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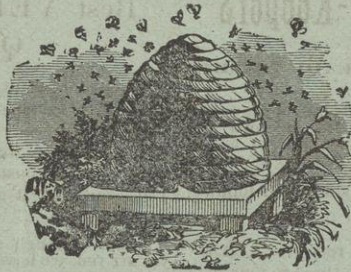
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JULY, 1887.

THE

BEES & HIVE



PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

— EDITED BY —

E. H. COOK,

ANDOVER, CONN.

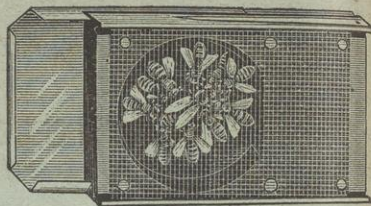


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THE BEE-HIVE.

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All queens sent by mail shipped in cages like the above with directions for introducing.

Italian Queens.

I shall make a specialty of rearing first-class queens this season and would respectfully solicit a trial order from those in need of them. Early this spring I expect to receive from Mr. Frank Benton of Schwabing, Germany, one of his very

Best YELLOW Italian Queens,

from which I shall rear a large part of those I send out. Last season I sent out a number of very Yellow queens which gave good satisfaction and though no better than the darker ones, nine out of every ten customers would write: "Send Yellow queens." I guarantee satisfaction to all who order.

Later: Though the queen expected has not yet arrived, we have, fortunately for us, a good imported one from which to rear them.

Prices for June.

One untested queen.....	\$.90
Two or more, each.....	.75

BEES BY THE POUND.

One pound or more, per pound.....	1.00
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NUCLEI.

Two-frame nuclei with untested queens, each.....	2.20
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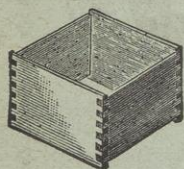
Safe arrival guaranteed.

Orders filled strictly in rotation. No discount from above prices except to dealers.

"A Word to the Wise."

Last season I was unable to fill all of my orders; hence would advise those who want any of my queens to send in their order and have it booked.

The order must be accompanied with one-fourth the amount as a guaranty of their being ordered, before it can be booked.



SUPPLIES

FOR

Bee-Keepers

NOW IN STOCK, AND READY TO SHIP AT ONCE.

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

One-and-one-half story hives, in flat, ea.....	\$1.00
Nailed and painted, each.....	1.35
Nailed and painted with tin roof.....	1.50
Orders for hives made up take three to four days to fill.	
Frames for above, in flat, per 10.....	.20
Frames per 100.....	1.75
Crate to hold 28 1-pound boxes, in flat.....	.30
Sections, 4¼ x 4¼, per 100.....	.75
As above per 500.....	3.00
Clark smoker, with improvement for cleaning.....	.55
By mail.....	.80
Davis brush.....	.15
By mail.....	.20
Tin, size 18x22, for roof to 1½ story hive.....	.12

COMB FOUNDATION.

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

WIRE NAILS WITH HEADS.

1 oz ¾ in. Wire Nails.....	.03
1-4 lb " " " ".....	.08
1-2 " " " ".....	.15
1-4 " 1¼ in. " ".....	.07
1-2 " " " ".....	.12
1 oz ½ in. " ".....	.03
1-4 " " " ".....	.10

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

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

THE



BEE-HIVE

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

VOL. 2. ANDOVER, CONN., JULY, 1887. NO. 4

ROVER IN CHURCH.

JAMES BUCKHAM.

'Twas a Sunday morning in early May,
A beautiful, sunny, quiet day,
And all the village, old and young,
Had trooped to church when the church bell rung.
The windows were open, and breezes sweet
Fluttered the hymn books from seat to seat.
Even the birds, in the pale-leaved birch
Sang as softly as if in church!

Right in the midst of the minister's prayer
There came a knock at the door. "Who's there,
I wonder?" the grey-haired sexton thought,
As his careful ear the tapping caught.
Rap-rap, rap-rap—a louder sound.
The boys on the back seats turned around.
What could it mean? for never before
Had any one knocked at the old church door.

Again the tapping, and now so loud
The minister paused (though his head was bowed)
Rap-rap-rap! This will never do;
The girls are peeping, and laughing too!
So the sexton tripped o'er the creaking floor,
Lifted the latch, and opened the door.

In there trotted a big black dog,
As big as a bear! With a solemn jog
Right up the center aisle he pattered;
People might stare, it little mattered.
Straight he went to a little maid,
Who blushed and hid, as though afraid,
And there sat down, as if to say,
"I'm sorry that I was late to-day;
But better late than never, you know
Besides, I waited an hour or so,
And could n't get them to open the door,
Till I wagged my tail and bumped the floor.
Now, little mistress, I'm going to stay,
And hear what the minister has to say."

The poor little girl hid her face and cried!
But the big dog nestled close to her side,
And kissed her, dog fashion, tenderly,
Wondering what the matter could be!
The dog being large (and the sexton small),
He sat through the sermon, and heard it all,
As solemn and wise as any one there,
With a very dignified, scholarly air!
And, instead of scolding, the minister said,
As he laid his hand on the sweet child's head
After the service, "I never knew
Two better listeners than Rover and you!"

Modern Apiculture;

OR,

How Frank made Bee-Keeping Pay.

CHAPTER IX.

"I WONDER where their queen is," said Frank, looking at the bees as they crowded and jostled one another in their efforts to gain the hive.

"What does she look like?" Harry inquired.

"Well, I don't just know myself, as I have never seen one; but from what I have read about them I think they are considerable larger than a worker-bee—longer bodied, something like a wasp, only not so slim."

"Here she is!" exclaimed Harry, with the air of a great discoverer,—
"Yes, and here's another, and still another!" pointing at several places in the crawling mass of bees.

"You are sold about as badly as Dick was when I showed him the smoker. Those plump, lazy-looking large-winged fellows that you call queens are only DRONES! They are the male bee."

"Father says the drones are n't good for anything and they eat lots of honey. Sometimes he sits down by a hive and kills many of them as they come out."

"The principal use of the drone is to mate with the queen. The queen deposits eggs in drone cells, which are larger than the worker cells, like

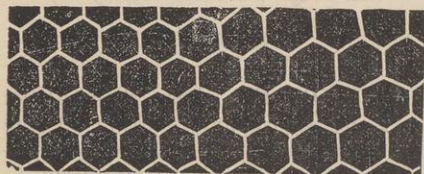
this," continued Frank as he picked



DRONE BEE.

up a piece of comb having both worker and drone cells and held it out for Harry to see.

This is the way it looked.



WORKER COMB.

DRONE COMB.

By this time nearly all the bees had either gone into the hive or were clustered on its front. Frank fitted pieces of comb into three more frames making seven in all. These last three contained little but honey and pollen and were put at each side of those previously placed in the hive, which contained unsealed and capped brood, as they would help to keep this brood from being chilled.

"Here's a bee in this little cluster that looks different from the drones, Frank, do you suppose it is the queen?"

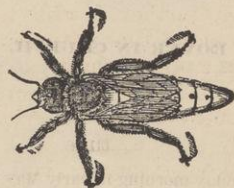
Frank looked at the bee Harry pointed out, which was in a little cluster at one side and said: "That looks as I suppose the queen does. Don't you see how respectful they are to her? By the way, did I tell you that Uncle Simon is coming to stay two or three weeks with mother? He keeps a good many hives and has quantities of honey."

"Is he the one that lives in the State of New York?"

"Yes. He will probably give me some information about bees, for

mother says that he has spent a deal of money experimenting," Frank replied.

"There goes that bee, queen or whatever it is," said Harry as he nodded toward the hive, where the queen for such it really was, was unceremoniously climbing over her attendants and proceeding rapidly in the direction of the hive.



QUEEN BEE.

The boys watched till she disappeared from view and then went to clearing up the pieces of broken comb and box-hive. Gathering up the last of the tools, they took them to the shop. Just as Harry went through the door-way, down came a whole milk pan full of water, drenching him most thoroughly.

"Whew!" he exclaimed, shaking the water from his hat, "Won't I get square with Dick for this trick, though?"

Frank had barely past Harry, when he tripped over a rope stretched across the shop near the floor, sending the smoker flying in one direction and the dish of comb in the other.

"Where is that scamp?" he panted. As though in answer to his question a slight noise overhead attracted his attention toward the top of the stairs, and there was Dick, lying down, the better to see the success of his plans, and nearly suffocated with suppressed laughter.

"Here's the fellow we want," cried Frank, springing to his feet and dashing up the stairway closely followed by Harry.

[Continued next month.]

Written for the Bee-Hive.

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

THE NEAREST APPROACH TO NATURE'S WAY YET DEvised.

For the Novice and the Scientific Bee-Keeper

Eggs in Queen-Cells not Different from those in Worker Cells.

Before I go farther I wish to say a few words about this getting queens from the egg, upon which so much stress has been laid of late years. I have conducted many experiments, and carefully watched time and time again to find out if an egg laid in a queen-cell was treated any different for the first four days after it was deposited in such a cell by a queen, than an egg laid in a worker cell, and as yet I have failed to find any difference. Some of the advocates of the rearing of queens from the egg, claim that in natural swarming royal jelly is deposited around the egg before it hatches, so that the little larva literally swims in jelly from before it hatches till after the cell is sealed up. I will simply say that if any have seen such a thing they have seen something I have never been able to discover.

At the time of hatching the nurse bees begin to feed the little larva, but as far as I am able judge the larva in a worker cell is surrounded by more food than it can use for the first thirty-six hours of its existence. After this it is stinted as to food, so that the organs are not developed as they would be if fed abundantly during the rest of its larval period. I also claim that all larval food, for both queen and workers, is the same and that the difference is in quantity and not in quality, so that royal jelly is only an abundance of chyme, or the food of the worker larva.

Hence as the larva in the worker cell has all its wants supplied for the first day and a half, it is developing toward a queen just as fast, prior to this, in a worker cell as it possibly could in a queen-cell, surrounded with ten times the food it can consume.

I have dwelt thus largely on this part of the subject, as it has a direct bearing on the plan I have adopted for rearing as good queens as can possibly be reared outside of natural swarming.

Now for the Plan.

From the time pollen becomes plenty till swarming the bees will be starting in all good colonies, queen-caps or embryo queen-cells, and, as the colonies are being manipulated for various purposes during this time, these rudimentary queen-cells are taken off and placed in a little box for the purpose, which have fixed to the box of tools I always have with me when at work in the apiary. When a lot of these have accumulated, I melt some wax in a little dish over a lamp, when by dipping the base of these queen-cells in the wax and immediately setting the cup on any thing I wish, it is a fixture.

I keep on hand for various purposes a few old, almost worthless combs, which in years gone by the mice have partially destroyed, or combs which are a large part drone, and in the center of one of these these combs a hole is cut as large as the hand of a man. Now turn the comb bottom side up and stick as many queen-caps as you wish queen-cells built, along the now under side of the hole you have cut. Turn your comb over and you have the embryo queen-cells about as the bees would build them, when the frames are to be hung away for use.

Preparing the Cell-Building Colony.

Three days previous to the time

you wish to start queen-cells for use in the apiary, or for any purpose, go to any prosperous colony in the yard, remove the queen from it and at the same time put a feeder in place unless the bees are getting plenty of honey from the field. If needed feed the colony every night (say one-half pound) for the next eight days. Three days after taking the queen away, at about two o'clock P. M., go to the colony and take all the combs having brood in them away, shaking the bees off the combs in front of the entrance to the hive, when the combs of feed and honey are to be brought to one side of the hive, leaving space in the center of these combs of honey, for one frame to be inserted.

Re-adjust the feeder and contract the hive to suit the requirements, by means of a division board. Take the combs of brood, after pinching off the queen-cells which have been started and give them to weak colonies in the apiary to help them along.

[Continued next month.]



Written for the Bee-Hive.

That Misnomer, &c.

I am much pleased to have the hearty co-operation of Mr. S. P. Yoder in our efforts to correct a serious mistake on the part of honey producers. I refer to the farcical misnomer, "extracted," as applied to honey separated from the wax. It seems that when the honey machine first came into use, the idea struck some fellow, full of high sounding words, that he was "extracting honey from

the combs" and to carry out the farce, the pure liquid honey was "extracted honey," to distinguish it from honey in the comb.

What a mistake! The misnomer has been a sham and delusion all these years. "Extracted honey" has been preached at all the Conventions in the land; it has been written up in the local papers, and *talked* with sweet and wise words in the local markets, but the *name* has no charm, no sense in it, outside of the bee circle. And for all that the misnomer is likely to stick to us like the old man of the sea to the shoulders of Sindbad.

I want here to warn friends Yoder and Pinkerton and the rest who have the moral courage to drop the hard-fought for misnomer, that we have an "elephant on our hands." That class of honey producers who depend on the city markets have not been bored with the old fraud of a "name," like we who labor to build up our home markets.

City people are used to high sounding misnomers, but not so in the rural districts. This class of bee-keepers are going to kick like blazes when they see the high sounding misnomer slipping away. Mr. Newman at the head of the leading bee-paper of the country, has showed his shining metal already. "Extracted" will die hard but it must go if its death throes shake the earth. We must batter away till foolish sentimentality gives way to common sense and common interest. Let us who have found the misnomer a bore to us and an injury to our pursuit, drop the name "extracted," as Mr. Pinkerton has done, and very soon our numbers will increase and a more appropriate name for honey out of the comb will take its place.

There is one thing morally certain time has shown pretty clearly that all the admirers of the name "extracted" were to go out into the world "two and two" and preach "extracted honey" till the "tattoo of life" was

beaten away, the world would still look at the whole thing as a fraud, and rightly, because the name "extracted honey" itself is a fraud.

But we are right in the honey storing season here now (June 6) and I am inclined to talk about work in the apiary.

PREVENTING AFTER-SWARMS

has brought out many plans, and I have somewhat to say on the subject. No honey producer will tolerate after-swarms unless he is willing to exchange honey for increase. Last year and this, I have succeeded in preventing after-swarms, without exception, in the following short way.

When the swarm issues, and while they are settling, I remove the brood combs to a new hive leaving all the flying bees in the old hive. The old hive is now filled with empty combs, or frames filled with foundation, a queen-excluder is now put on, and an empty case sets on this and on the latter goes the surplus cases of the old hive. This gives the swarm plenty of room. The swarm is now hived in the old hive on the old stand, and the old colony which now consists of brood and a few young bees is moved to a new stand in the apiary.

By this management the swarm gives the surplus, and the old colony builds up to a good condition, and gives some surplus if the season permits. If the work is properly done no after-swarms will issue. I recommend this plan because the work is all done at the time of hiving the swarm which I prefer to the plan of fussing with the old colony a week or more before removing it to its new stand. If I have virgin queens hatching, I run one of these into the parent hive immediately, otherwise I leave them to rear their queen in the usual way.

G. W. DEMAREE.

Christiansburg, Ky.

[You strike the key-note friend D., it is "common sense and common in-

terest" that should stimulate our every effort toward making the bee-business as free from delusions as possible. —Ed.]

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Beginner's Safe Method of Introducing Queens.

In answer to your second question in "What we want to know" Oct. No. of the BEE-HIVE, let me say that I have been a "beginner" and have read of most of the methods in use, and nevertheless have had to experiment my way along up to a safe method of introducing queens. Not much of this method is original with me, but the combined procedure has the merit of being safe, and the directions plain for a beginner to follow. Before making any preparations to introduce a queen you should have her on the ground and safe from harm. The first thing to be done is to consider what you want to introduce to. If the colony is very strong, I would divide it and wait 48 hours and examine for queen-cells, and remove the queenless hive to a new stand, some little distance away from the old one.

If on the other hand it is rather weak, I would kill the queen at once, and wait 48 hours and examine for cells, but do not move hive to a new stand as before. Now having found queen-cells, thus assuring yourself that the bees are aware of the loss of their queen and desirous to have another, you may safely proceed as follows:

First. Prepare yourself with an extra hive body, and about sundown smoke the bees a little and jar the hive lightly to cause the bees to fill themselves with honey, and then lift the combs, one by one, and shake the bees off in the new hive; but place it on the stand, removing the other.

The object of this is to rob the bees of every thing dear to them as home, and leave nothing which they could wish to defend. This is the one great cause of loss in introducing queens. Get the bees all into the new hive, and give their combs to some other colony.

Second. Place the queen in the hive near one side where the bees seem most likely to gather, and on the bottom of the empty hive, and fore pour a fine stream of honey around and a very little over the cage, and put in about as much as the bees will take up clean at once, but no more, and then shut them up till morning.

Third. In the morning, *early*, before other bees are a stir, feed your bees again, and if you have empty combs use them, but if not use foundation in as many frames as the bees can cover, and when all are ready and the bees full of honey, open the cage and allow the queen to crawl out, at the same time dropping a drop or two of honey on her to quiet her movements, and to attract the attention of the bees at first. Now place the *empty* frames in the hive and close it up, giving all needed ventilation and give water in a saturated sponge or cloth on top of the frames. Shade well, or better, remove the hive to a dark and cool cellar until night.

Fourth. Just about sundown open the hive entrance and place perforated zinc over it, but do not jar or disturb the bees, but feed liberally. If no perforated zinc is at hand, take a block thick enough to close the entrance and long as the hive is wide and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, and with a fine saw cut one or two gains across near the center, each about $2\frac{1}{2}$ sixteenths of an inch wide and 5-16 inch high. These should be just large enough to allow one worker bee to enter and a close fit at that. Continue to feed liberally, taking care against robbers, and no loss of queen need ever occur.

In introducing queens the two things essential to success are; first, make the bees know that they are hopelessly queenless, and second, to keep them full and thus "on their good behavior" until they have set up housekeeping again. Build them up after they have commenced to work by giving them frames of hatching brood but never give them any unsealed brood until they rear it for themselves.

The only other method I know of that is *sure*, is to place the queen on frames of hatching brood after shaking off EVERY bee, and place her over a strong colony (any one) with screen wire between the hives for four or five days, until sufficient young bees have hatched to cover the combs. In this case, close the hive so not a bee can get in or out and water as directed above. As soon as enough bees have hatched, remove to a new stand and build up as before. By this process the old queen may be utilized to build the new colony up and then destroyed, or she may be saved for increase as seems best.

W. M. WOODWARD.

Custer, Ill.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Our Way of Introducing Queens, Uniting Colonies, etc.

Although we are not experienced bee-keepers, perchance we might contribute something of interest to those less experienced than ourselves. Now there are those who do not speak very encouragingly to the beginner, but why not let whoever will, try his hand at bee-keeping? It causes a greater demand for supplies, and if he lives in a good section of the country for bees, and is full of vim, we see not why he should not succeed.

As to the race of bees one should

keep, we will not dictate for any one, as blacks, Italians and hybrids are the only strains we have. Yet of these we would at once decide in favor of the Italians for four reasons, viz: First. They are the handsomest. Second. They are far the easiest to handle. Third. They are better honey gatherers. Fourth. They defend their hive better.

Our method of introducing queens is as follows :

We go to the hive that contains the undesirable queen, if not already queenless, and remove the cover carefully, then lift out one of the center frames, if we fail to find the queen on this one we replace it and lift out one of the outer frames; but if we yet fail to find her, we usually commence at one side and remove each frame until we do find her. When she is found we cage her, and close the hive. Then get our smoker, a small piece of dry cotton rag and some snuff. Now spread out the rag, put some snuff (quite a little) from one end of the rag to the other, then roll until it is quite tight. Next lay it in your smoker, and to get a good supply of smoke, we will set it on fire about midway.

Now we are ready for business. Get the new queen and open the queenless hive, let queen run in on top of frames, and at once fumigate both bees and queen, cover up the hive for about five minutes, and then look at them again, and if found clinging to the frames in quite a mass, you may feel quite at ease concerning the new queen; but if they do not appear to be affected by the first smoking, smoke them until they do, but we would advise not too much of the tobacco smoke, or you will cause them to fall on the bottom-board like dead bees. Perhaps it would be well to take a peep at them after they have been considered alright.

We believe any one can introduce by the above simple method and not

lose a single queen, and with little harm to the bees. As it takes but a short time, we had best do our introducing at or near the close of the day, the bees have by this time finished their labor for the day, and will be ready to go right to work in the morning, while their new mother will be found laying in a very short time. We also practice the above method in uniting two or more colonies or nuclei, with the same good result.

HARKER BROS.

Hornerstown, N. J.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Notes from the Silver Fir Apiary.

Bees have not done very well so far this season, as it has been too wet and stormy. My first swarm came out about the first of March. I took the first honey the 15th of March, 30 lbs. of manzanita honey from a colony of Italians. Black bees get about enough honey to live on from manzanita, while Italians are storing it by the pound. I have a colony of hybrids (13 lbs. in one day) that store more honey in a day than any swarm of pure Italians (10 lbs. in one day) I ever had. They have got 36 two-pound sections pretty well finished so far this season, which is pretty good, considering the bad weather we have had.

CARNIOLAN BEES.

I got a queen of this race of bees last summer from S. W. Morrison, of Oxford, Pa. I introduced the queen to a colony of blacks. The young bees hatched out too late last summer to gather much honey, so I could not tell much about them; but this spring they show themselves to be wonderful honey-gatherers. They build the whitest combs of any race of bees I

ever saw. They gathered a good crop of manzanita honey, and worked early and late. I intend to give them a good test this summer. Carniolans filled 36 two-pound sections.

S. L. WATKINS.

Placerville, Calif., 5-22, '87.

[Hybrids (the first cross) are generally accredited with gathering more honey than Italians, but the trouble is they quickly deteriorate to common blacks, making them inferior to Italians. After you have tested the Carniolans we shall be glad to have your report as regards your experience with them.—Ed.]

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Separators vs. no Separators.

Friend Ed.:

June number BEE-HIVE received; the most interesting number I think you have published. The more I read them the better I like them. I wish they were coming once a week instead of once a month (but then, I read them as often as four times a month.)

REPLY TO J. H. RUPERT.

I saw a notice that John H. Rupert, of Woodcock, Penn. wanted to know why I got more for my honey where I did not use separators than I did where I used them. If Mr. Rupert will try one rack without separators, he will find that he will get about one-fourth more honey into a section; that is, more honey, more money.

Where I did use separators, not one-half of my sections would hold out a pound. Where I did n't use them, they would run almost one-fourth of a pound over. I can get my honey in pretty good shape by using side entrance, and setting the hive level and filling the sections about

two-thirds full of foundation. I have my racks of sections on my hives now. One rack has separators, and not a sign of a bee have I seen in it yet (and it is about as good a colony as I have,) while the others where I have no separators, are about one-half to two-thirds full of honey, all gathered this spring. I think I can capture the BEE-HIVE one year (free) by getting the first rack of honey.

I intended to by getting the first swarm. I have not had only one swarm come out; they came out the 20th of May and they left for parts unknown. They did n't stop for any thing; they came out of the hive and went right straight to the woods.

HOW ABOUT THAT BEE-KEEPERS SOCIETY?

Is n't there bee-keepers enough in this State interested to start one? How would it work to try to raise, by subscription, enough to pay the expenses for two or three prominent bee-keepers to call a meeting and give us a little lecture? Come, I will head it with \$2.00, and more if necessary.

L. J. WALDOW.

Merrow, Conn., 6-6, '87.

[Bravo! If one-half the bee-keepers of Connecticut were as enthusiastic as yourself, friend W., there would be no trouble to start said society at once. Now friends, as brother W. has started the fund, let us hear what you will do to help the matter along. We will also give \$2.00 provided enough can be raised to make a start. What say you friends! —Ed.]

From Riddleys' Fashion Magazine.

Bees and Bee-Keeping.

By C. F. Warner, M. D.

Bee-keeping comes down to us laden with the incense of sweetness and romance of ancient time. Poets have

celebrated its praises; kings and wise men have indulged in the business alike for pastime and for profit, in the same way that Diocletian cultivated cabbages; and queens like Marie Antoinette and that old-fashioned and domestic princess, Charlotte Sophia of England, have interested themselves in the pursuit and dignified their royal digits in the care of apiaries. It conjures up many a classic memory—Mount Hymettus and its famous honey which was hawked through the streets of ancient Athens by bare-legged Ionians who lisped in the sweet Attic tongue; Virgil among his beehives at his Tusculan and Laurentian villas; Æsop reciting his fables at the court of the Lydian king; the beautiful episode of Aristæus, son of Apollo and Cyrene, who first taught mankind the management of bees among the olive groves of Greece; the flowery land of Palestine rich with wine and honey; the princely Jonathan and his victory over the Philistine kings; the caravans of Dedan and Sheba, and the fleets of the City of Purple built of cedar of Libanus and the oak of Bashan, which bore the gifts of bees as a precious commodity over the seas to exchange for spices, and horses, and slaves, and silver, and for gold.

Virgil devotes his Fourth Georgic to the keeping and management of bees, and from him we have the earliest essay on bee-keeping—a scientific treatise combining practical information with all the charm of poetry. We know no prettier picture than that picturesque description of Corycius, a contented old citizen of Tarentum, whose time was employed in taking care of his bees and raising honey for the markets.

Almost we can see the “gardens fragrant with saffron flowers,” the “banks green with parsley,” the “pot-herbs, white lilies, vervain, and esculent poppies,” which the old man cultivated on the shores of the Galæus; almost we can see the aged apiarist

returning from labor among his bees and eating his supper of of unbought dainties in the open portico of his white-roofed home, or under the shadows of the trees, while the twilight crept gently down from the Apennines to the shores of the purple sea.

The Honey-Bee—*Apis mellifica* of Linnæus—to which we are indebted for honey and wax, has from the earliest ages excited the admiration of mankind by its industry and its wonderful instincts. These minute creatures have been a source of invaluable wealth to civilized man. They probably originated in Asia, but have since spread all over the world, following the march of civilization.

The ancient Egyptians and Greeks kept extensive apiaries, and before the invention of sugar, honey was one of the most important commodities of commerce. Subsequently honey has been an article of luxury highly regarded as an epicurean dish, large prices at times having been paid for it. Of late years great attention has been paid to bee-keeping both in Europe and in the United States.

One of the provinces of Holland has an average of two thousand hives to the square mile. In an area of forty-five square miles in Attica, Greece, it was estimated, in 1885, that there were twenty-five thousand hives. In all ages the abundance of flowers in Attica has made Hymettus celebrated for its honey; as long ago as 1681, when Sir George Wheeler visited the monks of Pentelicus, they had five thousand hives. In Russia the province of Pultowa boasts of five hundred thousand, and Ekaterinoslav has four hundred thousand hives.

In Great Britain almost every cottage keeps bees, and the ancient straw skep or hive can be seen on all the country roads among the ricks and in the gardens of the peasantry.

[Continued next month.]

Must Have The Bee-Hive. From Central Pennsylvania.

THINKS A QUERY DEPARTMENT OF VALUE
TO BEGINNERS.

Friend Cook:

I see (by wrapper; *good scheme*) that my subscription to the BEE-HIVE has expired. By all means send it to me another year; I couldn't possibly keep bees without it! I am a regular subscriber to every "bee-journal" published in North America, but I *can't* get along without the BEE-HIVE. What better recommend can a person give a paper?

Now, friend C., as well as I like the B.-H., I want to "find fault" with just one thing, and that is the "Question Box" department. In my opinion, the most valuable (confound this pen!) part of the *A. B. J.*, the *Guide*, the *B. K. Magazine*, the *Advance*, the *Canadian B. J.*, &c., &c., is their Query Department.

Now a Question Box in a bee-paper interests many poor "one-horse"—or rather "*one-hive*"—bee-keepers, who would take no interest whatever in those long-spun articles for which some bee-journals are so famous. I know when I first began bee-keeping, when my bee-journals arrived, the first thing I would turn to would be the Query Department, and of the many sample bee-papers that were sent me, I would eagerly subscribe for those that had a Query Department: with "Answers by prominent apiarists;" but those that did n't have a "Q. D.: W. A. B. P. A."(!) I would contemptuously toss aside as "N. G."

Thus it is with many, I dare say, and that you may *profit* by my early experience, or ignorance, whichever you are a mind to call it, is my excuse for writing the above.

WILLIS M. BARNUM.

Angelica, N. Y., June 4, 1887.

Keep on the lookout for robbers as prevention is the best kind of cure.

For two weeks the weather has has been cold and wet. Bees wintered very well in this immediate neighborhood. The apple and the locust bloom have both been failures here this year. The white clover promises very well, and it is our only dependence.

G. G. GROFF.

Our Question Box.

In this department subscribers are invited to ask practical questions on bee-culture. All who can answer them are cordially requested to.

Why do the Queen-Cells fail to Hatch?

I have been trying to re-queen my stock of bees with Italians, but cannot get more than two or three cells to hatch, out of eight or ten. What is the matter that they don't hatch? The cells are built in full colonies from the eggs. I will add that it is very dry here this season so far, and the most of the bees here are barely making a living. Would the dry weather have any thing to do with queen-cells not hatching? The queen larva, from appearances, die soon after being sealed up. What few I have had hatch appear to be all right.

W. W. G.

[The failure of queen-cells to hatch may be due to various causes, such as jarring or shading; too much exposure where the sun can shine on them in very warm weather; being exposed too long on cool or cold days, especially in early morning or after sundown. Feed the bees with honey, or if you have no honey feed sugar syrup while they are cell building and you will have no trouble with their hatching. Better queens will always be obtained by feeding, unless honey is being gathered very rapidly.—Ed.]

THE



Bee Hive

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

Subscription Price, 30 cents Per Year
in Advance.

Editorial Ink Drops.

The basswood trees are profusely loaded with buds, so get your honey boxes ready for the rush.

Of course you are busy, but don't forget that the BEE-HIVE wants you to send in good practical items of interest.

Do not send us any more orders for tested queens at present as we have none for sale, having had to use them to fill early orders.

Mr. Horn has forwarded through us his notes for the claims Messrs. Shaw and Waldow hold against him. It now looks as though he intended to do the square thing.

With next number of the BEE-HIVE we start a "Query" department with replies by *practical* apiarists. Now then, fire in your questions if you want them answered by bee-keepers that "have been there."

Get ready for a good laugh when you see next number,—but, hold on! Are you a subscriber? No. Well then you wont see the fun if you fail to subscribe, for we're not running a dead head paper nowadays.

Owing to that most wise and excellent act—we refer to the interstate law—we have to raise the price for

some of our supplies, as freight charges have advanced.

Don't pass any of those editorial jokes this way, please. Of course they help to keep things lively, but then, how it looks to see neighbors so friendly(?)

Swarms reported as follows:

*J. H. Larrabee, Vt.,	June 10th.
*Geo. D. Howe, (reported by him) Mass.	June 6th.
*H. W. Harvey, Keene, N. H.,	June 6th.

Those marked * are entitled to the BEE-HIVE one year.

By the way. That bee-keepers know a good thing when they see it, is demonstrated by the calls for hives with tin roofs. We don't want a better roof, and it is cheap too.

Last year one exchange had considerable to say about those who were "selling queens at fifty cents apiece," suggesting further that these parties would next be "giving them away for the sake of doing business." Said exchange appears to be "trying on the coat" this year to see how it fits.

Can any one tell us if Mr. Frank Benton of Schwabing, Germany, is alive yet? Why? A queen was ordered for us last fall, but he wrote that it was too late to send her—would send her early in the spring. As she has not yet presented herself, we naturally feel interested in Mr. B.'s welfare. Still, it may be possible (?) that it isn't spring there yet.

White clover does n't pan out much honey this year, at least not in this locality. It can't be that it is caused by too much rainy weather as stated in one bee-journal, for it is somewhat dry here. We'll venture to say it is not there, whatever the cause, or the

bees would find it.

J. A. Batchelder, Keene, N. H., sends a sample of his queen and drone trap for our inspection. It is neatly made and considerable ingenuity is displayed in its construction. We hope to give an illustration of it in our next issue. For prices of these traps see his adv. in this number. More anon.

To introduce a queen easily and with comparative safety we suggest the following plan: Take your queen (liberating *all* the escort bees that have been sent with her) in a Peet cage and go to the colony you are to introduce her to, which should have the queen removed twenty-four hours before. Now look over the frames until you find one where the young bees are commencing to hatch out, then smoke the bees all away from a place larger than the cage will cover, turn down the two tin points at right angles to the cage and press cage down closely to the comb, withdraw the tin slide and your queen is on the comb. The next day you can liberate the queen and she will probably be accepted by the colony. By this method the queen becomes thoroughly scented with the same odor as that of the bees that have hatched out. You must remember to remove every bee sent with the queen, for should they remain and the bees attack them when the queen was liberated, they would be nearly sure to kill her.

Our Clubbing List.

The following prices are for the paper named and THE BEE-HIVE, both for one year.

Am. Apiculturist.....m	\$1.00
Am. Agriculturist.....m	1.25
Bee-Keepers' Advance.....m	.50
California Cackler.....m	.50
Century Magazine.....m	3.75
Farm and Garden.....m	.45
Gleanings in Bee Culture.....s-m	1.15
Household.....m	1.00
Southern Cultivator.....m	1.30
Western Ploverman.....m	.60
The Poulter.....m	.65

Exchange Notices.

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

WANTED.—To exchange a colony of Italian bees in L. hive, for a silver dollar of 1894 date. L. J. WALDO, Merrow, Conn.

WANTED.—To exchange hives, brood-frames, etc., for a foot-power lathe that will turn about 9 x 25 in. O. H. HYATT, Shenandoah, Iowa.

TO EXCHANGE.—The Alderbrook Poultry Farm: 20 acres: breeding stock: cosey house, barns, poultry houses; all new, for ready made clothing or desirable personal property, or offers. Box 250, West Eaton, N. Y.

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

WANTED.—To exchange a good colony of bees for poultry of any kind. Mass., Conn., or R. I. offers only. C. E. ANDREWS, JR., 10 Haswell St., Providence, R. I.

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

WANTED.—To exchange one 6-in. circular rip saw, one telescope (paid \$3.00), one book of H. Alley's Queen-Rearing, for wire ralls, hammers, small saws, any thing I can use in hardware. W. F. EBERT, Carbon Black, box 48, Pa.

WANTED.—To exchange 100 varieties of seed potatoes (many old and rare varieties also most of the new ones) for bees. JOHN H. RUPERT, Woodcock, Crawford Co., Pa.

WANTED.—To exchange a new French telescope (cost me \$1.) for a sitting of either Wyandotte, Buff Cochin, or Rose Comb Brown Leghorn eggs. W. A. HILLS, Bradshaw, York Co., Nebr.

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

WANTED.—To exchange 8 reversible frames for a honey extractor: also bees for a good cow. H. W. HARVEY, Keene, N. H.

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

For Sale. One of A. I. Root's Lamp Nurseries for hatching Queen-Cells. Has never been used. Price on application. BEE-HIVE, Andover, Conn.

Y If you receive a copy of this number and are not already a subscriber, please contact an invitation to become one now. **O** **U**

ITALIAN & CARNIOLAN QUEENS

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

Mention the Bee-Hive.

CHOICE ITALIAN

Queens and Nuclei from Imported Mothers; also from the Noted **Poolittle Strain.**

Send for circular.

Simon P. Roddy,

121 Mechanicstown, Fred'k Co., Md.
 Mention the Bee-Hive.

Italian Queens & Bees.



Tested queen..... \$1.50
 Untested queen..... .75
 Six untested queens... 4.00
 1/2-lb. bees..... .60
 1 lb. bees..... .90
 Add price of queen with bees:
 2-frame nucleus with untested queen, \$2.00.
T. A. PEW,
 MIDDLETOWN, - - MO.
 Reference, A. I. Root.
 Mention the Bee-Hive.

Honey Labels.

PRINTED IN COLORS

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

E. H. COOK,
 Andover, Conn.

FOR SALE CHEAP!

One 10-inch Pelham Foundation Mill. For sample of its work and price, address

BEE-HIVE, Andover, Ct.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

PRICES:

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

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

To Correspondents.

- All Articles** should reach us by 15th of the month preceding the date of issue, and advertisements by the 20th.
- State** with what number you want your subscription to commence.
- Your Subscription** will be stopped at the expiration of time paid for, unless renewed, which you should do promptly as we have but few back numbers.
- Lost Numbers** will be promptly replaced by us, if notified before the edition is exhausted.
- Agents meaning Business,** will find our cash commissions a strong incentive to work for us. Terms on application.
- "Sample Copies,"** for canvassing purposes sent on request.

Circulars, Etc., Received.

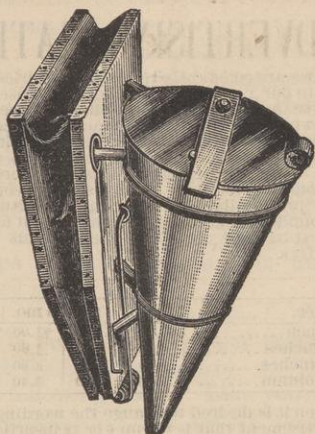
- S. W. Morrison, M. D., Oxford, Pa., 4 page list of Carniolan queens.
- J. W. K. Shaw & Co., Loreauville, La., 4 page list of Italian queens.
- Aspinwall & Treadwell, Barrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y., 30 page list of bee-keepers' supplies.

Any of the above circulars will be sent to anyone sending a postal to the addresses given, if they mention the BEE-HIVE.

Back Nos. Wanted.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, of Vol. I. Will pay 4c. each for them in good condition, or will exchange current numbers for them.

E. H. COOK,
 Andover, Conn.



The above cut shows the Clark cold-blast smoker. Those we now have in stock are so made, that by unscrewing the cap in the valve the smoke tube can be easily cleaned. We have used one of these smokers for five or six years, and its only defect was this tube could with difficulty be kept open.

Price of smoker..... 55 cts.
By mail..... 80 cts.

We offer the Bee Hive for one year and a smoker by mail for only \$1.00; or three copies of Bee-Hive and smoker for \$1.50.

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.



UNTESTED QUEEN

AND

The Bee-Hive

ONE YEAR

For Only .90 c.



GOOD GRACIOUS! THERE GOES THE QUEEN COOK SENT ME! SHE'S A BIG ONE I TELL YOU!

G. M. Dcollittle hits squarely when he says "Good Queens cost something."

These are the only kind we send out, and we guarantee them equal to any for Prolificness, Industry, docility and beauty.

E. H. Cook, Andover, Conn.

Premiums for Subscribers.

—(0)—

A Little Work will Secure Them.

—(0)—

As our offer of premiums for subscribers in last number, has given our subscription list quite a boom, we make additions to the premiums so that agents can have more of a variety from which to select. Order by number.

No. 1.

For three subscriptions and \$1.50 we will send 3 copies of the Bee-Hive and A B C of Bee-Culture cloth bound.

No. 2.

A PURE ITALIAN QUEEN



for six subscribers at 30 cts. each. The queen will be sent July first. They will be tested as to purity.

For three subscribers at 30 cts. each and 50 cts. extra we will send a queen.

No. 3.

For three subscribers at 30 cts. each, we will send a copy of "A Bird's-Eye View of Bee-Keeping." This gives, all in poetry, a brief outline of bee-keeping.

No. 4.

For two subscribers at 30 cts. each, a Rubber Name and Address stamp will be given.

No. 5.

For a club of ten subscribers at 30 cts. each we will send postpaid, a cloth bound copy of

A B C of BEE CULTURE,

by A. I. Root. This is a book that should be in the hands of every bee-keeper, especially beginners. Don't fail to secure this bargain.

RUBBER STAMPS



Pads and postage included.

Words changed to suit.

Like this for \$1.00.

E. H. Cook, Andover, Conn.

BEE BOOKS.

We can recommend the following apicultural works as being instructive, practical and up to the times.

ABC of Bee Culture, by A. I. Root.—This is one of those books which it is a pleasure to read. It explains the various manipulations in detail, how to make your hives, crates, frames, etc. Fully illustrated.
Price with the Bee-Hive one year \$1.20.

Bee-Keepers' Guide; or Manual of the Apiary, by Prof. A. J. Cook.—A valuable work on the honey bee. It describes, with numerous illustrations, the anatomical structure of the bee. Gives a description of many honey-bearing flowers, and is a thoroughly practical work.
Price with the Bee-Hive one year \$1.10.

Bee-Keepers' Handy Book, by Henry Alley.—If you intend to rear queens for your own use or to sell, you should read this work. It gives a thorough treatise upon queen-rearing, besides many hints of value to the bee-keeper. Illustrated. Price with the Bee-Hive one year \$1.20.

We do not keep these in stock, but order them sent direct from the publisher, which insures the purchaser of getting the latest edition. Sent by mail at above price.

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

Subscribe now for THE BEE-HIVE.



OUR

PRICE

For untested Queens only
90 cents each!!

E. H. COOK, Andover, Ct.

Too Much Exchange.

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

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

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

BATCHELDER'S Queen and Drone Trap.

The only one made that entraps the queen and drones without hindering the bees in their work. Price, by mail, 85 cents; six or more, 75 cents; by express or freight, 60 cents; six or more, 50 cents. Send postal for circular.

J. A. BATCHELDER, Keene, N. H.

Mention the Bee-Hive.

CHEAP FARMS!

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

Reference: First National Bank.

E. BURKE,

Vincennes, Ind.

2-4-12t

Mention the Bee-Hive.

to go on the Hive represented on preceding page, complete with glass, in flat, only 30 cts. each. They hold 28 boxes.

E. H. COOK, Andover, Ct.



Bee-Keepers !

EVERY THING YOU NEED
IS IN MY

✧ NEW CATALOGUE. ✧

JUST—
—OUT.

1887

FULLY
Illustrated

Send For It.

EASTERN DEPOT
FOR

Dadant's Foundation.

EDWD. R. NEWCOMB,

6t Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

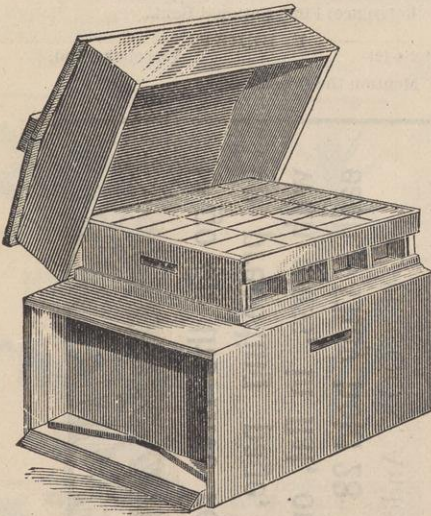
— THE —

Canadian Honey Producer.

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

Address E. L. GOULD & CO.,
Brantford, Canada.

Mention the Bee-Hive.



The above illustration shows the 1 1/2 story hive
with crate and sections in place. Body and cover
are all that is included

FOR \$1.00 EACH.

See first inside page of cover for price of frames,
sections, crates, etc.

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHEAST

For the Manufacture of

Bee-Hives, Sections,

Section Cases, Foundation,

And all Apiarian Supplies, at greatly reduced
prices. Send for new circular with
description of the

“SUCCESS HIVE”

Which is fast gaining favor of many
Bee-Keepers.

ALBINO QUEENS AND BEES FOR 1887

It should be remembered that we are headquar-
ters for the “Albino Queens” and Bees. We
also breed select Italians. CIRCUL-
LARS, FREE.

S. Valentine & Sons, Hagerstown, Md.
Washington County.

Mention the Bee-Hive.

Fine Rubber Printing Stamps

for Bee-Keepers, etc., etc. Send for Catalogue
2-6 G. W. BERCAW, Pistoria, Ohio.

Mention the Bee-Hive.

Bee-Keepers' Advance,

a Monthly Journal,

Sample copy sent free with
our Illustrated Catalogue.

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

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

The California Cackler

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

SMITHS'

One-piece Section Factory.

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

SMITH & SMITH, Kenton, Ohio.

THE BEE-HIVE.

GIVEN AWAY!

THE AMERICAN APICULTURIST

A 32-page magazine, published monthly, by
Henry Alley, Wenham, Mass.

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

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

Mention the Bee-Hive.

Attention!! 100 Full size Scroll
Saw Designs, for

Brackets, Easels, etc.

10 cents. Sample 1c.

These designs are all new.

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



BLACK'S ITALIANS

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

G. D. Black, Brandon, Iowa.

Mention the Bee-Hive.

SECTIONS!!

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

F. GRANGER & SON,
Hartford Mills, Cortland Co., N. Y.

A GREAT SCHEME!!

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

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

Address, J. H. MARTIN,
Hartford, N. Y.



FOLDING BOXES.

Our Cartons for enclosing Section Honey are the best and lowest priced in the market. Made in 1 piece. 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.

14 oz. Glass Jars \$5.25 per gross, including Corks and Labels, 1-2 & 2 gross in a Case, Send for Catalogue.

A. O. CRAWFORD,
Box 428, South Weymouth, Mass.

Mention the Bee-Hive.

BEES FOR SALE!

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

Good Workers on Red Clover.

I guarantee Safe Arrival by Express. For particulars address
H. M. MOYER,
6 12t Hill Church, Berks Co., PA.

1877. SMITHS' 1887.

Wholesale & Retail Bee-Hive
Factory.

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

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

LOOK AT THIS OFFER!!

The Bee-Hive,

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

The Bee-Hive, Andover, Conn.

THE BEE-HIVE.

Apiarian Supplies

Manufactured by

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

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

DOVETAILED SECTIONS

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

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


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
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
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