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The bee-hive. Vol. 2, No. 7 October, 1887

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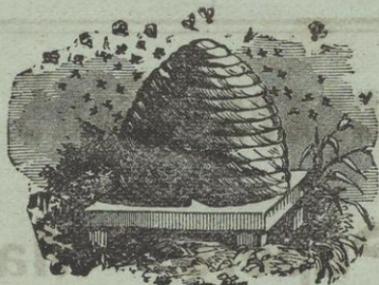
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OCT., 1887.

THE

BEEHIVE



PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

— EDITED BY —

E. H. COOK,
ANDOVER, CONN.



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THE BEE-HIVE.

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THE

BEE-HIVE

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

VOL. 2.

ANDOVER, CONN., OCTOBER, 1887.

NO. 7

THE POOR MAN'S HOME.

They say that mine is a humble home,
And they call me very poor ;
Yet are the prints of the fairies' feet
All o'er my sanded floor ;
And I hear sweet sounds of mirthfulness,
That greet me at break of day ;
And the fairies bright come across my path
Ere I start with my spade away.

And when at eve I am safely housed,
One fairy will slice my bread ;
And a little one will climb my knee,
For a kiss ere she goes to bed.
Then let them prate of their houses rich,
Of their jewels, and silver, and gold ;
I have what is better—fairies bright,
Whose love is not to be sold.

Modern Apiculture ;

OR,

How Frank made Bee-Keeping Pay.

CHAPTER XII.

Uncle Simon proposes to tell Frank something about bee-keeping but is interrupted by Mr. Toad.

AFTER Frank and his uncle had examined, handled and commented on the hive, bees, frames, etc., to the latter's entire satisfaction, they adjourned to the house to talk over arrangements for making the most of that one colony.

"Brother," said Mrs. Grant, who was busily engaged sewing buttons on a dress ; "why not stay with us this summer and enjoy yourself ? You know there is nothing to call you back home if you wish to stay. Frank will be very glad of your help on the bees,

and I should be equally so to have you with us."

"Well Mary, I will think the matter over and perhaps I'll stay with you. Anyway" he continued, "I should enjoy helping Faank fix up his bees."

"I hope you will stay with us all summer," Frank joined in.

Uncle Simon at this point produced his pipe and after filling it to his satisfaction, lighted it with a match, and taking a chair with him went out on the veranda to enjoy a good smoke. As Frank had finished his work for the day he went out with his uncle, hoping to get him to tell something about bee-keeping.

His uncle was puffing away like the stack of a locomotive having a heavy load of freight cars attached, wholly lost in enjoyment.

Seating himself on the door-step, Frank watched him for a few moments in silence, and was just going to ask him some question he thought would pave the way to further information about bees when his uncle, removing his pipe from his mouth and moving his chair so he could look at his nephew said : "Have you any division-boards ?"

"No," answered Frank, at the same time asking if they were something to use in bee-keeping.

"I should say they were—about as important as the hive itself. A good bee-keeper always has a supply of division-boards on hand at all times. In winter they are used to contract the brood-nest, making the bees warmer by crowding them closer together,

thereby enabling them to generate more heat, with a saving of nearly one-third the honey they would consume without them. In spring they answer nearly the same purpose, keeping the brood-nest so warm that the queen often lays in the comb next to them. In summer they are useful to contract hives for nuclei or for small swarms. They are also very useful to replace the three outside combs in brood-chamber before placing on surplus cases, for these outside combs generally contain little but honey if left in the hive, whereas, if removed honey will be stored in the sections instead of in these brood-frames."

"Is it much work to made them?" Frank asked, as he poked at a toad that was peering out from under the veranda floor, by way of amusement. This caused Mr. Toad to make an unexpected jump, which landed him at uncle Simon's feet, where he set looking very complacent and self-satisfied after the explain.

"Frank, do you know that rascal, sitting there so demurely, reminding one of Friar Tuck, is one of the enemies that bee-keepers have to contend against?"

"Do they destroy bees?" inquired his nephew, preparing to give Mr. Toad another poke.

"If you had seen as many of them sitting around a hive nabbing about every other bee that came in as I have, you wouldn't think of asking. Hold on a bit and we'll give this toad a little fun for his amusement. Just bring me a little salt."

Frank soon returned with the salt and giving it to his uncle, watched to see what he would do with it. Taking the salt he deftly dropped about a table-spoonful on the back of Mr. Toad, who thereupon gave a little hop, as much as to say by this action: "That's good; try it again." But by this time, a good part of the salt having kept Mr. Toad company, and furthermore commenced to have an un-

comfortable feeling, he thought best to hop again; then once more, then a series of frantic long and short jumps. Down the path he went, then across the road, hopping, leaping, jumping, vainly trying to get away from that salt, at last with a flying bounce disappearing under the water in the brook with a loud splash.

[Continued next month.]

Convention Notes.

On September 24th a number of Connecticut bee-keepers assembled in room 50 of the State-house in Hartford, for the purpose of organizing a bee-keepers' association. They were called to order at 12:30 by J. S. Case. He was at once chosen Chairman of the meeting. The following officers were then elected: President, Rufus Stratton, of Hazardville; vice-President, J. Bills, of Southington; Secretary and Treasurer, E. H. Cook, of Andover. Constitution and by-laws were then adopted, and the Secretary requested to have them printed and copies of the same sent to all members of the Association.

It was voted that the name of the organization should be, "Connecticut State Bee-Keepers' Association," and that any person could become a member for one year, by paying to the Treasurer the sum of one dollar. It being understood that the bee-keepers of Massachusetts have no organization, the Secretary was requested to correspond with the apiarists of that State to see if they would be in favor of joining the two States into one Association.

(Concluded next month.)



Bees are booming on golden-rod.

J. L. HYDE.

Pomfret Landing, Conn., 9-19.

[Same here friend H.—Ed.]

Sample copy of the BEE-HIVE duly received. I am much pleased with it and think very low at thirty cents a year.

F. H. TOWNE.

Montpelier, Vt., 9-12.

Bees have not done much here this season on account of dry hot weather. We have had the driest season we have had in a number of years. Everything is burnt up.

W. W. GRANT.

Marion, Ills., 9-10.

[Like friend Barnum, the most of us will have to hope for a good season another year.—Ed.]

The bees in this immediate neighborhood have gathered no honey to speak of. My bees only averaged a little over five pounds to the colony. I am looking ahead for better "luck" next year.

W. M. BARNUM.

Angelica, N. Y., 9-5.

Editor of BEE-HIVE:

Perhaps the readers of the BEE-HIVE would like to hear a word about what the bees are doing in Michigan. I have only to say that they are in good condition, but owing to a dry season they have had uphill work to gather

surplus honey. Our only hopes now lie in buckwheat and late flowers.

D. C. BUCK.

Dundee, Mich., 6-23.

Subscribed Within Ten Minutes.

Editor of BEE-HIVE:

Please insert the inclosed exchange notice in your paper, October issue if you can. I only sent in my subscription a few days since and feel as tho' I was rushing things a little too premature, but if I make any exchanges for bees they ought not to be shipped later than October, hence my rush so soon after subscribing.

But then you see friend Cook the trouble was with you in not sending me a copy of your paper sooner, for I sent in my subscription about ten minutes after I received sample copy. I think you had better issue semi-monthly anyhow, veto or no veto.

CHEAP MATS TO COVER FRAMES.

Oh yes; you are after hints. Well tell the bee-friends to dip common cotton cloth into linseed oil, wring out and let dry. Then cut to right size to cover tops of brood-frames and they will have something as much better than enameled cloth, burlap, wood mats, &c., &c., as they can imagine and they will last for years.

RE-QUEENING A PREVENTION OF SWARMING.

And we find that by re-queening all colonies with young queens in August we do not have any swarming the next season. This is our experience for the past four years with the Italian bees.

M. W. SHEPHERD.

Rochester, Ohio.

[Under the circumstances I shall have to own the fault this time friend S., but I'll never be caught that way again—never! Those are just the kind of hints—both practical and useful.—Ed.]

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

The frames of brood should have plenty of young bees just hatching from the cells, and you should be sure that you do not have the old queen on either of the frames. My way of making sure of this latter fact, is to find the queen and set the frame she is on outside of the hive while I take the other two frames out.

Having the two frames we wish in our nucleus hive, we draw up the division-board to the two frames and close the hive, making sure that the entrance and all is so tight that no bee can escape, otherwise the bees would nearly all go home in an hour or so, as soon as they found they had no queen.

Keep the hive closed till the next day near sunset when the entrance is to be opened. By this time many young bees have hatched and as the confinement causes most of the bees to mark anew their location, there are as a rule, plenty of bees hereafter in our hive to make a good nucleus.

How to cut out the Queen-Cells.

The next day or two days after the nucleus was formed proceed to cut out the queen-cells, giving one to each nucleus.

In cutting out the cells cut so as to leave a little piece of comb on the base of each cell for something to hold it by and be careful about shaking or jarring the cells. Don't on any account shake the bees off from the frame, for by so doing you would destroy and injure the most of the queens.

I would smoke the bees out of the way as I cut out the cells.

If the day is at all cool say lower than 75° in the shade, we must guard against chilling the cells after cutting them out, for such chilling would injure the queens both as to color and quality. To best keep from chilling, I heat an iron of the right size to slip in some convenient small box, heating it about as warm as I can hold in my hand, when it is put in the box and two or three thicknesses of cloth are laid over it.

In addition I have a thick piece of flannel or felt cloth, so that as each cell is cut off and laid on the cloth over the warm iron, the flannel is folded top of them. In this way there is no need of hurrying, even if the weather is quite cool.

How to put Queen-Cells in the Nuclei.

If the weather is not *cold* or the nucleus *weak* all I do in giving the cells is to spread the top-bars of the frames apart a little and let the cell go down (point down) till the shoulder of comb catches to support it. If I fear the bees may not cluster about the cell as they should when thus placed, I take a fine wire and bend it about the comb at the base of the cell and let it down to the center of the cluster of bees, when the wire is bent over the top-bar of a frame which holds it secure in the position I wish.

If all works as it should, the next day you will have a nice queen in the nucleus and in ten days more she will be laying to a sufficient amount to take out and use for any of the many purposes for which good queens are wanted.

In two days the nucleus is ready for another cell, which you should have on hand again reared as before, not allowing these nuclei to raise any queens if you wish all of your queens good ones.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Packing Bees for Winter.

A METHOD THAT HAS BEEN VERY SUCCESSFUL FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS.

"How did you pack your bees for winter?" "Are they doing well?" are questions appearing in the BEE-HIVE for February, under the head of "What we want to know," and a *good article* is called for upon this subject. I do not know as I can fill the bill; I will give my method of wintering bees, although I do not know as there is any thing instructive in it, or that differs materially from that practiced by many other bee-keepers.

I winter on the summer stand, using a chaff or double-walled hive. When the honey season is over, and the section-cases taken from the hives, I look them over, and what frames the bees cannot cover and are not necessary to contain sufficient stores to carry them safely through the winter are removed, and the bees placed in the center of the hive with division-boards each side of them.

This usually leaves a space in the brood-chamber outside of the division-boards which, on the approach of cold weather—if the space is too large—I fill with pieces of carpeting, sacks, etc., as these are easier handled than chaff or saw dust when I wish to remove them to use the space for something else.

Between the brood-nest and the outer wall of the hive is a space of about three inches, which is filled with some material which is calculated to keep the temperature as even as possible. Paper shavings, such as can be had for a mere trifle of printers and book-binders, I consider the best of all packing for this space, as paper is an excellent non-conductor of heat—warm in winter and cool in summer. Over the frames I use a wire-cloth

screen, allowing the bees room to pass over the top of the frames from one to another. This I consider better than Hill's or any other device with which I am acquainted when the bees cannot collect propolis.

Over the screen I place one or two thicknesses of woolen cloth, and then a cushion or sack filled with leaves, saw dust or pine shavings. Under the hives I pack leaves. The entrance of the hives are contracted to three or four inches—varying a little according to the size of the colony. In front of the hives I set up boards, one end resting on the ground and the other leaning against the hive to guard the entrance from snow and ice; also to prevent the sun from warming the front of the hive too soon. Thus fixed up I consider them well prepared for winter, and do not need much more attention, only to see that the entrance is kept clear of dead bees and other obstructions, and two or three times during the winter—on favorable days—I examine the packing over the bees, and if found damp, it is removed and the space filled with that which is dry.

With this management I have been very successful in wintering bees, and at this date they appear to be doing well, though they are not gathering much honey.

D. L. HOWE.

Woodstock, Vt., May 7, '87.

[You know friend Howe, many bee-keepers strongly object to disturbing the hives under almost any consideration short of letting the bees starve in winter, but no doubt you remove that damp packing very carefully so as not to disturb them; anyhow, you have been doing so with good results, and that is the principal thing.—ED.]

HEALING SALVE. — Honey, oil, and wax melted together into a salve hastens the healing of old wounds and fistulas.—*British B. Journal.*

WHIT AND YUMER DEPARTMENT.

Hereafter this department will be konduckted by John Henry Tucker, the great Apyariun Phyl- osapher, and any one havin questions to ask per- tainen to this subjeck will have them ansered troo this department of the B Hive.

Introducksun of John Henry Tucker.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear read- ers of the B Hive. It iz with the most persistent insistance on the part of your Kind Editer that he has per- swaded me to konsent to konduckt this department of the B Hive. It iz with the grettest reluctants that I have at last kondesended to do so, But turnin the thing over in mi mind for quite a while I have desided that it iz not write for a great Apyariun Phyl- osapher to keep all his high nowlege and vast experyents in b-keepin from a hungerin and thurstin people (I mean thurstin for nowlege, nothin stronger or of an intoxycatin natur.) Why shud the only Apyariun Phyl- osapher in this broad universe, so hily endowed with a wonderpul experyents and unsurpased intelligent, in that most wonderpul and hily moral in- dustry (B-Keepin) keep his kandle hid under a half a bushel measur ?

But enuff said on this subjeckt so heres to Bizness. I shal kommense rite at the beginin and eny won that wil Just folow up and pay kloze atten- shun to mi artikles, wil in the cores of tyme (say six months or a year) be hye up in the art of B-keepin, Phyl- osaphy, and by puttin into practycal experyents the instruckshions herein, and hereinafter layed down, bekum independently rich. Just think of that! and the subskription prise of the B-Hive iz only 30 cts., — thirty sents Perrannum!

If you are thinkin of goin into the b-keepin bizness (and you had otter

be) the first thing to do iz to provide yourself with a pipe, a mereshamm iz best, and a big chaw er tobacker, Thuss



YOURS TROOLY, JOHN HENRY TUCKER.
EQUIPPED FOR THE APYARY.

Yes; thats me, only the artist didnt do a good Job, inasmuch as he has pictured me as a short hevy sett fel- low; whereas I am a tal symmetrickal, hansum lookin fellow. he has also failed to bring out that look of hye Phylsophal intelligents, which would cause a stranger, when he sizes me up to say, Thats a smart mann. The pipe iz to smoke the bs with in kase they shood get unrooly, and the chaw er tobacker iz to rub on the sting in kase one shood acksidentally sting you, But as preventative iz always better en kure, I wold advize you to always have your mearshamm in good trimm. I have now informed you how to equipp yourself for the apyary and the next thing iz to git a swrm a bs, and in another number of the B-Hive I wil tel you when, whar, why, an how to by em I wil allso deskribe to you my Phylsoppikal exsellsyer Tryumph B hive, which iz the best.

and for five dolars 5\$ I wil sel you a xkloosive write too Manufatur them on your own farm, telin you how to make them &c &c, Fearin that I

have already used to much space in the B Hive and thus crowded out some feller that's a dyin to see his article in print, I will kum to an abrupt konklushun.

yours Trooly,

JOHN HENRY TUCKER.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

One Way to Manage Bees to Get Them to Work in Surplus Chambers.

Who has not been worried time and time again to see the season passing away and not a bee would go into sections; a state of affairs that pleases no bee-keeper. Several years' experimenting and investigation pointed out to me that, no matter how much room above the brood-chamber you gave, the bees would not go into the sections, but would swarm out.

The chief cause is that there was so much honey above the brood, in brood-frames, that the bees would not pass over it, but would load up the brood-frames and crowd out the queen.

Mr. Editor, just imagine yourself here in my yard in June, in front of a hive of bees. See them; how they go in and out, no loitering there.

Three days ago I manipulated that hive. Now we will look into it; we remove the cover and the middle rim. Now we will turn back this enamel cloth from over two frames, we will now move back this movable side-board; we will lift up this outside frame; there you see six sections in this frame, the bees have gone to work in all those sections and have attached the combs firmly to all sides and tops, and it is nice.

Now we will place this box, no top or bottom, here on the ground; we will now place this frame of sections

in this box, but will turn the frame bottom-side up, in order that the bees will finish the sections out full. Now we will put these separators, one on each side. We return to the hive; we draw this frame of sections; see, there is not as yet any honey in them, but the foundation is pretty well drawn out, and what a host of bees there is on it. We can not remove this frame as the comb is too soft, but we will place this in the box by the side of the first frame, and put in another separator.

We return to the hive and look in on the other side of brood-nest. This frame of sections is about the same as the first, but more bees on it. We put this in the box, first reversing, and again take another frame like the second, and do likewise. Now to fill this box we place two frames of empty sections in it; which box now contains six frames, five separators, 36 one-pound sections, and the bees.

Now we remove this enamel cloth from over the brood-frames, and put it on the frames in the box or surplus chamber. Let us remove this one brood-frame. There you see at the top-bar from three to four inches of honey, sealed partly over; at the bottom is hatching bees, but the comb is not attached to bottom-bar. You see me, with this knife, uncap all this honey; now I reverse this frame, so the honey part is down and brood up. The bees will now fasten or build the comb out to the now horizontal top-bar. This next comb is one I reversed last week, and did the same to it as I did the first brood-frame.

You see there is no honey in this frame at the top, but about half-way down on the comb, bees are hatching out, and the other half is larvæ, eggs and a little sealed brood. That frame of comb looks healthy, don't it? All bees. We will now remove this, the third frame. Careful now, this was a sheet of foundation, put in six days ago. See, it is full of eggs and larvæ,

a little honey is being stored along the top-bar; so we will set this frame on the outside of brood-nest, as the queen has filled it full and she has no further use for it; but it is so very soft we cannot reverse it.

The fourth frame I put in three days ago—it was an old comb—There! see the queen? She is at it. Can you find any cell but what there is an egg in it?—not one.

Let's see, that comb figures 10x14 inches, which is 150 cubic inches each side; which makes 300 in all, and 26 cells to a cubic inch would give 7800 eggs that the queen has laid in three days on that frame of comb.

I must give her another empty comb. There, that makes five frames looked over. Now we take this, the sixth frame. What a sight! Did you ever. From the top-bar to lower bar a solid mass of hatching bees!

This hive is overrun with bees, so we will shake these off the comb and give the frame to a weak colony. Now let's look at the seventh frame. This frame was reversed three days ago to get the honey out. You see the queen has filled it all up but that spot near the bottom; there is a place as big as your hand where the honey was not uncapped. We will now uncap that spot. The eighth frame you notice, is all honey, and you see the lower part and one side is sealed over.

I am keeping that comb of honey, and when it is all capped shall take it away. I intend to take away three more just like it during the season and reserve them for this stock of bees to winter on, as I always winter them by five of these frames below in brood-chamber, and these four frames of honey above them in surplus chamber.

There, we have gone through that brood-nest. Now as I have taken away one frame of hatching bees, I put in a frame of foundation. We now push all the frames together,

thus. You notice the frames space the combs true, both top and bottom. These movable boards, one on each side of brood-combs, we will take in our two hands and squeeze or crowd all together; there. You see all my brood-combs hang true and are in the center of brood-chamber. Now we smoke the bees from the top of brood-frames. I lift this box of sections, turn it up so you can see the underside. You notice the frames and separators fill the box snugly from side to side, and that the separators so placed will allow bees to pass through; but so small is the space the queen cannot pass.

Now we will place this box on top of brood-frames. No honey-board you observe to divide surplus chamber from brood-combs; but you take particular notice that there is now a continuous passage-way from entrance of hive to the very top of my sections, unbroken by queen-excluding honey-boards. You notice also, I have put my bees up above brood or sections, and have, with the movable boards crowded all the bees up into the sections from brood-chamber.

SUMMARY OF GOOD POINTS.

By this operation I have gained first, bees in sections; second, by reversing the frames, my combs are built out solid to the horizontal and vertical bars; third, my brood-combs will be emptied of honey and the honey carried up into sections; fourth, I get full solid sheets of brood; fifth, I procure solid sheets of honey; sixth, I prevent swarming and keep my old field workers at work; seventh, by drawing full sheets of hatching brood I make my increase of colonies as fast as I want them, and there is a host of other advantages that suits me.

We will now close the hive. This middle rim, no top or bottom, as you see rests on strips on outside of brood-chamber and in height is now as high

as the surplus chamber. You notice this rim has a ventilating hole on each side, always open, but covered by a wire screen, and when this middle rim is put on the space between the surplus chambers is large.

Heat nor cold will not drive my bees down out of sections. We now put on cover, which rests on the edge of middle rim, and has ventilators.

There, I have given you a little idea what I am trying to do. Should you know of a better way, I wish you would let me know.

Six days after the above operation I am going again to reverse my brood-combs, also to add four more frames as side boxes, and remove all finished honey, and as all frames are interchangeable, I can at will move bees from brood-chambers to surplus chambers or vice versa.

I can do all the above much quicker than I can write it. Please imagine this is about June first.

J. W. TEFFT.

Collamer, N. Y.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Carniolans Poor Layers.

EDITOR OF BEE-HIVE:

The honey crop in vicinity is short, only about 20 pounds per colony spring count. The first full case was taken in July from a colony of blacks that gave no increase.

The whitest capped honey was taken from blacks and also the most stings. We purchased a Carniolan queen this summer of S. W. Morrison M. D., and as they are said to be the most prolific, we expected that she would keep her hive boiling over with bees, but to our great surprise she is far *less prolific* than are our Italians. Her bees are *very* gentle and rather handsome. Did not have a chance to

test their honey gathering qualities.

HARKER BROS.

Hornerstown, N. J.

New Honey.

I see you will give the BEE-HIVE to the one that reports the first full crate of new honey in their state. I had a 24 pound crate the first of July, and could just as well have taken it off a week before.

The honey was raspberry and clover, gathered by hybrids, first cross.

Think the BEE-HIVE is a good little journal.

C. E. WATTS.

Rumney, N. H.

We are always in need of short pithy articles on bee culture, so any thing you may favor us with in this line will be acceptable.

Big bargains in this number.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Strained Honey.

MR. EDITOR OF BEE-HIVE:

In relation to the appellation of strained honey there is no other term more appropriate to be generally used, comprehensively by all classes of men, especially those of advanced age, however art and science has changed the process and mode of extracting the fluid from the comb.

But before such ample facilities were offered for the benefit of mankind, the most natural, simple, easy and convenient way was adopted, and the only recourse being had was to squeeze the chunk comb with the hand, or other wisepress and strain through a suitable fabric, and as I don't merely exist in shadow and assumption tolerance of fashionable

formalities of superfluous technicalities, I fail to pronounce your substituted word in last issue; therefore I shall always call the pure liquid honey, strained honey, though I may be called an old foggy ignoramus bee-keeper—yet I shall travel the path of our worthy and intelligent ancestors, preceptors of the good old simple times of frugality and meek humiliating peacefulness. From this way I shall never depart, but ever lisp the sweet word, strained honey, when called for.

E. P. NEWMAN.

Harrell, Ind.

[Honey thrown out by the extractor is so much of an improvement over squeezing it out by hand, that to call it strained honey would be stepping backward, not onward.—Ed.]

Our Question Box.

In this department subscribers are invited to ask practical questions on bee-culture.

Bees Going with Queen on her flight.--Queen-Cups.

Editor of BEE-HIVE:

As I went to cut queen-cells one day I found a queen hatched. In a day or two a small swarm came out. After caging the queen I hived the bees and laid the queen on top of the frames. At night the bees had left, except a dozen or two. I am quite certain they went back to the old hive, as there seemed to be as many bees there at night as in the morning. As I did not know whether or not they had a queen, I gave them a frame of eggs and they immediately began to build queen-cells, which proves that they had no queen.

1. Why did the queen go away and leave the swarm hopelessly queenless?

2. Why did the bees leave the queen after being hived?

3. I send you to-day, by mail, a queen-cell which I took from a hive where I thought there were fertile workers. I afterwards found a queen with but one wing, so I conclude that it was a drone-laying queen. There were three of these cells. Did you ever see any like it?

J. A. BATCHELDER.

Keene, N. H.

[1. The queen was leaving the hive for her wedding flight I judge, when the bees, fearing she was going to leave for good, swarmed out too.

2. I infer that you did not give them any unsealed brood, which caused them to become "homesick," while the queen being caged and on top of the frames they might not have discovered her.

3. I have frequently seen queen-cups like the one you send. At some time the bees attempted to rear a queen, when from some cause, such as having a queen or queen-cell given them, or a young queen hatching out, the cell was discontinued, but not torn down. As time passed it became quite thick on the outside, giving it the form of an acorn cup. These are the queen-cups that Mr. Doolittle uses in his method of rearing queens. A drone-laying queen can be discovered only by capped brood, which is rounded over, the eggs not being laid in rotation as a general thing. By taking a queen in the hand and giving her a little toss, one can quickly determine whether she can or can not fly.—Ed.]

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Getting Bees out of the Sections.

A GOOD WAY IF HONEY IS PLENTY.

Among all the plans for getting the

bees out of the sections of which I have read I have not found one like the following, which was obtained from a neighbor, a very practical and skilled apiarist.

I have a large sheet of unbleached cotton, about 10 feet square, in readiness and when I take off honey (which I do about twice a week) after smoking most of the bees down and removing the case, I place it on edge in some open space near by, between the hives, and cover it with the sheet; the next case is leaned against this one, and as each succeeding case is placed under the sheet it is shaken, thus freeing it of all bees that have crawled up on it.

By the time half a dozen are taken off, I can take the first off to the honey-room. You must not forget it or neglect to shake the sheet often, or perhaps you will be troubled with robbers. For me this is the handiest way of removing the bees. But perhaps some of the readers of the BEE-HIVE will take the cue to a better and simpler way still.

My object shall be attained if any are aided in the practical work of the bee-yard, or helped to a very occasional idea by my words. Many tricks of the trade were never written about for any bee-paper, and many can never be learned except from costly experience.

As the older generation of bee-keepers passes away, a younger must take its place. Young and middle aged men are, and will be as long as a bee exists, continually entering the business, green and ignorant, and have to learn as others have learned, from papers, books, and practical work, the same things that are now so simple to the veteran.

"So the multitude goes, like the flower or the weed

That withers away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that has often been told."

"For we are the same our fathers have been:
We see the same sights our fathers have
seen;
We drink the same stream, and view the same
sun,
And run the same source our fathers have run."

JOHN H. LARRABEE.

Larabee's Point, Vt.

[The above should have appeared in our September number but was carelessly overlooked.—Ed.]

For Beginners.

1. That the life of a worker bee during the working season is only from six to eight weeks duration, and that a majority of them never live to see seven weeks.

2. That a worker is from five to six days old before it comes out of the hive for the first time to take an airing, and that it is from fourteen to sixteen days old before it begins to gather either pollen or honey.

3. That all swarms engaged in building comb, when they have not a fertile queen, build only drone comb, and that all the comb in the lower or breeding apartment should be worker or brood comb, except a very small quantity of drone comb, four inches square being amply sufficient.

4. That the more prolific the queen is the more young bees you have, and the more surplus honey will be gathered, other things being equal.

5. That you ought never to cut mouldy combs out of the hives, for the reason you should never allow it to become mouldy.

6. That you ought never to double swarms or stocks of bees in the fall, because you ought to attend to that and make them strong during the summer by taking brood from the strong stocks and giving it to the weaker.

—Am. Bee-Keeper.

QUERIES



We desire to make this department of value to subscribers, and for this purpose questions of a practical nature and general interest will be carefully answered by a number of experienced bee-keepers.

QUERY No. 5.—My hives are densely shaded, only get the morning sun, say to nine A. M., being under apple-trees. Would they do better under the lighter shade of grape-vines? I use Stimulicity and Gallup. W. S. A.—

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

I don't *know*, but doubt if they would.

W. M. BARNUM.

I should prefer to have my hives shaded with grape-vines.

DR. C. C. MILLER.

I would rather not have so dense a shade. Can't you thin out the apple trees for the benefit of both trees and bees?

J. H. LARRABEE.

I imagine that grape-vines would be in the way. Trim out your fruit-trees so that grass will grow naturally, then you will find the shade an advantage.

S. P. YODER.

Bees do well under a dense shade during the heat of summer only; balance of the year better have no shade at all. I have no doubt they would do better under the the lighter shade of grape-vines.

PROF. A. J. COOK.

Not in hot weather unless it is very damp. In early spring I prefer to have little or no shade. Shade-boards are better than either trees or vines. The trees high-trimmed will be very

nice for the apiarist in the hot days of June.

G. W. DEMAREE.

Your hives can be too much shaded, and I judge they are from what you say. I would not tolerate grape-vines about my hives. Some shade-trees on the south-west of my apiary, and a shade-board for each hive, are the best conditions I know of.

J. L. HYDE.

If your apple-trees are trimmed up so that the bees can pass under them freely when going to and fro to their work, it is a better shade than grape-vines; as they shade early in the spring-time. You will not lose as many bees in the spring by having them forced into the cold by the warm sun shining on them.

QUERY No. 6.—How large a piece of foundation should be put in each section; that is do you advise putting in full sheets, half sheets or just a small piece? W. M. B.—

DR. C. C. MILLER.

I use full sheets.

J. H. LARRABEE.

Full sheets every time.

W. M. BARNUM.

I use a small triangular piece.

S. P. YODER.

I prefer half-sheets, V shaped.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

I use and advise full sheets of the lightest and best foundation.

J. L. HYDE.

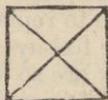
Nearly full sheets if it is good and you are having a honey-flow so the bees will draw it out thin.

PROF. A. J. COOK.

For nice straight combs to ship full sheets very thin, for the nicest honey starters made thin only one-half inch, or better yet use starters of comb.

G. W. DEMAREE.

I buy the thinnest and cleanest foundation I can get. Cut it in squares $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and then into four pieces, thus:



Fasten them in the sections so that the point of the starter will hang down, thus:



I no longer advise full sheets.

THE

Bee Hive

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

Subscription Price, 30 cents Per Year
in Advance.

Editorial Ink Drops.

Golden-rod is now, Sept. 23d, yielding some honey and our bees are whisking around to get in a supply before Jack Frost puts a stop to their fun.

As we have a large amount of print-

ing to do, beside getting out a large edition of our Club List, we may be a little late with the November number. We shall, however, do our best to be on time.

What was the matter with the last number? Subscriptions have been coming in quite briskly since it went out and if we can find out what caused this trouble we'll do it again—sure.

One of our exchanges for September comes to hand with the middle sheet lacking, and as we do not find the "editorial" we suppose that is taking a lark. It is all right this time neighbor, but don't do it again, for how it flusters a fellow to look all thro' a journal for "the cream of the cake" and then have to imagine! what it was about. By the way, no cake in our editorials, we look after that ourself.

Why not buy some sugar and feed the bees if they are short of stores and you have no honey to give them? It will not cost any more to put them in good shape for winter than to buy bees next spring, after letting those you now have starve. Suppose you are a little short of the necessary lucre, can't you cut down some unnecessary expenses and in this way manage to feed them? Again, remember it was not their fault that they need feeding; for had there been enough honey they would have collected it. You certainly did not think of taking away all their honey after a prosperous season and leave them destitute? "No sir! be sure I didn't." And even when a friend came along and wanted to buy (what cheek!) a few of your best colonies at a good price, you just told him " 'nix." Couldn't do it, possibly; wanted 'em all

yourself!" But now, after a poor year you propose to hug yourself and let the poor little toilers STARVE! STARVE!! "But," you say, "I can't buy sugar to feed *all* my colonies, it would ruin me!" Now to come right down to the facts of the case, we will suppose you have fifty colonies of bees. To begin with, very likely one-half of them could be doubled in with the other half and not crowd them out of doors either. Now you have twenty-five *strong* colonies in place of fifty fair ones, and stand a much better chance of wintering them than before. Now let us see how much it will cost to feed them. We will suppose that you buy coffee "A" or granulated sugar—nothing cheaper for it would probably kill them in cold weather, owing to its being burnt a very little in the manufacture. Suppose you get 16 lbs. for a dollar. At this rate it will cost you about \$35 to give each colony 30 lbs. of sugar syrup. You think this is an awful price? Well, let us see. Next spring as you did not feed and nearly all your bees are dead, you must buy some more. After looking about for a little you find that \$1.50 a pound for bees and \$1.50 each for queens is the best you can do, so you conclude to get 20 lbs. of bees and 10 queens—cost, \$45. Add to this the express and about \$50 is the best you can buy for. Now which is the cheapest, to pay \$35 for sugar, supposing you only winter twenty colonies, or pay \$50 for sufficient bees to start ten hives next spring? The above is for the benefit of those who get sample copies of this number, for of course all the readers of the BEE-HIVE will feed their bees if they have not already done so.

Is it a fact that we manipulate our bees more than is necessary to obtain the greatest amount of surplus honey? A neighbor who had two colonies of Italian bees last spring has had one

swarm and taken ten dollars' worth of section honey. Now this is not very bad when we consider that it has been an exceptionally poor year—much below the average. These bees have scarcely been disturbed at all, except to put on crates at the proper time. We hold that too much "fussing" is a decided injury.

Don't try to winter any old queens for they are likely to die before spring. Then you would have to buy others at a good price to replace them. It is much better to buy young queens now when they are so cheap and introduce them, previously killing your old queens, of course.

"Honey is scarce and prices going up," is the general verdict as to the state of the honey market. Those who are fortunate enough to have any for sale should receive a good price for it on the principle that "supply and demand regulate prices."

Prepare the bees for winter is now in order. See that each colony has at least five or six frames of *sealed* honey. If they are short of stores or have not enough capped honey, feed them sufficient honey or sugar syrup.

Gleanings in Bee Culture now has a question and answer department, and like all friend Root undertakes it is ably conducted.

Bee-Keepers' Convention.

Union Convention at Chicago.—The North American Bee-Keepers' Society and the Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Society will meet in joint convention at the Commercial Hotel, cor. Lake and Dearborn streets, in Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Nov. 16, 17 and 18, 1887. Arrangements have been made with the Hotel, for back room, one bed, two persons, \$1.75 per day, each; front room, \$2.00 per day each person. This date occurs during the *second week* of the Fat Stock Show, when excursion rates will be very low.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

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 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 or give away, 10 colonies of bees in Root's chaff hives, from R.'s select tested queens. For particulars address, Adam Leister, Brunswick, Medina Co., Ohio.

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.

WANTED.—To exchange a few colonies of bees in L. hives, for L. hives or comb foundation.
L. J. WALDO, Merrow, Conn.

WANTED.—To exchange a first-class sewing machine, good as new, for white fancy comb, or extracted clover or basswood honey to the value of \$20. C. E. ANDREWS, JR., No. 5 Richardson St., Providence, R. I.

WANTED.—To exchange Italian queens or bees, for a small printing press or Wilson bone mill. L. T. HOPKINS, Conway, Franklin Co., Mass.

WANTED.—To exchange a breeding pen light Brahmas or Pekin ducks, for Italian bees in L. hives. Wm. P. PERKINS, Danvers, Mass.

WANTED.—To exchange a good English lever watch, for Italian bees, light foundation, or a 6-1/4 foundation mill.
M. W. Shepherd, Rochester, Lorain Co., Ohio.

WANTED.—To exchange chaff hives for a small engine and boiler. If you have either one write. W. B. Baker, Canton, Marion Co., W. Va.

WANTED.—To exchange 8 Bristol or Manum chaff hives in good order, with clamps and separators, all complete (cost \$4.50 each), one honey extractor for same (cost \$10.00), for Italian bees in Simplicity hives.
F. H. Towne, box 972, Montpelier, Vt.

WANTED.—To exchange a good single-barrel breach-loading shot-gun, 12 bore (value \$5.00), for Simplicity hives in the flat or comb fdn. Simp. size. Clarence W. Bond, box 1338, Jackson, Mich.

WANTED.—Reports of the Mass. State Board of Apiculture for the years of 1856 and 1858, for reports of other years, cutlery, or other values. Geo. D. Howe, North Hadley, Mass.

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.

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.

X A cross on the wrapper shows that your **X** subscription has expired.

Back Nos. Wanted.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, of Vol. I.

Will pay 5c. each for them in good condition, or will exchange current numbers for them.

E. H. COOK,
Andover, Conn.

CHOICE ITALIAN

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

Send for circular.

Simon P. Roddy,

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

CERTAINLY

all those who intend purchasing hives this fall or winter, for use during the coming season, will find it very profitable to wait a little and see the bargains that I shall offer in the November number of the BEE-HIVE. Your address sent me now will be carefully preserved and in a few weeks you will receive my new, well illustrated price list for 1888. This will also contain some practical hints to bee-keepers.

CHAS. H. SMITH, Box 1087, Pittsfield, Mass.

BEE-KEEPERS' GUIDE;

Or, Manual of the Apiary.

13,000 Sold Since 1876.

5,000 Sold Since 1883.

More than 50 pages, and more than 50 fine illustrations were added in the 8th edition. The whole work has been thoroughly revised, and contains the very latest in respect to bee-keeping. It is certainly the fullest and most scientific work treating of bees in the World. Price, by mail, \$1.25. Liberal discount to dealers and to clubs.

A. J. COOK, Author and Publisher,
Agricultural College, Mich.

Italian Queens & Bees.



Tested queen.....	\$1.50
Untested queen.....	1.75
Six untested queens...	4.00
3/4-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.

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.



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.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,

Rogersville, Genesee Co., Mich.,

Has written, published, and now offers for sale a little book upon "**The Production of Comb Honey.**" Its character is fairly indicated by the following list of contents:—Introduction, Securing Workers for the Harvest, Supers, Separators, Sections, Tiering Up, Hiving Swarms on Empty Combs, Hiving Swarms on Foundation, Hiving Swarms on Empty Frames, The Building of Drone Comb, Using Foundation in the Supers, The Secretion and Utilization of Wax, Conclusion.

Price of the Book, 25 Cents. Stamps taken—either U. S. or Canadian.

PRINTING!

We make a specialty of printing circulars, price lists, catalogues, etc. for bee-keepers, and should be pleased to give estimates for such work. We do not claim *cheap* work at low prices, but a good fair job as free from errors as human nature will admit, and at very reasonable prices.

We have a stock of cuts for the free use of our customers' work. We could give some very fine testimonials from patrons as to the quality of our work, but prefer to send samples to those interested.

Place your work early so it will receive prompt attention.

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

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.

4-127

Mention the Bee-Hive.

3 Year Among the Bees.



A work of 128 closely printed pages. Being a talk about some of the implements, plans and practices of a bee-keeper of 25 years' experience, who has for eight years made the production of honey his exclusive business.

Bound in Cloth, by mail, 75 cts.

DR. C. C. MILLER,

MARENGO, ILL.

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 Australian Colonies. Handsomely illustrated. Magazine form, 4 pages; published monthly. Sample copy, 10 cents. Subscription in advance, \$1.00 per year. 13 Pine St., S. F., Cal.

Mention the Bee-Hive.

BEES AND POULTRY.

Bees and Hybrids, full colonies for sale.

Also Pure Bred Poultry.

WIGHT BRAHMAS.—Largest and hardiest breed. Good winter layers.—Regular old standard.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—The champion all-purpose fowl—"tried and true."

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS and ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS lead the van as "enduring layers."

WYCKIN DUCKS.—Hardy, easy to raise, maintain in size.

Single birds, pairs and trios, also eggs in season. Write for just what you want. No circular. Replies cheerfully answered—especially so when "stamps enclosed."

Address, S. P. YODER,

East Lewistown, Mahoning Co., Ohio.

Mention the Bee-Hive.

BLACK'S ITALIANS

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

G. D. Black, Brandon, Iowa.

Mention the Bee-Hive.

Send your address for our Bee-

No Foul Brood

I never had a case of foul brood, but have a lot of Extra Fine tested Italian Queens, reared by the Swarming Impulse, at the low price of

\$1.00 each. Select Tested, \$1.50.

Untested Queens, 60 c. each. Bees 80 c. per lb. Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. W. Turner, Medina, Medina Co., O.

Mention the Bee-Hive.

— 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. GOOLD & CO.,

Brantford, Canada.

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, Me.

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.

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,** 6 127 Hill Church, Berks Co., PA.

Mention the Bee-Hive.

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

Keepers' Club List of Papers.

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**.

Send for my *Illustrated Catalogue* for 1887—Free.

A MARKET FOR YOUR HONEY
J. S. Case of Colchester, Conn., is buying nice comb honey, and it will be to your advantage to write him.

Mention the Bee-Hive.

BEE BOOKS.

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

A B C 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 Apilary, 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.

Bee-Hive 30c.

DADANT'S FOUNDATION

is attested by hundreds of the most practical and disinterested bee-keepers to be the cleanest, brightest, quickest accepted by the bees, least apt to sag, most regular in color, evenness and neatness of any that is made. It is kept for sale by Messrs.

Taos. G. Newman & Son, Chicago, Ill.,

C. F. Muth, Cincinnati, O.,

James Heddon, Dowagiac, Mich.,

F. L. Dougherty, Indianapolis, Ind.,

Chas. H. Green, Berlin, Wis.,

Chas. Hertel, Jr., Freeburg, Ill.,

E. L. Armstrong, Jerseyville, Ill.,

Arthur Todd, Germantown, Phila., Pa.,

E. Kretschmer, Coburg, Iowa,

Elbert F. Smith, Smyrna, N. Y.,

D. A. Fuller, Cherry Valley, Ills.,

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