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## The bee-hive. Vol. 4, No. 1 July, 1889

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THE

# BEEHIVE

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

Vol. 4.

ANDOVER, CONN., JULY, 1889.

NO. 1.



G. M. DOOLITTLE.

THE above illustration represents one of America's prominent apiculturists and the author of "Scientific Queen-Rearing." Mr. Doolittle was born April 14, 1846, and at a very early age evinced that unbounded enthusiasm which is essential to success in bee culture. To Mr. E.

Gallup he was indebted for much valuable information relating to apiculture. Mr. Doolittle has produced a paying crop of honey each season for a number of years past, thus proving by practical application that money can be made keeping bees, when coupled with skillful handling.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

### A BEE'S SOLILOQUY.

BY JOHN JAMIESON.

A source of merriment to me  
The talk they had about a tree.  
I apprehend they're all the same.  
And yet there's something in a name.

When honey's good 'will always sell,  
Although from whence no one can tell.  
Wherever luscious sweets abound,  
The choicest honey will be found.

Here anarchy has got no place,  
To our dear mother bow with grace.  
Each swarm must have its own dear home,  
Nor kill, nor steal, nor idle roam.

From us let man a lesson learn,  
And not be too reserved and stern,  
Have kindness for the entire mass,  
And legislate to please no class.

We love the rich, we love the poor,  
For both we gather in our store;  
This is the way that God intends;  
To rich and poor he mercy sends.

Vast throngs of beasts and birds of prey,  
To men their daily homage pay,  
To crooked wiles never kneel;  
But God-given power in man they feel.

Come, drive all selfishness away  
And usher in a better day,  
And take each other by the hand,  
And show the world a glorious band.

And tho' hay seed may dot your hair,  
And tho' some Bees are buzzing there;  
Never mind, yours is a nice pursuit,  
The care brings joy and gain to boot.

They want a decent living rate,  
By single pound or by the crate;  
They cannot give the sweet away,  
For this all labored many a day.

They've hives to buy and shops to build,  
And section boxes not yet filled;  
Division-boards, foundation, tin,  
Both labor and expense within.

They've got to take the honey out,  
And we are tumbled all about;  
They cannot do the work with ease,  
Ofttimes a cloud of stinging Bees.

With veil and gloves, and smoker, too,  
They persevere till they get thro',  
And sell the sweet as soon's they can,  
'Tis not all fun, if you are a bee-man.


(Continued next month.)

Written for the Bee-Hive.

### Dividing.—No. 1.

BY H. L. JEFFREY.

How It Is Done In Friend Jeffrey's Bee-Yards.

 ON page 147 you ask with Mr. C. H. Smith, for the readers to tell how they succeed with dividing or if they did not succeed tell about that. Aint you good. How many do you even think will tell they did not succeed? Not a single one will tell! Well, here goes for how I have succeeded for at least ten years.

Select perhaps a half dozen of my best queens whose mothers presided over good honey-pathering stocks (I prefer them to be all daughters of one queen.) In the fall I put these colonies on to four or five combs, every comb having patches of drone comb in them from the size of my hand to one-half the frame contains, and I am particular to have some bee-bread in the two outside combs, and quite often these combs are so placed as to get some bee-bread stored in them early in the season, before they are used in the fall. These colonies are fed in the spring as early and steadily as it is possible, at the same time I begin to feed my selected queen to get cells from, and three or four other queens that I want to wipe out.

On all of these colonies the entrance is closed for two bees to pass. By the time that fruit-trees begin to bloom, every colony has from six to eight combs full of brood and the hive is crowded with bees.

Just as soon as the buds begin to show swelling on the earliest fruit-trees and considerable pollen is coming in, there are just as many of those queen-cell cups started, as I think I shall want extra early queens to use for the first lot of nuclei. These queen-cell cups are all carefully saved from the year previous, and are stuck all on to one comb and right around where the queen is laying. A comb

that has had a stick punched through it in a dozen or more places, is just the thing for these cell cups.

In just about a week after giving the cells every one will have either an egg or a larva in it. This year I had them ready to cap over the 7th of May. I watch for these cups with larvae in them, and I stick a  $\frac{7}{8}$  wire nail into the comb close to every cell with larva in it.

I then take this comb with all its bees, and one comb each from two other hives and all the bees on them, put the three into a hive with a chaff fashion each side, cover them up and cap the hive. Then I take one comb each from two other hives and sweep off all the bees in front of this three-frame nucleus, and I have made my first start.

As my drone raising queens had their four or five combs full of brood every comb given them being nearly or quite half drone comb), I shall have hundreds of drones on the wing before I have a queen hatch.

On the 10th to the 12th day after the cell nucleus is set up, I go to work, rain or shine, and set up just as many more nuclei as I have cells, using one comb and the bees for each nucleus from my drone raising swarms, and to the other hives (except my queen breeder) I go for the other comb and bees, to make my two-frame nuclei. As a rule I want just half as many nuclei, as I have good fair colonies the first of May. At the time I set up my nuclei I put one comb each to as many hives as I have of the nuclei, and when the queens are hatched one of these combs, free from bees, is given to each nucleus, and as a rule, this is all that is done to these nuclei, except to clip the queens, until swarming comes on.

Then as fast as a swarm comes out, the combs of capped brood are taken, two frames of foundation, and two frames with an inch wide strip of foundation, is given to each hive as it

swarms, and the swarm is then returned. The four combs of brood are given, one comb each, to four nuclei. At this writing, June 9th, there have only three stocks cast a swarm. One, a box-hive, has been divided twice by shifting off its stand.

There were 31 good colonies the first of May, and 27 of them are working strong in their crates; and there are 21 nuclei, varying from two to six combs, all covered with bees, and 14 of the queens are mated and laying. The first queen was hatched May 19, and was laying the 28th. The first swarm was May 7th, the second June 2d, the third to-day, June 9th.

After June 15th all of the colonies now working in crates, in this yard, will have four combs each taken from them, and they will be treated the same as those that swarm, and as a rule this treatment only puts a stop to the business of swarming, and the brood that is taken at the time is used, free of bees, to build up the nuclei to seven combs, to make them into working colonies.

### Now Keep Your Eye Open.

Don't build your nuclei up to eight combs (our hives hold eight combs); but give them seven combs, and in three to five days give them a frame with a foundation starter not over an inch wide, or one of those old dilapidated combs having holes in them, that their attention may be called to comb-building. And when this frame of starter is given, give them some boxes too, or you may have the displeasure of seeing them swarm in two or three weeks from the time you made them eight frames strong, and that aint so funny when you want the crates filled with honey.

At the time that all the stocks that have not swarmed are robbed of the four combs, they are given their second crate, under the first one. In this way, from the original 31 strong colonies the first of May, we shall

have 52 that will be all crated and working in two crates each, by the first of July; and not much probability of any more swarming, except from those hives having old queens, that the bees know are just as well off lying on the ground as in the hives.

All such queens should be pinched; let the bees go back home and destroy all the cells but one, unless some particular queen is a good breeder. Set her up in a two-frame nucleus and give her cells to the other hives.

New Milford, Conn.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

## Dividing; Another Way.

BY SAMUEL HEATH.

**Queens Hatching Too Quick—Cold Weather—Too Much Rain—Poor Season.**

SEE you wish to hear from those who have practiced artificial swarming. For the last seven years I have done this for the reason that I could not just go and leave the store when swarms would issue.

Now when honey is coming in plenty, by removing the queen and part of the brood-combs, there would be no trouble; the colony on the old stand would go to work, and probably in 20 minutes you could not tell that a division had been made, and if the colony with the queen is furnished empty combs, they will be as strong as before the division in three weeks. But to attempt it when no honey is coming in you will have trouble. Robbers will get started if you are not very careful, and generally the colony containing the queen will get to robbing the new or queenless colony on the old stand.

Five days after a second swarm (from the hive that I reported swarmed May 14th) came out and circled around a cherry-tree, and wishing to save as many young queens as possible, I went in to get a hive for them. (They were in two sections of Hed-

don's new hive, with one case of sections above.) My wife says, "I believe they are going to leave;" and before I could give them very much water they went due west, having never settled. I took the case of sections off and put them on a weak colony, with good success, then I took off the upper section with two queen-cells and made a new colony with it. The lower section had mostly two large queen-cells on each frame, so I took the lower sections from five colonies that had brood in them, and exchanged a frame of brood for one with queen-cell; but these young queens were out of their cells before I could make the change.

Now for the results: The first swarm is doing splendid, young bees flying strong. The second swarm, when last heard from, was crossing the Alleghany river, due south, three miles from the starting point. The third swarm, made by taking the upper case, is better than the first, and four nuclei are just as good. The other four sections did not pan out so well; they had too much brood, as it turned in very wet and cold. The old bees that went back as soon as it cleared up, from the new colonies to their old stands, were all killed. This left the four colonies so weak that part of the brood in each chilled and was thrown out. It was very unfavorable for the young queens to mate, being cloudy with high winds, and some did not begin to lay for 15 days after introduction.

These young queens coming out four or five days sooner than expected I was not prepared for them, but the best plan I think, would have been to have taken from some strong colony each day, one section or case of the Heddon hive containing brood just hatching, and put them on the colony that cast the swarm, tiering them up high, and when the queens began to pipe, to have given each case a frame of brood with queen cell, and set them

new stands and very few bees would have left them, they being too young.

It is a very poor prospect here this summer for honey. Bees are killing their drones and they are hardly getting enough honey to feed their brood, and white clover in full bloom. Cause: rain, rain! and when not raining so cloudy and windy.

Tidal, Penn., June 10, '89.



For the Month Ending June 15, 1889.

THE season since last writing has been rather a peculiar one. Up to nearly the first of June we had splendid weather and bees were all light-hearted. Then began the series of rains, which have continued ever since, and have been general throughout a large section of our country. White clover is now in its prime, and yet it is only occasionally that the bees can do any work and then the honey is pretty thin. We have not yet put on the boxes, but will do so on the first sunny day.

—Basswood is budded full and our bees are high in that direction, though we do not now expect a large yield this year in any direction.

—Our first swarm came out June 22d, which was Sunday. (We have a great deal of feeling that they would not have swarmed had it not been Sunday.) At this writing they are beginning to swarm in earnest; three or four a day. A year ago our first swarm was June 22d. Two years ago it was June 10th; and three years ago, June 6th.

—READING the article by Mr. Cushman in "American Agriculturist," and

printed in BEE-HIVE last month, we are reminded of a visit we once made to this representative bee-king:—At the time we admired his immense honey-house, 30 x 48 feet, and three stories high. On the ground floor is the room for storage of honey, 30x30, and back of that a cellar 18x30, for wintering bees when desired. The second story is one room, used as a workshop, containing hive-making machinery of all kinds. The third story is used for storage of hives, crates, etc.

—How shall we prevent after-swarms? We have run in virgin queens at the entrance the next day after a prime swarm has issued. This is the easiest way of introducing young Italians from selected stock, and nearly always prevents second swarms, or, as the English say *casts*.

—THE series of articles by Dr. Miller in *Gleanings*, upon *Out-Apiaries*, is becoming more interesting with each number. They are just such articles as we need—those from practical experience on a large scale. Just such articles are those from Mr. Manum on the management of his apiaries, also given in *Gleanings*.

—QUERY: Where does the swarming fever originate? With the queen or with the bees? Cannot some one give us proofs from experience to decide the question?

—My experience has been each year, that it not only costs more to have honey stored in unfinished sections, but that the honey, when finished, is not worth so much.—J. A. Green in *Gleanings*.

—HAVING become tired and disgusted with green wire cloth for queen cages, we have this year procured some heavy galvanized wire cloth, about nine meshes to the inch, which will not *mask* and twist, and, when rolled into a round cage, such as we use, can be carried safely in the pocket. Try it and you will use no other.

—WAX, and therefore comb-foundation, have advanced in price about five cents per pound. Those who neglected to purchase early, are, as usual, the ones to suffer.

—WELL, next month we will tell you the results of the season, meanwhile adieu, as "*the bees are swarming!*"

APIS AMERICANA.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

## Apiary Work For July.

BY CHAS. H. SMITH.

**How To Find Black Queens In Box-Hives Easily; An Excellent Plan.**

**J**ULY is a busy month, and to write about all the work that should be done therein would fill the BEE-HIVE to overflowing. I shall shirk such a task and confine this article to one subject which I deem important, viz.: How to find a queen.

By referring to the August No. of the BEE-HIVE for '87, you will notice that I have already written upon this subject. Since writing that article I have been trying to think out some plan whereby the finding of a queen in a large, black swarm, would be a simple thing. I think that now I can describe a plan that will meet your approval; but before attempting to put these rules into practice, read carefully my former article, as you may be compelled to follow those directions after all.

During the past three or four years I have been transferring hundreds of colonies of native bees from the old box-hives to our movable frames, and at the same operation I would destroy the old queens and replace with Albinos or Italians. I soon found it to be as much of a task to find these old queens as to do the transferring. My first work was to turn the old hive bottom upwards and set a box over the combs, I then pounded the hive with sticks for twenty or thirty minutes, to drive the bees above into the

box. This done, I transferred the combs, after which I would shake the bees from the box in front of the hive, and as the bees rushed into their new quarters I would watch eagerly for the queen.

Many times she would manage to gain the hive without my having seen her, in which case I had only to wait three or four days, until the combs were fairly attached to the frames, when I would look for her again, as described in my former article.

### In Drumming The Bees Out

from the old hives I had often noticed how readily some swarms would rush above into the box, and again how almost impossible it was to start others to moving. I did not understand the cause of this then. And another item in this connection: I had always supposed it to be a fact that to get the bees to go above into the box readily, the box must fit the old hive nicely, so as to exclude *light*, and further, that one must drum on the hive lightly with two sticks, etc., etc. To meet the first requirement I had built a box having a rim around it, similar to the rim on a hat. This rim was adjustable, that I might readily fit it to the varying dimensions of box-hives. I loaned this box to a neighbor for a few days, and before it was returned I had occasion to do some transferring, and being in a hurry I caught up a small box, not over 8 ins. square, to place over a hive of at least twice those dimensions.

### You May Imagine My Surprise

to find the bees would enter this just as well as the tighter box, and that the light seemed to have no effect whatever in retarding their ascension. The bees did not boil over the uncovered edges of the hive or take wing, but marched like soldiers directly to the box. I had learned something.

Now, I thought, what is to hinder my tipping the box up on one edge if light doesn't affect them? then I can

take a good look at the bees. I tried this and as I carefully raised the box, I was glad to notice that the bees were not checked in the least—when lo, there was my queen marching along as boldly as the others! I killed her at once, grateful that I now had one less looking over to do; and now what was to hinder my finding the queens at this time in the future? Nothing.

But alas! the *next* time I looked in vain for her, and I was obliged to shake them in front of the hive as before. How could I have missed seeing her? I thought. Surely she could not have been the first to go above, and I tipped up the box before a handful had gone up. Nevertheless I would try another hive and see.

What do you think? Why, Mrs. Queen was just the *tenth* bee that started with the rush! I was elated. Here was a way to find queens in a box-hive, a deal quicker than in frame hives. I had my eyes open now and I was bound to investigate this drumming business. Why were some swarms so tardy about moving—others so anxious to leave the combs?

I proved to my own satisfaction that if the queen be a calm, quiet lady—not easily frightened, she will not be in any hurry to leave home, and the result will be that your swarm will be a long time in gaining the box and the queen will very likely bring up the rear.

On the contrary, if the queen rushes wildly about at the first tap of the hammer (I use a hammer now), you may rest assured she will point for the box early in the programme. I have believed that I could tell correctly when the queen had started from the combs, simply by the sound of the bees—they begin to roar and start in some particular direction—the sound being different from a rush to all parts of the hive.

I do not wish one to understand me as saying that the queen is *always* a-

bout the first to go up into the drumming box, for I have often had those slow "gals" guard the rear in nice style, but after a little practice you can generally tell by the actions of the bees, as to whether or no the queen has left the hive.

#### Finding Queens on Movable Frames.

Last fall I had four black queens that I wished to find. These were in large swarms, in movable frame hives. I truly dreaded the task of looking over ten frames in each hive, perhaps twice, to find these queens, and almost wished the bees were in box hives that I might drum them out. Why not drum these out? even if they are on movable frames.

No quicker thought than I went at it. Just think of drumming bees from frame hives to find a queen, in these modern times! It made me smile, and I sincerely hoped that no caller would intrude whilst I was at such work. What was the result?

In just 31 minutes I had the four black queens caged and in my pocket! Who of you can even look over the combs in four hives filled with bees in that time? I cannot. One of those queens showed herself before I had given the hive a dozen taps, and the slowest of all did not appear until nearly half the bees had left the hive. I was entirely satisfied, and since then I have not handled a frame in a strong swarm of native bees to secure a queen.

#### If You Wish to Try It

The following directions may be of some value to you: For a box (to use on a frame hive) get one about six inches longer than your hive is wide, if the box is not over eight or ten inches wide it will do. The box is to be placed at the end of the hive over the frames, and let the side of the box rest upon the end of the hive. This, you see, allows the corners of the box to project three inches over the hive



at either side. As the bees will crowd the most rapidly at the corners of the hive, you might miss the queen if your box corners corresponded with those of the hive, but with this arrangement the bees will spread out as soon as they gain the box. If the box were rested upon one side of the hive instead of the end, the bees would be compelled to cross from frame to frame in order to reach it, whereby now they can travel directly to the box without leaving whichever frame they may be on.

I find it important also to start the bees as soon as possible, and this means but little or no smoke. Simply slip off the honey-board, turn your box over the frames and begin to pound on the hive immediately.

As soon as you hear them start, tip up the box on one edge and look for the queen. Should you drum out most of the bees without finding the queen, you had better set the box, bees and all, to one side and examine the combs, one by one.

As there will be but few bees left in the hive this will be an easy task, and if you can't find her there, replace the frames, close the hive and shake the bees from the box in front of the hive, and if you are careful you will certainly find her.

I find the Italians are very loth to leave the combs, but we do not need to drum these out to find a queen, as we can generally find them as soon as we reach whichever frame they may be on.

Pittsfield, Mass.

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### Our Question Box.

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#### A Better Bee Wanted; Also One That Will Work on Red Clover.

I have 16 colonies of black bees and desire to change them if I can get a better bee. Italians are recommended as being more gentle to handle; but I find their owners using veils

and gloves the same as I do. So this claim is of no value. Can you tell me of a better bee, all things considered, than the black bee? Is there any race of bees that gather honey from red clover? If there is I think that is the bee I want. T. F. C., Dover, Del.

Friend C., it is now generally admitted that Italians are superior to black bees, and I will briefly state some of the reasons for this preference. They are more gentle to handle (no gloves are necessary), stay quietly on their combs when examined, defend their hives better against moths and robber bees, are a little better honey-gatherers and the queens more prolific. At times bees work on red clover; but owing to the depth of the carolla it is not often that more than a small amount is secured, either by Italians or other races. I should infer that the bees you mention were not pure Italians.—Ed.

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### The Bee-World of To-Day.

Interesting Paragraphs From Various Sources.

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**IMPORTED QUEENS.**—The bees of the imported Italian colonies are, as a rule, leather-colored. I have also noticed that the very light Italians—those that looked real pretty—such as bee-keepers like to exhibit at fairs and elsewhere, *are not the bees for real business.*—E. R. Root in Gleanings.

**THE NATIONAL FLOWER.**—Bee-keepers throughout the country will be in favor of Golden-rod for the National Flower; but it is doubtful if many of them will feel enough interested to pay 25 cents for the right to express their preference.

**CARNIOLANS FOR AMATEURS.**—I have just heard of a bee-keeper of experience, who owns between forty and fifty

ty stocks, chiefly on W. B. C. shallow frames, who has had already this year no fewer than six swarms from one Carniolan stock. How jolly for an amateur who is often obliged to be away, to have cast after cast come off in his absence! To intending purchasers take Punch's advice—DON'T.—British B. Jour.

PARIS EXHIBITION.—The above journal states that only three countries have anything like complete apiarian displays as yet, these are Great Britain, France, and the United States. A Swiss bee-keeper, Mr. Zimmerman, was catalogued to exhibit no less than 137 different bee-hives; only one was to be found, and that of clumsy construction.

GOOD QUEENS.—On page 12 will be found something on above subject.

A WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE.—I find when honey is coming in slowly, bees will build a bigger "fish bone" into natural comb than they will into foundation when honey is coming in rapidly. I place my surplus cases on as soon as the bees begin to whiten the tops of the frames.

I like the tiering-up system better than side storing; think there is less danger of brood or pollen getting into the sections.

My surplus comes from white clover and basswood. I find it better to remove surplus cases as soon as the flow from basswood is over, enlarge the brood-chamber to its full capacity and extract in the fall, if there is anything to spare from the winter's needs.

At a time where there is no honey coming in, I place an empty section case over the brood-chamber of a strong colony, and over that another one filled with unsealed sections (there will be always more or less such.) The bees carry all the honey below, cleaning the combs all out nicely. As soon as that is done, I remove them and store them away, covering them carefully from mice and dust, for use

next season. I consider this a better way than extracting; it is so awkward extracting from sections, and you have to give them to the bees to clean up after extracting any way.—A. Jennie Wilson in *Apiculturist*.

TO PREVENT ROBBERING.—I see once in a while in the bee-journals about robbing, and will give you my experience. Keep *good* queens in all hives and you will have little or no trouble with robbers. I am very much pleased with the Italians.—Thos. D. Flynn.

PARTHENOGENESIS, meaning "generation of a virgin," is the ability of a female to produce offspring without having been fertilized; bees have, with many other insects this faculty.—B. B. Jour.

OMITTED.—So many things required attention the past month that we had no time to review Dadant's and Doolittle's books, but will do so next issue.

TWENTY-FIVE cents; the BEE-HIVE.

QUEEN-BREEDERS' TRUST.—The Q. B. Journal is in favor of having all breeders combine and sell queens at a uniform price. If the idea could be carried out it would be an excellent thing, both for the buyer and breeder.

THE FIRST ITALIANS.—Captain Balenstein, when stationed in Italy, was the first to notice the exceeding industry of the Italian bee. When he retired from the army he settled in Switzerland, and procured a colony from Italy in September, 1843. His observations impelled Dzierzon to make an effort to procure the Italian bee; and by the aid of the Austrian Agricultural Society he succeeded in obtaining, late in February, 1853, a colony from Mira, near Venice. Dzierzon bestowed much pains in maintaining the purity of his Italian bees, and thirty years after the first introduction he exhibited at Neustadt, near Vienna, a perfectly pure descendant from his original stock.—British B. J.


THE  
  
**Bee Hive**

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

Subscription Price, 25 cents Per Year  
 in Advance.

**Editorial Ink Drops.**

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

New honey reported—000000!

Subscribe for the BEE-HIVE now.

See page 12 if you wish to buy No. 1 queens cheap.

Every laying queen should have all the combs she can keep filled with eggs.

White clover is quite abundant, but only a small quantity of surplus will be secured from it, because of too much rain.

Remember that, as a general thing, colonies which become at all crowded for room at this season of the year will swarm.

If the bee, like the oft quoted milk man, was ever disposed to water her honey, this season would afford temptations almost daily.

Our readers will notice that the price of Doolittle's pamphlet, "Rearing Queens," is now 10 cts. a copy. Order at once as no more can be had when those we have on hand are sold.

A specimen copy of the "Western Apiarian" is before us. It contains

16 pages and cover, and is 50 cents a year. Published by Watkins & McCallum, Placerville, Calif.

"I can't make my bees stay in the hives after they swarm," quite a number have told us this season. As none of these people take or read any of the bee papers, we do not wonder at the bees leaving them.

Feeding newly hived swarms rum and molasses till they become tipsy, is the latest way of preventing them from absconding. Those who are puzzling how to prevent swarming would find this a cure, as the bees would have to stay at home till their "spree" was over. No patent on this remedy unless the bee-keeper tries personal experiments.

Mr. Hutchinson thinks that the qualities inherited by breeding from good queens, are of more importance than the method used for rearing them. Should we venture our opinion it would be that *both* points are necessary to secure the *best* results. The more completely we can develop the queen while in the cell, the better that queen will be; hence the importance of producing queens by that plan which will develop their growth most perfectly.

From Dept. of Agriculture, Report No. 63, we glean the following: The official census for 1879 gives 25,743,208 pounds of honey, and 1,105,698 pounds of wax, as the product of that year, and places the combined value at \$6,028,383. This nearly equals in value the buckwheat crop, and exceeds that of molasses, syrup and sugar.

Tennessee produced 2,130,689 lbs., New York 2,088,835 lbs., while Ohio, No. Carolina, Kentucky, Penn., Illinois, Iowa and Virginia, produced over one million pounds each.

The favorite race of bees throughout the country is the Italian.



**Safe Arrival Guaranteed.**



# ITALIAN QUEENS

**All Queens Reared by Doolittle's New Method, and Guaranteed Equal to Any, However Produced.**

*Try One, If You Want a Good Queen!*

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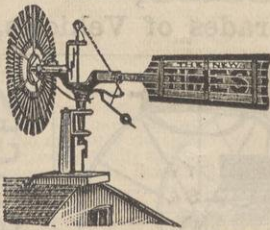
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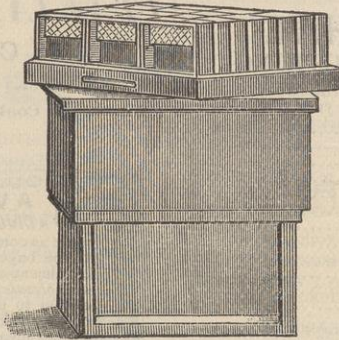
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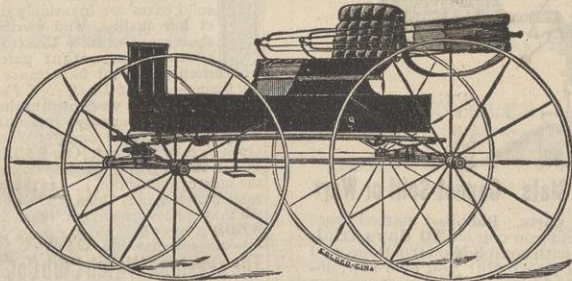


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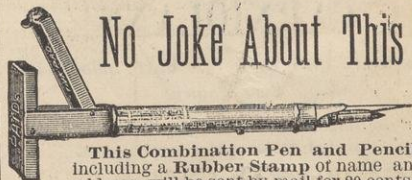
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