sheds, some five rods away. Who says chaff hive covers don't blow off? Ven Deusen clamps will play a prominent part among the necessary fixtures of our apiary another season. At present we have a "trio" of bricks on the top of each hive.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

Space.	PRICES:			
	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.

Under this head notices of exchange (no advertisements) will be inserted for 8c. for one, or four insertions for 25c. This charge is made to cover cost of type-setting. Notices must not exceed 35 words.

THE BEE-HIVE FOR ALMOST NOTHING.

The following prices include the paper or book named and the Bee-Hive one year.

American Bee Journal.....	w	\$1.20
Bee-Keepers' Advance.....	m	.55
" Guide.....	m	.60
" Review.....	m	.55
Canadian Bee Journal.....	w	1.00
" Honey-Producer.....	m	.55
Gleanings in Bee Culture.....	s-m	1.10
A B C of Bee Culture.....		1.25
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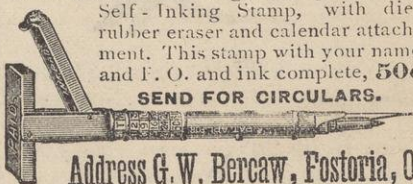
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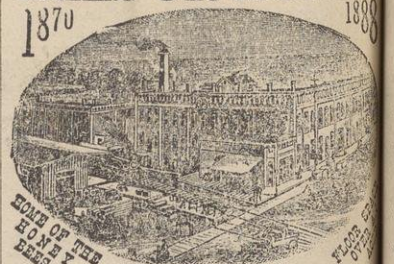
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