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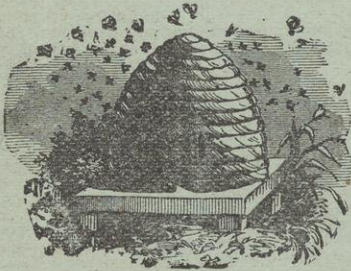
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AUG., 1887.

T * H * E

BEE HIVE



PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

— EDITED BY —

E. * H. * COOK, *
ANDOVER, CONN.



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THE BEE-HIVE.

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QUEENS.

LADY OF ITALY.

This is the name we have given our Imported Queen received from the Northern part of Italy the 16th of July. She is the

Very Best Italian Queen

that could be bought, and is certainly the most

Yellow Imported Queen

we ever saw. Imported Queens are generally dark and as they grow old become almost black. As it is now getting late in the season we shall raise but few Queens to sell from the "Lady of Italy," and these will be of the very best quality. We also propose to Warrant these Queens purely mated, and will replace all that prove otherwise. Our price will be

ONE DOLLAR EACH.

At the above price we reserve the right to return all orders sent that we do not care to fill.

These Queens will be ready to send out after the 16th of August. Orders filled as received, and those who come last will probably not get any of these Queens.

Other Queens, reared from our old Imported and home-bred stock, will be sold for

SEVENTY-FIVE CTS. EACH.

They are good Queens and well worth more, but to reduce the number of our nuclei we shall let them go at this price. These are untested.

CARNIOLAN QUEENS

MATED WITH ITALIAN DRONES.

We shall have only five or six of these to spare and the price will be

ONE DOLLAR EACH.

These are also from one of the best Imported Carniolan Queens in this country and are bargains! Who are the lucky ones to get them?

BEEES BY THE POUND.

One pound or more, per pound..... \$1.00

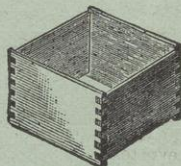
NUCLEI.

Two-frame nuclei with untested queens, each..... 2.20

Safe arrival guaranteed.

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

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, 28 pages; published monthly. Sample copy, 10 cents. Subscription in advance, \$1.00 per year. 13 Pine St., S. F., Cal.



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 25 1-pound boxes, in flat.. | .30 |
| Sections, 4 1/4 x 4 1/4, 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 1 1/2 story hive | .12 |

COMB FOUNDATION.

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

WIRE NAILS WITH HEADS.

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1 oz 3/4 in. Wire Nails..... | .03 |
| 1-4 lb " " " "..... | .08 |
| 1-2 " " " "..... | .15 |
| 1-4 " 1 1/2 in. " "..... | .07 |
| 1-2 " " " "..... | .12 |
| 1 oz 1/2 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.

We regret being obliged to omit Mr. Doolittle's article on Queen Rearing this month, but hope to make up another, by publishing nearly or quite all of the process.—EDITOR.



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

VOL. 2.

ANDOVER, CONN., AUGUST, 1887.

NO. 5

THAT TOUGH OLD HEN.

The years go by, this chicken then,
Has come to be a tough old hen,
Too old to lay, she then must die
And be served up as chicken pie.

—*Gorham Mountaineer.*

And when you of this pie partake,
You have a pain called "stomache ache,"
And you wish the hen had been in—well,
Your utterances we'll never tell.

—*Goodall's Sun.*

It's not because the fowl is tough,
That makes you feel you've got enough;
But just because you don't know when
You've had enough of that old hen.

—*O. Fancier.*

We've all had enough of that "old hen,"
So put her back in her little pen.
The Mountaineer, Sun and Ohio Fancier,
Will find better pie in chantageer.

—*The Poulter.*

But when of it you take your fill,
You'll quickly want a liver pill;
For nothing's slower to digest,
When once it gets beneath your vest.

—*So. Cultivator.*

The Poulter thinks he's given us a booster,
And advises the pie made of young rooster;
But for our use the hen is good enough,
Although sometimes she's a little tough.

—*Rays of Light.*

She's helped hoe the garden many a year,
Especially things to your heart most dear;
Long has she worked in doing her best,
And deserves better treatment than a mis-
[er]able jest.

—*THE BEE-HIVE.*

Modern Apiculture;

OR,

How Frank made Bee-Keeping Pay.

CHAPTER X.

DICK, had not failed to prepare a way of retreat in case of discovery, and by the time the boys gained the place where he was had disappeared. At the instant Frank discovered him he sprang

softly to his feet, crossed the room and dropped out of the open window, then quickly running around the corner he gently drew the door together and fastened it on the outside, then set out for home, thinking to himself, "I guess they won't be in a hurry to try getting me stung again."

"Where is he?" said Harry, as he reached the top of the stairs.

"Behind some of these boxes most likely," replied Frank, as he commenced to tumble over several that might have given concealment.

"That's the way he escaped us, Frank; no use to look further," and Harry pointed toward an open window.

"Sold again, but never mind, we'll have him yet."

Both boys went pell-mell down the stairs, and here a new surprise awaited them.

"What made you shut the door?" Frank impatiently asked Harry, as he attempted to open it.

"It was open when I followed you up stairs."

"I believe it's fastened on the other side," panted Frank, as he pulled with all his might.

"Some more of Dick's work I'll be bound" said Harry, looking out of the window to see if he could see anything of him.

"Well," said Frank, giving the door a bang with his foot, "it's certain that we have got to get out some other way. Try that window there, that will come up I know."

"May be it will, but I can't start it," replied Harry as he tugged away

at it in a vain endeavor to raise it up.

"I don't see," said Frank after they had failed to open any of the windows, "but we have got to climb out of that window up stairs."

A few days later Harry and Dick came down to see Frank, and as they were getting on their veils preparatory to looking into the hive that had been transferred, the boys discussed the way Dick fastened them into the shop and how he looked that night after being stung.

"I tell you what," said Harry, "it was a sight to see Dick that night when I got home! One eye closed up and his left ear—oh! you just ought to have seen him! He looked so comical sister drew a picture of him." Fumbling around in his pockets, as boys are wont to do, he produced a drawing of Dick as he looked that night, and we will also take a look at it.



DICK, AFTER HIS EXPERIENCE WITH THE BEES.

"How are the bees coming on?" Harry inquired as they finished adjusting their veils and came out of the shop.

"Oh, fairly well I think," Frank answered, as he worked the bellows of the smoker with one hand, holding a lighted match to the shavings with the other. "A few of the combs had tumbled over to one side but I re-fastened them again. Mother had a letter to-day," he continued as they went toward the hive, "from Uncle

Simon, saying he would be here to-morrow."

[Continued next month.]

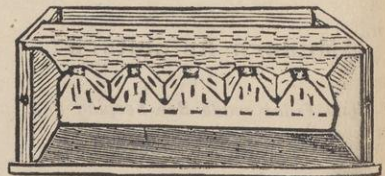
Connecticut Bee-Keepers' Society.

It is with much pleasure we announce to the bee-keepers of this State, that a meeting will be held in Hartford, in the month of September, for the purpose of organizing a State Bee-Keepers' Society. The time and place will be given in our next issue. We hope every bee-keeper who can possibly do so will be present.

Though the expenses will not be very much to start and maintain a society, still some money will be needed and all who feel like subscribing something toward paying expenses are requested to drop us a line stating the amount they are willing to give. The following have subscribed the amount opposite their names.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| L. J. Waldo, Merrow..... | \$2.00 |
| Rufus Stratton, Hazardville..... | 2.00 |
| C. H. Lewis, Middletown..... | 2.00 |
| J. S. Case, Colchester..... | 2.00 |
| E. H. Cook, Andover..... | 2.00 |

We know there are enough bee-keepers in this State to make a good Society, and if each one will be present no doubt need be entertained of its being of great benefit to all.



BATCHELDER'S DRONE AND QUEEN TRAP.

The above cut shows the inside of trap, the cover of front being removed. The drones enter through the five openings shown, the workers passing through the perforated metal.



Right here the bees are doing little or nothing. In several places I know of, they are doing fairly well. I have tried the various non-swarmer systems, and *all* have worked, *because the season has been favorable.*

G. G. GROFF, Lewisburg, Pa.

When I received the BEE-HIVE this morning and read what W. M. Barnum said about Question box, I was grateful to him for thinking of the *one hive* keepers. I know the Query department will be a great help to beginners. W. H., Sandusky, O.

We have had nearly two years' drouth and everything is very gloomy here. Our bees started off fine in early spring, but have had to feed swarms this month that came off in March and April. We have had fine showers lately, and are making ready for a crop of sumach.

Mrs. J. ATCHLEY, Lampasas, Tex.

As a beginner, I am glad you are to have a "Query" department. It may be a bore to a *few* of the Past Grand's of the order of bee-keeping, but the apprentice it will both edify and instruct. Am glad to see that you have secured the pen of that prince of bee men, G. M. Doolittle, whose writings, eminent for their practicability, and while up with or in advance of the science of the day, are always within the comprehension of the merest tyro.

WM. S. ADAMS, Queenstown, Md.

Keep bees-wax in cakes

Written for the Bee-Hive.

The "All Purpose" Bee.

IS THE ITALIAN, CYPRIAN, OR THE HYBRID THE BEST BEE?

Ed. BEE-HIVE:

Basswood bloom is in full glory and bees humming. The extreme heat will soon, however, stop the honey-flow, and as we have had no clover we calculate on a very poor average per colony for this section. We hear much said as to the best race of bees. I never have heard of any one strain excelling in all points. For me, I prefer a general purpose hybrid, or as I term them, "a general purpose bee." I neither want clear Italians nor clear blacks, nor in fact any race clear. Now I may tread on somebody's toes who have bees and queens for sale, yet facts are what bee-keepers want, not fancies.

I have imported Italian queens from Frank Benton's apiary; I have Cyprian queens, also clear blacks in my yard. But the *best* bees for all purposes are a cross or hybrid. First, Italian and Cyprian; next, this cross and blacks. These bees take readily to the sections—which Italians will seldom ever do—; they are very prolific in brood rearing; are not given to casting second swarms. Ha! Ha! I hear some one say. How do you harmonize those last two statements? Very easily.

The first thing in their favor, as I have already said, is willingness to go into sections, and after casting one swarm and getting rid of the over-abundance of bees they do not care to swarm again, if given plenty of room. I have had but two second swarms this season, and one of those was an Italian and the other a black. The next good quality is the *vim* with which they work. Why friend Cook, it would do your heart good to see them! Then they cap their honey thicker and whiter. In fact, they are

just what I call them, an "all purpose bee."

What brother bee-keeper is it that says they are cross? Well, I had rather open a dozen hives and take out each comb, than take one out of a full blood Cyprian or hunt queen-cells in a forever-swarmer colony of Italians. Now, brother bee-keepers, don't all hit me at once, even if I did step on your corns; but let me down easy like, and give me your honest opinion as to the best bee of to-day.

LABELING HONEY.

Every section of honey should be labeled with, first; the man's name who placed it in market, second; with the kind of honey it is,—and let me say right here, don't label "buckwheat honey" clover honey, and thereby think to fool the purchaser, for the only person fooled is yourself,—third; where you live, as you may sometime get an order direct from the consumer by the excellence and *honesty* of labeling. As our honey-harvest will soon be over, let me say a word to beginners.

GETTING READY FOR WINTER.

Begin your preparations for winter storing just as soon as the harvest is past. Keep all colonies supplied with prolific queens. See that each colony has at least 30 pounds of *capped* honey. Bees will only gather about as fast as eaten, unless you have a large field of fall flowers to feed from, and your honey to winter on must be capped, for a successful wintering. Then about September first, see that each colony has at least four cards (i. e. the empty cells in bottom under the honey) full of brood and eggs. This will not be the case unless bees are well looked after during August. Well, I will stop here now, and if friend Cook does not consign this to the wastebasket, we will follow the care after August—next month.

F. H. CHAPIN.

Hinsdale, N. Y.

[The best bees to gather honey are probably hybrids (first cross), but we object to them, not so much for their crossness, as the difficulty of finding queens quickly and their well-known trait of "running." Let us hear from others, regardless of toes. Your articles will be welcome whenever you find it convenient to favor our readers with them.—Ed.]

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Can You Find a Queen?

AN ARTICLE OF MUCH VALUE TO THE BEGINNER.

This is a question that I have asked me about as often as any of the ten thousand queries that are presented to a bee-keeper. And now, as I recall *my* experience in this line, I can not wonder that the finding of a queen seems a mountain of a task to the uninitiated. In looking back over the topics which have occupied the columns of our journals for the past year, I can not help but notice the absence of any articles on this subject. The books devoted to apiculture, I think all treat in this line, but these works are not in the homes of all our bee-keepers, and I think it not out of place to go over the ground in the BEE-HIVE.

First and foremost, it is *not* an easy task to find a queen in a full, strong swarm of black bees. Nevertheless time and practice will, in a great measure, obviate the long tedious work, which almost always falls to the lot of the novice, and yet, veterans at queen-finding often have a little black queen baffle them for hours. An Italian is found about as easy as one could desire, but it is not of these in particular that I shall treat.

At this season nearly every one having black swarms, wishes to Italianize, as queens are as low this month as could be desired. Now to the work: It is always well to place an empty hive by the side of the one that

you intend to manipulate, and in this you are to set the combs as fast as you examine them in your search for the queen, for, ten chances to one, you will find her at the bottom of the old hive, after all the frames are removed. If possible, work at that side of the hive which will bring the sun behind you, and this will throw the strong light directly on the bees and comb, instead of in your eyes.

Before opening the hive, throw a small puff of smoke around the entrance, to quiet the sentinels. Now off with the honey-board or mat and use smoke pretty freely *over* the frames, being careful not to shoot much of the smoke down between the frames, as you must not frighten the queen just yet, if you care to find her on the combs. Lift out the first frame next to you and look it over carefully, but do not allow your breath to be thrown into their faces, as this will irritate black bees more than would *kicking* the hive. If you have peered all over frame number one and have not discovered the queen, just set the frame into the empty hive and take another. Likewise with number two, and so continue until perhaps all of the frames have been taken out without your finding the "game."

You will, of course, have taken pains to examine all the little corners and alley ways of the combs, and have scanned, carefully, the *outside* of the frames, as the queen will take especial delight in running to and fro on the under side of the bottom bar.

The queen is now either hid in the mass of bees still remaining in the old hive, or else you have overlooked her on the combs, and you must find out which. Give the remaining bees plenty of smoke, and watch carefully as they start around and around the hive like a flock of sheep. Spend a quarter of an hour if needs be, but don't leave this portion until you are *sure* that she is not with them. Have

you looked in front of, and under the hive? If not, then do so now, for I have known more than one queen to run out of the entrance and into the grass a foot or more from the hive, and right here in this connection, allow me to give a little account of what took place at a neighbors, two seasons ago. Mr P—— had some Italianizing to be done, and he called upon me for the queens and general information. He procured both and went away, really tickled. But the next day he returned with a long—no, a swelled up face. He could find no trace of any "miserable black queens," as he expressed it, but *did* discover that his bees were wonderfully cross.

"I must return these queens and give up Italianizing, or else *you* must do the job for me," were his words.

Well, of course, I went with him to get stung also. As I approached the first hive, I noticed bees crawling back and forth from the under side of the hive and the entrance, and in looking under the hive, I discovered about a quart of bees and a bit of new comb, perhaps as large as the palm of your hand. In this little cluster was the queen. It seems mine host had shaken all the bees from the combs on a sheet, spread in front of the hive, as in this way he could readily examine them, almost one by one, as they traveled into the hive. The bottom board of the hive had become warped from the rain of a day previous, and the queen could not crawl in so easily, and as she had escaped his vision, under the hive she went and thus the result as given.

So you notice that all these *little* items must be borne in mind when at your queen-hunting task.

You are now ready, in case you have not found the queen, to spread out a small sheet in front of the hive and to shake off a good share of the bees from the first comb onto this cloth, before setting the frames back into the hive. By dislodging, say

three-fourths of the bees onto the sheet, you can be quite certain of seeing her if she still clings to the comb, and as the bees march along on the sheet toward the hive, it will be easy enough to see every one of them.

Before shaking comb number two, compel the bees to nearly all leave the cloth, if you fail to do this, you will be likely to miss her again. Should you be compelled to replace all of the frames without getting sight of the queen, don't be discouraged, but bear in mind that another day will soon be at hand, and it is always a pleasant thought, you know, to dream of the morrow's work, when the same ground must be traveled again.

So much work as attends the above, may seem useless to the expert, but nevertheless it has to be gone through with once in a while by nearly all of us, and I write these directions to the beginner and not the old bee-keeper. You may, perchance, find the queen before lifting out all the frames, and you probably will, in many cases, after you have become somewhat familiar with the work.

CHAS. H. SMITH.

Pittsfield, Mass.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Putting Foundation in Sections.

I take a one-piece section and rip through the center of what is the top when folded, (as shown in fig. 1) with a buzz saw, ripping six or more at one time; then when folding, I fold and fasten in place one-half this slit top, and after pinching the fdn. to this piece, having it come a little above, (as shown in fig. 2) I bring the other part down, which presses it a little and secures it so the bees can't pull it down unless they bite it off.

This way of putting fdn. in sections has, perhaps, been used before, but



FIGURE ONE.

the method is original with me, and after using it for three or four years I like it so well that, notwithstanding the objections that might be urged against it, I think that it will secure the fdn. firmer than any way of compression. I would advise those that have a machine for setting starters, not to get a buzz saw for this use only.

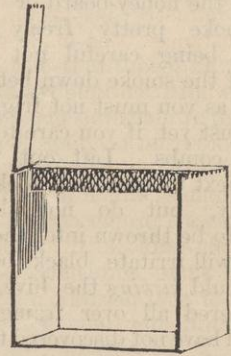


FIGURE TWO.

Perhaps you can get some one near by, who owns a saw, to slit them for you; or I would furnish them slit for five cents per hundred extra if it did not look so much like advertising for the job. There is one objection to this plan that I will further note, that is it disfigures the sections on top with a line of fdn. if you fancy it disfigured, but if you label the sections, the label will cover this up.

J. L. HYDE.

Pomfret Landing, Conn., 6-25.

[Concluded.]

From *Ridley's Fashion Magazine*.

Bees and Bee-Keeping.

By C. F. Warner, M. D.

An area of a few square miles

the vicinity of St. Johnsville, N. Y., has furnished for a number of years more than twenty thousand pounds of surplus honey for the market. In 1884 one bee farm alone, that of Mr. Harbison, situated in San Diego County, California, produced one hundred and fifty thousand pounds of honey, of a market value of \$30,000, from two thousand stocks of bees.

Our country, in every section, appears to be particularly productive of honey-secreting flowers, and consequently large harvests are gathered. As an industry bee-keeping has in many instances been made very profitable. Indeed, it is not generally known what profitable results may be obtained, at a trifling expense of time and labor, from keeping bees. Even supposing the first cost of a swarm to be ten dollars, which is a high price, a person with proper care and management will clear in five years a net profit of \$250, and have besides, at the end of that period ten good stocks of bees in his garden.

Not a few of the most successful apiarists in this country are women. It is a business peculiarly adapted to woman, her tact, her gentleness, her patience, and her self-supporting instincts. The science of bee-culture is easily learned, it does not require a large outlay to establish an apiary, and the business is so pleasant and so profitable that I wonder why a greater number of our farmers' wives do not embark in the enterprise.

Of course the profit varies according to the location, the season, and the pasturage, but it is never uncertain. As the larger number of the readers of this quarterly are presumably ladies, I shall proceed to give some of the most essential requisites of successful bee-keeping, keeping in view ever its practical advantages as an industry for women. The principal objects to be considered in the construction and management of an

apiary are, first, to secure the prosperity and multiplication of the colonies, and then to increase the amount of their productive labor, and to obtain their products with facility and with the least possible detriment to the stock. The apiary should afford to the bees shelter against moisture and the extremes of heat and cold, and especially against sudden vicissitudes of temperature.

The hives should render every facility for constructing the combs and rearing the young; they should allow of every part of the combs being occasionally inspected, and of their being removed when necessary; and, while due attention is paid to economy, they should be made of materials that will insure durability. Much ingenuity has been displayed by different apiarists in the construction of hives to unite in the greatest possible degree all these advantages. The ordinary chamber or movable comb hive is about as good as any.

The apiary should be well sheltered from strong winds, either naturally or by building walls or close, high fences, and should face to the south, the east, or the southeast, so as to get the sun during the day. If not so sheltered, in a high wind the bees are unable to strike the hive and are blown to the ground, where they are chilled and die. It should not be near large surfaces of water, lest the bees, overcome by cold or fatigue, should be forced to alight on them, or be carried down by the wind.

Grounds on which are no large trees, but some of small size, and shrubbery, on which the swarms may alight, are preferable. The grass should be kept close around the hives, and the ground kept clean, to prevent too much dampness, and to destroy the lurking-places of noxious insects and vermin.

Many bee-keepers of experience place their hives very low, having the platform not more than two or three

inches from the ground, because fewer of the fatigued or chilled bees that miss the hive in returning and alight under it, are lost, by these means; the flight of issuing swarms is lower; and there is less exposure to strong winds. It is necessary to guard against shading the hives too much in spring and fall, against preventing a free circulation of air all around them in summer, and exposing them too much in the middle of the day to the sun.

An abundant supply of water is essential to the healthy condition of bees. They consume a large quantity, and often stop at the edge of stagnant pools. Water placed in shallow basins near of access to the bees is an excellent provision.

The greatest foe the apiarist has to contend against is the bee moth. The best safeguard against this pest is to have the hive well jointed and painted, the entrances not too large, the bees vigorous and numerous, and to examine the hives daily from May 1st to till October 1st. Many moths may be destroyed in the evening when they are flying around, by entrapping them in shallow dishes of sweetened water with a little vinegar added. The bottoms of the hives should be closely examined for the moth caterpillar.

Hollow sticks, small shells, and similar things are often placed on the bottom board of the hive where the worms hatched from the eggs may take refuge and be destroyed.

In wintering bees it is necessary to protect them especially from freezing and starving. The bee never passes into the actually torpid state in winter, like some insects. It requires less food when kept warm and comfortable. The quantity of honey usually necessary for wintering a swarm of bees is thirty pounds; and it is known that two colonies put into one hive will consume but few more pounds than one swarm, probably because of the increased warmth of the hive.

Those that are found in the autumn to be weak in numbers and with a scanty supply of honey should be united with another weak colony to make a new and strong stock. Only strong swarms are profitable to winter. The best method is to house them, unless sufficient protection can be given them on the stands. If the hives are carried into a house or cellar, the place for them should be cool, dry, and dark. Whoever goes to bee-keeping must remember that experience and practical knowledge of the business count for just as much as in any other branch of industry.

It is quite true that bees work for a living and feed themselves, but it is equally true that the bee-keeper must work if he gets any of the honey. I would advise any one contemplating the business to get the best kind of hives and appliances, to buy the *Practical Treatise on the Hive and the Honey Bee* by Rev. L. L. Langstroth, and Mr. M. Quinby's *Mysteries of Bee-Keeping Explained*, and by careful patient watching, by studying the habits and ways of the "Flower-Lovers," one cannot help becoming a successful apiarist. I have been asked many times which were the most profitable bees to keep.

To this I answer that I consider the Italian or Ligurian bees (*Apis ligustica*) the most prolific and profitable bees kept in this country. Their superiority over the native bee appears in their larger size and greater beauty; they are longer lived, more industrious, less sensitive to cold, and they swarm earlier and more frequently, and continue later than common bees. I might go on and extol the good qualities of the Italians in protecting their homes from robber bees, a mere handful successfully defending their stores against a crazy throng without; in being quiet on their combs during the manipulation of the hive; and in being far less inclined to sting.



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. 1.—It is often said that farmers should "keep bees." I should like to know what inducement, if any, can be given to show that it would be for their advantage to do so.

YOUNG FARMER.

The honey can be the only inducement, aside from the pleasure derived from their INTELLIGENT STUDY.—J. H. LARRABEE.

The luxury of having nice honey for your own use with but little trouble and expense. The better fertilization of some seed crops, and the great knowledge that is required of God's laws, which has a tendency to start many of our young farmers in the right course of life. Young farmers should keep but three or four colonies until they can make those three or four pay well.—J. L. HYDE.

Your query is not so easily answered. At present many in the business, on account of low prices are feeling somewhat discouraged, and so far as dollars and cents are concerned, the general farmer can hardly make bee-keeping so profitable as one who makes it a large part of his business. If, however, there is a strong taste in that direction, it may pay to keep bees for the pleasure of it.—DR. C. C. MILLER.

I do not think that it pays farmers to keep bees. As a general thing they can buy their honey cheaper than they can raise it. In these times of close competition and low prices, farmers, to make a success of their calling must pay strict attention to all the details of farm work. To keep bees successfully they must be attended to at the

proper time, no other work can be allowed to take the preference. "Young Farmer" will find my views more fully given in the *Ohio Farmer* for May 21st, '87, under the head of "Shall every farmer keep bees?"—S. P. YODER.

If they kept bees they would have honey to eat, whereas, those farmers who do not keep bees seldom have honey. If no bees were kept nearby, a few colonies would insure a better fertilization of the blossoms of fruit, etc. A farm gives plenty of room for getting the bees away from the highway and neighbors, hence they will seldom become a nuisance on the farm. The keeping of bees is also a pleasure to some persons. As a general thing, however, farmers had better not attempt to run an apiary. The hurrying time with bees comes in haying and harvesting. A farmer can raise his honey cheaper in his wheat or potato field, than he can in a hive.—W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

I have no "inducements" to offer any one to take up the bee business. Bee culture is a branch of agriculture and no body can produce honey cheaper than could the farmer, if he just had the necessary "bee sense." But without this no body can make a bigger botch of the business than the farmer. Years ago, when I followed farming, I kept some bees in my system of "mixed farming" with both pleasure and profit. It is a wise provision in nature that some people don't know only enough to "break rock" or stir the clods, while others can make the hair-spring of the watch, or what requires no less skill, keep bees.—G. W. DEMAREE.

It is *very desirable* in case they thoroughly inform themselves so as to win success, have a taste so that they will give proper attention to the bees, and are prompt to care for the needs of the apiary. Success in apiculture will not brook neglect. The

inducements are nice honey; the study and attention is a pleasure and especially good for children, as it gives them occupation and keeps them interested in home; the bees are a decided benefit to the fruit and other vegetation of the farm, and last the bees well cared for are quite profitable. I know a good farmer, with a well tilled and well stocked farm, who made more from sixty colonies of bees for three years in succession than from all the balance of his farm. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.—A. J. COOK.

QUERY No. 2.—It has been stated that eggs laid in worker cells are not the same as those laid in queen-cells, giving as evidence of this, that in worker cells the eggs lean to one side, while in queen-cells they hang parallel with the cell. If this is true does it prove the eggs are different?
INQUISITIVE BEE-KEEPER.

I have not the least doubt but that the eggs are entirely identical.—A. J. COOK.

Unfortunately for this theory, the eggs in worker cells do not *all* lean to one side, many of them "hanging parallel with the cell."—W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

It is my opinion that the eggs in queen-cells are the same as those in worker. Are you quite sure that eggs in queen-cells are laid parallel?
—J. H. LARRABEE.

If true it might be a proof, but gravitation would more likely cause the eggs in worker cells to lean downward (which they do.) Queen-cells mostly hang downwards.—J. L. HYDE.

I would say, there is no difference between eggs laid in queen-cells, no matter whether the eggs lean to one side or hang parallel with the cells, so long as the queens emerge right end foremost, perfectly developed females or mother bees.—S. P. YODER.

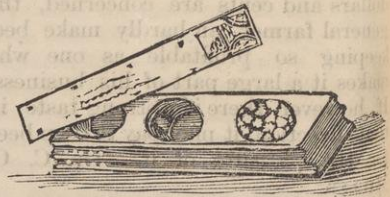
I don't believe the inclination of the egg has any thing to do with it. I have had good queens that laid eggs

in worker cells on the side of the cell, projecting at right angles, and they hatched all the same. Moreover, an egg laid regularly in a worker cell has in thousands of cases produced a queen.—DR. C. C. MILLER.

No one has said so that is competent to judge. There is only the two kinds of eggs in the hive at any time, "male and female." There is no *nice* uniformity as to the position of eggs, either in worker cells or in embryo queen-cells. Fertile layers will set the egg upright in a queen-cell sometimes. All this proves that there is nothing in the theory that there is more than the two kinds of eggs, male and female. I have frequently substituted worker larvæ for "royal larvæ," with good results.—G. W. DEMAREE.

Cage for Sending Queens Across the Ocean.

It may be of interest to our readers to have a little description of the kind of cages used for sending queen bees by mail from Laibach, Austria, to the United States. To more fully explain the shape of the cage, the following amateur illustration is submitted.



THE CAGE.

It is $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width and $\frac{7}{8}$ high, or with the cover 15-16 of an inch. The holes, three in number, are 1 inch in diameter, and connect by passage ways. The first hole at the right is coated with melted wax before the food is put in, being then covered with a circular piece

of foundation. The encasing of the food in this wax prevents the moisture in the candy from evaporating and being absorbed into the wood of the cage. For sending queens a long distance this must be a great improvement over the ordinary method.

Small holes, five in each of the two grooves on a side, making twenty in all, are punched with an awl through the side of the cage into the large hole at the left end, for ventilation. After the queen and about fifteen bees are put into the cage, a piece of paper is pasted over the two remaining holes and the cover nailed on, when it is ready to address and mail. The queen we received from the above named place, was thirteen days making the journey, and commenced laying in 48 hours from the time she was placed in the hive.

Accompanying this queen was five or six Carniolan bees, the first ever seen by us, and, though they differ somewhat from the Italians, are not so much like the black bee as we had supposed. The bands back of the wings, instead of being yellow, as with the Italian bee, are very much darker; being, as near as we could judge, a dark brown, while the rings of hair are silvery white. In size there is no perceptible difference.

THE

Bee Hive

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

Subscription Price, 30 cents Per Year
in Advance.

Editorial Ink Drops.

Take off the sections when capped, so the bees can not soil them.

Why not call honey out of the comb, "Pure Honey," and in the comb, "Comb Honey?"

Nearly all the prominent apiarists agree that it is the most economical to use full sized starters in sections.

Keep the entrances well contracted to all weak colonies and nuclei when the honey-flow ceases, or you will have trouble from robbing.

Mr. C. H. Smith, of Pittsfield, Mass., whose advertisement appears in this issue, is a gentleman we take pleasure in commending to our readers, as one of those people with whom it is a pleasure to have dealings.

As a few have reported having queens fly away when trying to introduce them, we advise caging them on the combs for a few hours before liberating. When releasing queen from the cage, gently raise one end, allowing the other to rest on the comb until she leaves the cage.

Rays of Light takes off its hat (cover, rather) and says, "25 cents a year." It may be a pertinent question, but we wonder why publishers reduce the price of their papers, when subscriptions, as they say, are "coming by every mail." Can it be they are getting rich too fast? We can hardly think so.

The king's English gets curiously misapplied at times. A customer wrote: "Send me one set of inside racks for the bee-hives you sold me." What do you suppose was wanted? Brood frames! Some body will yet write for an ichthyosaurus, and suppose one ought to *know* that a pound of bees was wanted! Call things by the right name, always.

The article in this number, by Mr. Chas. H. Smith, on "Can you find the

queen?" will recall to mind some of the early experiences passed through by the expert, when, in his "amateur" days of keeping bees he looked through a hive for "her majesty," till his poor tired eyes magnified a queen from every bee; and when, after a fruitless search, he retired to weary slumber to be tormented with dreams of "finding the queen," it was only to awake the next morning with the "awful job" still to be accomplished.

What can be more simple, comprehensive and truthful, than to call liquid honey "Pure Honey?" Is not that just what it is? No one will, we think, deny this. When it is *admitted* by the leading bee-journals of our country, that "extracted" is *not* an honest name! but deceptive in meaning, unappropriate and senseless, why stick to it? Because it is easier to travel the same old road of folly and deception, will you, brother bee-keepers, continue to do so? Now is the time to express yourselves on this matter of vast importance to every producer of pure honey. Let the name "extracted," as applied to PURE Honey, die!

Don't be in too much hurry to dispose of your honey at a small figure. From present indications the honey-crop of the country will be from one-fourth to one-third less than last year, and better prices will no doubt be realized for what is sold this season, if the market price is not depressed by underselling.

Apropos of this matter we note that our contemporaries have taken no notice of the Van Deusen exposure. Well, perhaps it is better policy to be silent.

So say the editors of the *Bee-Keepers' Magazine*, in speaking of fraud and dishonesty. We plead guilty of the charge, and for the reason that no sensible bee-keeper would use flat bottom foundation. It is not the natural shape of the cell base, and to make

the bees accept it will only result in loss to the users. For these reasons we consider it of little consequence to the intelligent apiarist, whether it be patented or not, as they are too sensible to use it. If our friends of the *Magazine* are spoiling for a good fight in a good cause, we commend their attention to "extracted," which is now "distracting" all truth-loving bee-keepers.

Quite a joke occurred on a well-known writer in the bee world, very much in the line of that old adage, "don't count your chickens before they hatch." In this case he had some large cards printed, bearing the words, "New honey July first," and placed them in quite a number of stores. Some time after this date a gentleman, who does quite a business in buying and selling honey, happened into one of the stores, and noticing one of these cards, said to the proprietor: "Have you any of this honey to sell?" "No," he replied; "nothing but the notices as yet."

Basswood bloom has been very profuse, but as nearly all our colonies are divided into nuclei for rearing queens, we shall get but few sections.

THE BEE-HIVE FREE!

To the one reporting from his or her State the first full crate of new honey, we will present the BEE-HIVE for one year absolutely free. Give the date, kind of honey, and by what race of bees gathered.

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 | .90 |
| Century Magazine..... | m | 3.75 |
| Farm and Garden..... | m | .45 |
| Gleanings in Bee Culture..... | 8-in | 1.15 |
| Household..... | m | 1.00 |
| Southern Cultivator..... | m | 1.50 |
| Western Plowman..... | m | .75 |
| The Poulter..... | m | |

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 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 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.—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 S. reversible frames for a honey extractor; also bees for a good cow.
H. W. HARVEY, Keene, N. H.

WANTED.—To exchange a new French telescope (cost me \$1.) for a sitting of either Wyandotte, Bull Cochlin, 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 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 advertising space in the BEE-HIVE, for a 6-inch fdm mill.
BEE-HIVE, Andover, Conn.

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 preceeding date of issue.

To Correspondents.

All Articles should reach us by 15th of the month preceeding 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.

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 **Unlittle Strain.**

Send for circular.
Simon P. Roddy,

12t Mechanicstown, Fred'k Co., Md.
Mention the Bee-Hive.

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.

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 Section and Utilization of Wax, Conclusion.

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

A Year Among the Bees.

A work of 123 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.

Dollars in your pocket if you only read Smith's big advertisement in another column. Apiculture revolutionized!

**ITALIAN Queens,**

If you want to buy choice Italian Queens send for price list to

CHAS. HILL,

Mt. Healthy,
Ham. Co. Ohio.

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.

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.

REMOVAL.

Cloverton Apiary has been removed to No. 3 Richardson St., Prov., R. I., where first-class

Bees and Queens

may be purchased in quantities to suit.

C. E. ANDREWS, Jr., Prop.

Mention the Bee-Hive.

ITALIAN AND CYPRIAN*Queens and Bees.*

I now am prepared to take orders the coming season for Italian and Cyprian Queens and Bees.

Foundation Made to Order,

both heavy and light. Send for Price List. Now is the time to order.

J. Lingenfelter,

Montg'ry Co.

AKIN, N. Y.

Mention the BEE-HIVE.

6 ct

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.

Bee-Hive 30c.

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. Doolittle 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.

RUBBER STAMPS



Pads and postage included.

Words changed to suit.

Like this for \$1.00.

E. H. Cook, Andover, Conn.

Y If you receive a copy of this num-
ber and are not ber, please con- sider it an invita-
tation to becom e one now. U

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,

2-4-12t

Vincennes, Ind.

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.

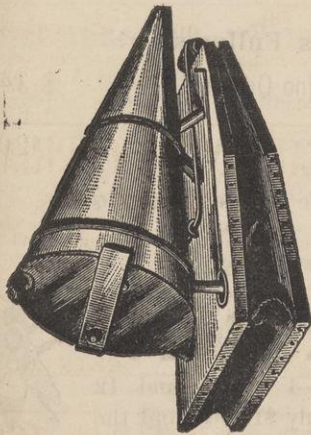
Bee-Keepers' Guide; or Manual of the Apilary, by Prof. A. J. Cook.— A valuable work on the honey bee. It describes, with numerous illustrations, the anatomical structure of the bee. Gives a description of many honey-bearing flowers, and is a thoroughly practical work.

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.



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.

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

THE

Largest Offer of the Season!

Every body has read or heard of the famous ALBINO BEES, and the demand for them increases every season.

THESE BEES

have WHITE Bands instead of yellow, and are very GENTLE and PROLIFIC. They will work RED CLOVER equal to any bees in America!

I HAVE

decided to furnish 3-frame nuclei of Albinos this season at a nominal price, that *all* might test these beautiful insects for themselves. I shall have no full colonies to sell at present, as I shall devote my WHOLE APIARY to the task of rearing FIVE HUNDRED of these 3-frame nuclei.

My Prices Will Be As Follows:

| | |
|---|---------|
| One 3-frame Albino nucleus with unt'd Albino Queen, | \$ 3.40 |
| Two 3-frame Albino nuclei | 6.25 |
| Four " " " " " " | 12.00 |

These will be neatly packed and safe arrival guaranteed.



Just Think of It!

Four fair swarms of bees—4 queens and 12 frames of bees and brood for only \$12.00—and the choicest bees in the world at that! Come early and get your order filled next day.



Cash must keep company with the order every time.

CHAS. H. SMITH,

Box 375.

Pittsfield, Mass.

THE BEE-HIVE.

No Foul Brood

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

80 c. each; 6 for \$4.25. Bees 80 c. per lb.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

— 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.

Fruit and Grape Grower,

A 16-page Monthly,

Published at Charlottesville, Va.,

in the great grape and fruit-growing belt of Virginia at \$1. Ten experienced, practical pomologists on the editorial staff. An excellent grade and text-book for the fruit-grower. Official organ of the Monticello Grape and Fruit-Growers' Association.

AGENTS WANTED. 6-6t



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.

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.

SECTIONS!!

First quality white Basswood, dovetailed, or to nail, 4-pieces, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$, 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.

GIVEN AWAY!

THE AMERICAN APICULTURIST

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