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# THE BEE-HIVE

PUBLISHED FOR AND IN THE INTEREST OF BEE-KEEPERS, BY ONE OF THEM.  
VOL. 3. ANDOVER, CONN., MAY, 1889. NO. 11.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

## A BEE'S SOLILOQUY.

BY JOHN JAMIESON.

In this broad land there's room for all,  
And none his brother need forestall.  
To Bees, the fields are free as air,  
And all, can gather honey there.  
Give rich and poor an equal chance,  
Their family interests to advance;  
The poor man likes a share of honey,  
As well's the man bowed down with money.  
When honey's scarce, against our will  
we go and see the cider-mill,  
And fill our bags with dirty will,  
And for a long time feel quite ill.  
The brewery and the still are worse;  
To Bees and men a pois'nous source;  
We sip the juice till we feel high,  
In going home, reel, drop, and die.  
Blacks not indigenious, they say,  
What vessel brought us here I pray?  
Where from? where bound? her name and  
when?  
Are things that I would like to ken.  
Our early history is obscure,  
And little known that's really sure;  
The browns and blacks have long been here,  
But how they came is not so clear.  
It does not matter one red cent,  
Nor whether here, nor whither sent;  
Good gatherers, and when handling, tame,  
That's what you want, not how they came.  
What fools! to fight about a straw,  
For trifles, never go to law;  
Suppress your ire, don't foam and seethe,  
Just "cast a bone in the De'il's teeth."  
Unwise to bruit abroad the matter,  
And give the public cause for clatter;  
Twere better far to suffer wrong,  
Than in the courts the war prolong.  
From north to south, from east to west,  
The bee-press should the matter rest,  
And imitate the Savior's plan—  
Forgive offenses all you can.

(Continued next month.)

## Apiary Work For May.

BY CHAS. H. SMITH.

### Spring Feeding—Raising Early Drones.

**D**URING my bee-keeping experience I can not recall a spring which has been so early, and has promised so much to the bee-keeper. We are at least two weeks earlier here in Mass. than we were last season. The past winter being so mild, but little clover has winter-killed, and even at this date (Apr. 18) the pastures are green with young clover. As our honey-crop is chiefly secured from white clover blossoms, we feel a little exhilarated by the outlook.

A vast deal of work, usually belonging to early June, will needs be done this month.

Our first attention is always directed toward the stores on hand, in the several colonies. A lack of food means a small brood-nest. Supply thin honey or syrup in such a manner as may stimulate the queen to deposit eggs freely, and the size of your swarm is already assured for the honey-harvest.

In feeding I have a decided preference for combs of honey and pollen, which may be hung in the hive. If these be uncapped and placed at one side of, and near to the brood, they will receive the immediate attention of the bees. In removing a large portion of this uncapped food, as the bees will, their spurt encourages the queen to extra efforts also.

This is a capital time to weed out



old, worthless queens which failed to "toe the mark" last season. Such queens will not be likely to improve any, since several months have been added to their lives. I have also noticed that it is very easy to introduce queens at this season, provided the weather is warm enough that bees may fly freely every day.

If your bees are Italians or some special race, which you desire to keep in as pure a state as possible, and your neighbor's bees are blacks, you must aim to get the start of him in *drone-rearing*. This is important, and it is an easy matter to have several thousand select drones of any particular race flying, when your early queens are ready for their wedding flight.

To accomplish this, choose your strongest swarm containing a good, tested queen. Take a frame of *drone-comb* and fill a fair portion of the cells with thin honey or syrup, (this you can do by holding the comb at an angle of 45° and pouring the liquid from a dish held some distance above), and in the latter part of the afternoon hang this comb directly between two good frames of brood. In five or six days there should be a fair quantity of eggs in these drone-cells, and the frame may then be given to any strong colony in the yard, and another, likewise prepared, can be given your selected swarm. You can continue thus until you have secured as many drones as you may wish to have supported.

You accomplish two important points by this method: You secure your drones from your best queen, and you induce strong swarms that would otherwise be a little dilatory in drone-rearing to care for a fair proportion of the drones reared.

Be ever on the lookout for those interesting swarms which are bound to rob, in season and out. You may be compelled to protect some weak swarm that seems to offer special inducement to robbers; but if there has been no scraps of waste honey lying around to

start robbing, you may not be troubled at all.

#### How One Man Made a Burglar-Trap For His Neighbor's Bees and The Result.

If your "neighbor's miserable bees" should get to robbing yours, you could test an interesting experiment of which I saw the result two years ago; although I do not thoroughly recommend it.

I was requested to drive about three miles and examine a yard of bees, with a view to buying them. When I alighted from the carriage, I was met not only by the bee-keeper, but by the bees as well—both gave me a cordial welcome. I found the entire settlement in an uproar—fighting was the main feature of the programme.

My look of astonishment was met with the excuse that it was those "miserable bees of J——'s trying to steal the honey away."

"Why, my dear sir," I said, "you won't have any bees left if this continues."

Upon a little closer examination I thought I had discovered the enemy in two large swarms, setting a little apart from the others; but I could not convince the man that such was the state of affairs, he was bound to censure his neighbor, and further, he confided in me to the extent that he revealed a little original scheme to destroy the robbers and protect his own.

"I will," he said, "simply set to one side those weak colonies and in the center of this long shed place an old hive, filled with honey, from which a swarm has died. I will then bore a hole in the top and insert one end of an old gun-barrel, slanting it just enough that the bees may readily crawl along up through into another old, empty hive, and you can bet your hat Mr., I shall keep that hive tight, and it won't remain empty long, either! You see, don't you, where J——'s bees rush into my hive, so saucy like, their doom is sealed! As soon as filled with honey up they go to my sky-light



window, on through the gun-barrel to the empty parlor above, made so light by a large pane of glass, and then"—He made the rest very plain to me by a suggestive mashing of the old grass under his big foot.

I again mentioned the excited condition of his two best swarms, but to no avail. I did not buy his bees, but agreed to call again before long, after his bees had quieted down a little.

It was two weeks before I saw him again, and I was naturally somewhat curious to see if his burglar-trap had worked well; but I could see no trace of the arrangement and there was certainly "peace in the camp," furthermore, his two strong swarms had some way dwindled down to about a pint of bees each. In answer to my inquiry he told me that he had tried his trap and it worked well—"Over four quarts of bees at one haul, and I hauled more than once!"

I thought that he had, but to this day he won't own that it was his bees and not his neighbor's that he caught; yet I am uncharitable enough to believe that he won't try this experiment again.

I should not advise you, my friend, to attempt any such game against your neighbor, but I will mention a better method, whereby you get even with your acquaintances, especially those living near your bee-yard.

#### "Peace Offerings."

Last season, very likely, your bees were a little prone to trespass into kitchens, pantries, etc., and it may be to sting the children that were playing just over the fence. All this created a little "feeling" between you, and now, if I were you, I would show them that I was yet master of the situation and that it would not do to tamper with me too much!

Just look over that little stock of last year's honey, still unsold, and perchance, if you look long enough and in the right light, you may be moved to take a goodly quantity and allow it to

lead you right over fences and into neighbors' houses, where we trust it may part company with you. To be sure, you want to make some little excuse for this intrusion, so state that its most time for the new crop and you wanted to see the older vanish, and thought perhaps they would kindly assist you.

Strange as it may seem, yet it is literally true that these same honey-sweetened people will ever after take quite an interest in your bees, and will often lead their friends over to see you, that you may sell them some honey; and furthermore, don't act frightened if they offer to assist you in securing a stray swarm that perchance may alight upon their cherry-tree.


Pittsfield, Mass.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

## Honey Statistics.

BY H. W. SCOTT.

A Plan for Gathering Statistics of Bees, Honey, etc.

 S I do not use box-hives I do not pretend to know every thing about bees, so I will not write directions for their management; but will call the attention of the readers of the BEE-HIVE to the necessity of gathering detailed statistics relating to bee-keeping.

It is a well known fact that the Government gathers statistics and facts concerning the growth of the population, the manufacturing industry, etc. Other associations have systems for the gathering of detailed statistics, but bee-keepers, at present, have no such system, to my knowledge; therefore I take the liberty to present a plan which I have given much study, and is original so far as I know.

Here it is. The State B. K. A. is represented in each county by a resident vice-president. Now I would have the secretary of the B. K. A. procure blanks each year with questions



printed on them, relating to bees, honey, etc., he to use his judgment as to the questions, number and variety, and send these blanks to each county vice-president, one for each town in the county. It should be the duty of each vice-president to appoint a resident apiarist in each town where there was one who would take the trouble to gather the reports of the other apiarists, fill out the blank and return it to the county vice-president, and by him returned to the secretary of the State B. K. A. before its annual meeting.

Where he could not find an apiarist who would aid him in gathering the report of any town, he should gather what he could any other way. I would have the reports printed in pamphlet form, enough copies for each member of the B. K. A. If all the B. K. A.'s in the country would gather such reports, a copy of one from every association might be returned to the secretary of the N. A. B. K. A. and compiled by him, and then printed in some enduring form. It would then form a first-class directory of the bee-keepers and bee-business of the country or State, as I would have the name and residence of each bee-keeper among the first questions.

Such detailed statistics are perhaps not absolutely necessary, yet for reference they would be of great value, and the expense is not large enough to deter any association from gathering them if bee-keepers will take hold with interest enough, and do the best they can.

Williamstown, Vt.

Contraction of the brood-chamber seems to be dying a natural death after a very brief existence. It may have good features, but it also has others of a different quality.

The Canadian B. Jour. now has a poultry department, and to judge by the initial number, a good one too.



For the Month Ending Apr. 15, 1889.

OUR predictions recorded here on Jan. 15th and March 15th have been proven correct. Our bees never wintered better. We packed 99 colonies out of doors and unpacked 99 this spring, one was queenless and was united. All have plenty of bees and honey, and are breeding rapidly. The first pollen came in on Apr. 9th, sixteen days earlier than a year ago. All through New England and the east as far as we have received reports, the bees have come through strong.

We intend testing the Carniolans quite extensively this season. It is claimed that they are the ideal bee, the future "*Apis Americana*."

Every day now we are pleased to think that our bees are thoroughly and warmly packed. Day before yesterday the thermometer marked 65° and to-day it is freezing.

Dr. Tinker always hits the nail on the head, see the following: "Any warmly packed colony of bees may be stimulated to rear a larger amount of brood in spring than they would without feeding. But the fact remains, and the opinion is concurred in by nearly all of our best apiarists, that it does no pay to feed colonies having plenty of stores, as they will build up in good time without any attention. It is only required that they be warmly protected against the cold nights and days of spring."

"A small hive crowded with bees is not as safe for wintering as a large one, unless it is very carefully ventila-



ed. \* \* \* In regard to the capacity of the hive I think we may conclude that, all things considered, the golden mean is the best, both for winter and summer use."—S. Corneil. Mr. C. is one of the most practically scientific writers on apiculture.

As you suggested last month, friend Cook, it is a good idea to have a box in which to put all bits of wax, brace combs, etc., but would it not be better to fit a tray of tin or iron in said box, about six inches below the top and in slanting position, then by making a dash with glass in the top, allow the wax to melt all these bits of wax and run them into a basin beneath in the form of a cake?

[Your idea is good, and would save all bother of melting over a fire, besides having no dirt to eliminate afterward.]

We found a drone on the wing yesterday, Apr. 17th, in our yard. One month earlier than the same event occurred a year ago.

#### APIS AMERICANA.

#### A REVIEW OF

angstroth ON THE Honey-Bee,

as Revised by

CHAS. DADANT & SON.

[Commenced in No. 10.]

#### DRONES.

It appears that as early as the time of Aristotle, bee-keepers were in the habit of destroying surplus drones by a kind of basket work management, called a "drone-pot."

#### COMB.

It is stated that the waxen scales secreted by worker-bees, are so thin and light that one hundred of them will weigh so much as one kernel of wheat. It would seem that wax is super-abundance of what, in animals, would be called fat, and that it is produced to a larger extent in young bees than in old bees. Twenty-four hours

are required to change food into wax. It is supposed that wax scales were first discovered about 1745. Queen-cells owe their dark color to the fact of being composed of particles of wax gathered from old combs.

The number of worker-cells is given as a fraction over 27, instead of 25 to the square inch; while drone-comb has 18 in the same space.

One realizes the economy of bees in the use of wax, when it is stated that combs sufficient to hold nine gallons of honey, when melted into wax, barely yield two pounds of the product.

From ten to sixteen pounds of honey are required to produce a pound of wax.

#### HONEY.

"When just gathered, it is too watery to be preserved for the use of the bees. To evaporate this water, they force a strong current of air through the hive, and the bee-keeper can ascertain the days of large honey-yield, by the greater roar of the bees in front of their hive during the night following. If a strong colony is put on a platform scale, it will be found, during the height of the honey-harvest, to gain a number of pounds on a pleasant day. Much of this weight will be lost in the night, from the evaporation of the newly-gathered honey."

#### POLLEN.

As to its value to the bees, especially during the spring, an instance is cited of a colony that, in February, had neither eggs, brood, or pollen, which, on being supplied with a comb containing the latter, resulted in the finding of a large number of eggs the next day. This proves that pollen is necessary for the bees, and that when we deprive them of it, we are doing so at a loss.

When honey and pollen can both be gathered from the same blossom, the bee generally secures a load of each on the same trip. Think of a colony gathering 100 pounds of pollen in a



single season! And yet some people think it should be taken away from the bees during winter, for fear it will injure them!

#### BEE-HIVES.

This chapter commences with mentioning the historic "bee-gum," skeps, and earthen hives, the latter being used in Africa and Cyprus. It appears that before bees were destroyed by brimstoning, bee-keepers removed all the honey and then left them to perish.

The following statement shows to what extent this cruel practice was carried: "This killing of bees was so customary that, about one hundred years ago, Joseph II., Emperor of Austria, decreed that every bee-keeper who would cut the combs in spring, instead of brimstoning the bees, would receive one florin (about 40 cents) per colony."

Just think of the U. S. Government offering every bee-keeper 40 cts. per colony not to destroy his bees!

This is the way those primitive bee-keepers removed the honey from their still more primitive bee-gums: "Nearly sixty years ago, our senior, then a boy, saw this harvesting of combs for the first time. Clothed with a heavy linen frock, equipped with a mask of wire, strong enough to be sword-proof, and sweating under a scorching sun in this heavy garment, he helped (?) the old priest of his village to prune about twenty colonies, removing the back combs with a curved knife, from the upturned hives."

It is doubtful if the apiarists of today would spend much time in their bee-yards, if they had to be thus accoutered.

(Continued next month.)

"Skeppists," is a word used by the British B. J. to designate that class of bee-keepers who keep bees in skeps or straw hives. How would "hivests" do for this country?

Written for the Bee-Hive.

## Bee-Hunting.

BY WILLIAM E. GOULD.

#### CHAPTER 12.

(Concluded.)



NE who has had but limited practice in bee-hunting, will find good practice lining bees near an apiary. The larger the apiary, the better. On days when bees fly low, notice which way they are working the strongest. In that direction they may be seen when on the homeward trip, a considerable distance from the hives. I have seen bees flying toward an apiary at a distance of one mile from the same, and enough of them to make it interesting to line them.

The best place for practice is at a distance of 40 or 60 rods from the apiary. Let us suppose that the apiary is north-west from the field that the bees are working on, and that there is a strong wind blowing from the west. Now you are under the line of flight, along comes a heavy laden bee, and she is trying to get home with that precious load of nectar. Her hive stands just over there by that large apple-tree, some 40 rods to the north-east. But it is not all clear sailing—the wind now and then bears her away to the eastward, and hence she flies more to the westward, than a direct route home would be.

Her action in this case is the same as that of a light boat trying to make a certain pier, when a heavy sea would bear it to the right. The boat must be guided so as to bear against the wind, and so must the bee bear against the wind in order to make the objective point.

Now friends, can not you see how this may be of aid to you when you are nearing the tree, when hunting? If you have been careful about timing, you may surely know when you are near the tree.

Fremont, Mich.



## REPORT—OLD QUEENS.

I had 8 colonies, spring count 1888, with queens two or more years old. Increased to 26, one swarm absconded. Had about 350 lbs. of surplus honey. Bought one colony in fall and placed 27 in winter quarters, with 8 old queens. Have 26, spring count, 1889.

The one that died had quite an old queen. I thought of breaking the colony up last fall, but did not like to as she produced large, yellow three-banded bees, and they had plenty of honey to winter.

I noticed bees bringing in pollen the 12th of March this year, several days later than usual for this locality.

T. S. Thorington.

Chillicothe, Mo., Apr. 9, '89.

## THEY ALL SAY THE SAME.

My bees wintered quite well. Out of 84 colonies put in winter quarters, I took 82 out alive. Four were queenless, and three have since dwindled away. The rest are good and strong and fully a month ahead of other seasons.

S. Roese.

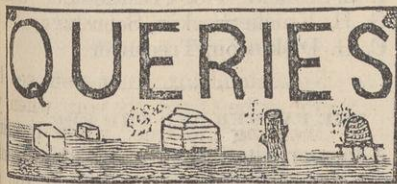
Maiden Rock, Wis., Apr. 15, '89.

Sage honey is coming in slow; had a frost last week, which checked the honey-flow to some extent.

S. Eraeutigam.

San Diego, Calif., Apr. 16, '89.

A writer in B. B. J. tell of having a colony destroyed by spiders. It is well to see that they do not spin webs across the hive entrances.



## WHAT SAY YOU, GENTLEMEN?

Here is a question to solve: It has been my

experience for the last nine years, that the sting of a common black bee is more painful than that of any other strain. I would like to hear from others with experience, in regard to this. S. B.

We all know that different people are affected differently when stung. It will swell badly on one, and not at all on another. Now why might not one person's system be more sensitive to the sting of a black bee than to that of an Italian? We have never noticed any difference between the two; but have often found the stings of hybrids more painful than either.

## COMBS HAVING HOLES.

One swarm got nearly out of honey and cut large holes in their combs. Will they build them out again, or should I cut out the comb to within an inch or two of the top-bar? Wm. B. W.

If the holes are as large as one's hand they will probably fill them with new comb; smaller ones they do not readily close up. If you have any odd pieces of worker-comb, trim the holes and fit these into them snugly. This will be better than cutting the combs out, as every cell will be needed to raise brood in at once.

## PAPER BOXES FOR HONEY.

Will you give a description in the BEE-HIVE of the paper boxes spoken of, their use, what they cost per 200 or more, and where they can be obtained? T. S. T.


The boxes are made of pasteboard, and when folded into shape are just the right size to hold a one-pound section of honey. They are used to protect the honey from being jammed; to prevent one section from leaking on to another, and for customers at fairs, etc., to carry away the honey in. The cost is about \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1000, and we presume most dealers in supplies can furnish them. A. O. Crawford, S. Weymouth, Mass., is the only specialist in their manufacture we know of. We should suppose it would pay to keep a standing adv. of them in the bee-journals, at least a part of the year.



## The United States Honey-

### PRODUCERS' EXCHANGE.

An Organization to Assist Bee-Keepers in  
Selling Their Honey.

HE above Association was organized under the auspices of the N. Y. State Bee-Keepers' Association, in convention at Utica, N. Y., Jan. 17, 18, and 19, 1888.

Its object is to furnish to its members prompt and reliable information as to the honey-crop throughout the United States. Six or more reporters are appointed in every honey-producing State, who forward their reports to the Secretary on the first day of May, June, August and September. The Secretary compiles these reports from each State (separately), and on the 10th of the month forwards to each member of the "Exchange" the reports from the whole United States. These statistics embrace the increased or diminished number of swarms going into winter quarters, loss in winter and spring, condition of bees at beginning of season, proportion of full crop of honey gathered, both white and dark, comb and extracted, the quantity of honey in the different markets remaining unsold, with price, etc., etc.

The advantages of this information are too apparent to require any elaboration here. We would only say that if you know the honey-crop the market is yours, and you can secure prices in keeping with the amount of honey which you know is on the market.

The "Exchange" has met with great favor among bee-keepers, several members present at Syracuse (Dec. 11-13), and others from abroad, among whom are many of the largest honey-producers in the United States, stated that the information furnished by the reports during the past season had been worth many dollars to them in the disposal of their honey, while other prominent bee-keepers pronounced it the best thing that ever came from an

association of bee-men. Feeling assured that you will wish to reap your share of the benefits of these statistics, we extend a cordial invitation to you to join the "Exchange" by forwarding your membership fee to the Secretary, *G. H. Knickerbocker, Pine Plains, N. Y.*, which will entitle you to the reports for one year, and also, if you can attend its meetings, to all the advantages of membership in the N. Y. State Bee-Keepers' Association, without further expense.

The fee is one dollar per year, but it is hoped that enough bee-keepers will join so that the dollar will cover the cost of two years' reports, in which case you will receive the same for that length of time. Three or four hundred new members are yet needed to bring this about.

Each member will also receive the report sent out May 10th, a list giving the names and addresses of all the members and reporters. These statistics will not be furnished to the journals for publication, but will be sent only to members. We could not meet our expenses were we to make public our reports.

The Exchange has the support and endorsement of such well-known men as Dr. Miller, Dadant, Grimm, Manum, Crane, Cushman, Vandervort, Mason, Tinker, Pond, Cary, Root, Hetherington, Martin, Barber, Isham, Doolittle, Clark, Aspinwall, Van Deusen, Heddon, Taylor, Cook, Hilton, Cutting, Valentine, Demaree, Shuck, Foster, Secor, Wilkins, Rasmussen, and others equally well-known.

P. H. Elwood, President,  
I. L. Scofield, Vice-President,  
G. H. Knickerbocker, Secretary,  
C. G. Dickinson, Treasurer.

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#### THE FARMER AND THE BEE.

A farmer who picked up a bee for inspection was stung in return, and in his rage he exclaimed:

"Base ingrate! but have n't I pro-



vided you with a warm hive and plenty to eat! Is this the way you return my kindness?"

"Sorry to have hurt your feelings," replied the insect, "but just remember that a bee without a stinger makes no honey."

Moral: A friend who would not resent an insult or an injustice would not be worthy of the name.—Detroit Free Press.

The man who said he made \$1000 from fifty colonies of bees, ought to have told how he made it. Beginners might think he made it all from honey. Such a statement made in an agricultural paper might cause the beginner loss.—J. Gates in C. B. Jour.

He would think, after one season's experience, that the fellow had the nightmare when he wrote the article.

## Extracts From The British BEE-JOURNAL.

Definition of "Swarm" and "Stock."

A SWARM is a cluster or quantity of bees with a queen. These leave the hive in the summer time when it is becoming too crowded.

A stock is also a quantity of bees with a queen, but they have a furnished home, that is, their hive is filled with combs.

[English writers are quite particular in using these words in a literal sense, while we Americans use them indiscriminately; which must result in confusing their different meaning to the novice.]

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### TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.

Disturbance of the brood-nest at this early period, whether to gratify curiosity or to "spread the brood," is to be deprecated. Additional combs may be given on either side of the nest, for supplying food and space (or both), but the nest itself should never

be divided, not even by skilful experts, at this early season.—Mch. 28th.

\*\*

### FRAMES—PROPER DISTANCE APART.

The advantages we claim in being able to alter the distance of the frames is that experience has shown us that by placing frames at  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in., from center to center, drone-brood is entirely prevented, as there is not room for its development; drone-combs being  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. thick, there would be no room for the passage of the bees.

By adopting this distance, we obtain compact slabs of worker brood, an enormous advantage where honey is the object. We have never seen such even combs produced where the distance is fixed at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.

For winter we prefer our frames  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. apart, as this gives bees a better chance of clustering in masses. The "let-alone system" is just as bad as the "constant meddling system" and a happy medium is the best.

THE



PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

Subscription Price, 25 cents Per Year  
in Advance.

## Editorial Ink Drops.

Now then! Quick! Who reports the first swarm?

See our offer to the first person who sends us 25 cts. this month on page 140.

Price-lists—large, small, little, well and poorly printed, have been received, but space forbids special mention.



If you have 25 cts. to trade for 12 BEE-HIVES, that are brim-full of hints on apiculture, send them right along, before you forget it.

R. Stratton & Son, Hazardville, Ct., and W. H. Norton, Skowhegan, Me., have had catalogues printed by us. Send them your address for a copy.

If you want us next month (if not a subscriber), just drop 25 one-cent stamps into an envelope and mail to us, and we'll call in each month and have a chat about the bees.

Well, well! Who would ever have thought of a purchaser of 29 Heddon hives wanting to sell them so badly as to throw in a \$20 Stanley extractor in order to find a customer.

Mr. John Hobbs, Red Hook, N. Y., was the first new subscriber received after the April issue, and is entitled to the Italian queen we offered. See page 140 for offer to the first subscriber this month.

An examination of our colonies on the 19th showed brood in all stages, from the just-hatched larva to the young bee, just emerging from its cell. In one hive a nice patch of cealed drone-brood was discovered.

We just want to put a flea (no, no! not the kind that jump) in your ear—order your supplies now, for there will be a rush when the season opens, and you don't want to get left—not much. Leave that for those chaps who can't afford to subscribe for a bee-journal.

Mr. Jeffrey does not stand alone in his views of inbreeding, as given in April BEE-HIVE. Mr. G. H. Darwin and A. H. Huth, both of whom have made a thorough study of the marriage of near kin, find nothing to uphold the popular prejudice against

the same. If human beings are not affected by inbreeding it is hardly probable that bees would be more sensitive to its influences.

A writer in British B. J. says that queens go out to meet drones when four or five days old, and when successful they will commence laying the following day. With us queens rarely commence laying before they are eight or ten days old. Ten days being the average time in May and early June, and eight days during the balance of the season. Late in the fall they frequently fail to lay until two weeks old, and should honey be scarce they may not till the following spring.

"The Illustrated Home Journal," published by Thos. G. Newman & Son, 925 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ills., is the title of a new monthly of 34 pages. Price, \$1.50. Its contents are varied, and well chosen for instruction and amusement. "One Hundred Years a Nation," by the editor, is an able tribute to our Nation's progress. Stories, current items, etc., follow, among which is an interesting sketch of Washington Monument. Send your address to the publishers and they will send you a sample copy free.

In about one week apple-trees will be in full bloom in this locality. As bees wintered unusually well and most colonies are now strong, considerable honey may be secured from this source by judicious working. Should you have any sections with drawn-out combs, prepare a crate of them for each hive that you think may need one. Do not put more than 12 boxes in a crate to start with, and if you will take a box of honey, bruise the cappings, and place one of them in the center of each crate, it will entice the bees to enter the boxes quite readily. Do not put on the crates much before honey can be gathered.



Cold stormy weather in England has been very destructive to bees for the past four weeks. They ought to be glad no blizzards were included.

Did you ever think, when looking over the bees in early spring, what a sure indication the populousness of each colony is of the queen's prolificness? If you never have, just mark several hives that are stronger and some that are weaker than the average, then watch results throughout the season, and we think you will find the results from these colonies and the stocks themselves, in the same ratio next fall.

"The danger of the queen entering the section crates has convinced most producers of comb-honey that an excluder of some kind is, at the worst, the least of two evils." This might do very well for a manufacturer of zinc excluders, but the apiarist who is trying to make a profit from his bees, has no use for any "expensive luxuries" of this sort. True, he might have half a dozen sections in every thousand spoiled by queens laying in them; but would that warrant his purchasing \$8.50 worth of queen-excluders to save \$1 worth of honey? If one feels that he must try excluders, try a few, comparing them with hives not having any, and see how profitable they are, before buying extensively, for there is no danger of supply dealers being unable to fill orders, at least not at present.

Alas! What trials has the bee-keeper to bear. Just as every one was expecting to buy honey-comb by the pound, so that all the bees would have to do would be to fill it with luscious nectar, it transpires that Mr. Weed was not only a little premature in launching his invention (the making of full-sized comb) upon the confiding, and declaiming it a success; but that he had tackled a problem in mechani-

cal science too great for man's ingenuity. Who will make some more honey-comb (?)

#### LOOK OUT FOR HIM.

Some three weeks ago our postmaster handed us a leaflet circular on bees, a number of which he was distributing to people as they came for their mail. It proved to be very interesting reading; here is a sample:

"It costs from \$2 to \$4 a stand to start with, and you can realize from \$25 to \$60 per stand," etc.

On the back a "New Improved Hive" and a book, "Secrets of Bee-Keeping," were advertised. The address was F. Andrews, 328 W. Madison St., Chicago. We wrote Mr. Newman, editor of the Am. B. Journal, for light on this "secret" kind of bee-keeping, and the following is his reply:

We have made some six different trips to find Mr. Andrews, and only this morning [Apr. 27] have we got the first copy of the "Secrets of Bee-Keeping," which he advertises. It is a small pamphlet, printed in the cheapest and roughest style, a re-hash of the McDougall pamphlet, published in Indianapolis in 1877. The Hive is the N. C. Mitchell, and the Extractor the McDougall. It is behind the times, and in character it is the "Oklahoma boomer." He could not agree to fill an order for a hive in less than ten days—had made none this season, etc. Is going to California in about ten days.

Mr. Newman is ever working for the best interests of bee-keepers, of which this is only one instance of the innumerable "skimmers" that he has exposed. Only novices and people unacquainted with bee-keeping, would be caught by the circular.

#### Convention Notice.

The American International Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in the Court House, Brantford, Dec. 4 to 6, 1889. All bee-keepers are invited to attend. State and District Societies are invited to appoint delegates to the meeting. Full particulars of the meeting will be given later.

Any one desirous of becoming a member and receiving the last annual report, bound, may do so by forwarding one dollar to the Secretary.

R. F. HOLTERMANN, Brantford, Canada.

**Cinnamon Vine.** 12 Bulbs safely packed, 25 cts. by mail.  
A. T. COOK, Clinton Hollow, N. Y.



## Special Notices.

Under this heading advertisements of 35 words will be inserted **four times** for only 25 cents.

**FRIENDS:**—If interested in Bees or Thoroughbred Poultry, please ask for my new Descriptive Circular and price-list. Eggs for Hatching from five leading varieties.

9 S. P. Yoder, East Lewistown, Ohio.

**CHOICE Italian Queens** in May, \$1; June, July, 75 cents each. Send for prices on Nuclei. Bees by the pound, Comb foundation, Bee-keepers' Supplies. John Nebel & Son,

9 High Hill, Mont'g Co., Mo.

**R. B. LEAHY & CO.**, Higginsville, Mo., at present, are running the largest Supply Factory west of the Mississippi. They are turning out car loads of goods annually. Bee-keepers, by all means, should get their Catalogue.

9

**LESLIE Stewart**, Jefferson, N. Y., will furnish Eggs from his imported and prize-winning Black Minorcas, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, and Black Breasted Red Games, at \$2 per 13; \$3 per 26. Safe arrival guaranteed. Illus. circular free.

**FOR SALE** or exchange—A few sittings of Leiced Wyandotte, Golden Polish and Pekin Duck Eggs. 75 cts. per sitting. Also a few bushels of Early Essex and Snowflake Potatoes (for sections, comb fdn. or offers.) L. J. Waldo, Merrow, Conn.

**EGGS FOR hatching** from all first-class fowls. P. Rocks, Light Brahmas and Langshans, \$1.50 per 14. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Seven years' experience. Safe arriv'l. Fair hatch warranted. Mrs. C. E. Hatch, Kentland, Ind.

**"HOW I produce Comb-Honey."** Briefly explains the method I pursue with success. By mail, 5 cents. My illustrated price-list of general Supplies, Bees and Queens, free.

9 Geo. E. Hilton, Fremont, Mich.

**CARNIOLAN QUEENS** a specialty. Largest and purest Carniolan apiary in America. Send for Circular and Price-List. Address,

10 Andrews & Lockhart, Pattens Mills, N. Y.

**BEE-KEEPERS**, it will pay you to send for my price-list. No. 1 V-groove sections, \$3.00 per M. Best foundation, thick, 40 cts., thin, 45 cts.

9 W. D. Soper, box 1473, Jackson, Mich.

**ITALIAN Queens**, 1889. Select tested, Apr., \$3; May, \$2.50; June, \$2; July to Nov., \$1.50. Warranted purely mated, \$1; six for \$5. Send for circular. Money order office Nicholasville.

9 J. T. Wilson, Little Hickman, Jess. Co., Ky.

**WANTED.**—To exchange valuable books for Simplicity-Langstroth Bee-hives, one-piece Sections, or Comb-foundation. Address,

11 Rev. S. Roese, box 51, Malden Rock, Wis.

Please mention the **BEE-HIVE** in writing to above advertisers and you will receive prompt reply, and do us a kindness also.

## CLARK COLD BLAST SMOKER

by mail, and the **BEE-HIVE** one year, 90 cts.

## The Bee-Keepers' Club List

is what you should see before you subscribe for Newspapers or Magazines, as I save money for every one who orders of me.

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

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

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Space.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
One inch.....	\$ .25	\$ .60	\$1.00	\$1.50
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One column.....	1.50	2.80	5.40	8.00

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A. T. COOK, Clinton Hollow, N. Y.

## FRIEND, SEE HERE!

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FULL



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Our goods are well made, of good stock, and prices—well, just send us a list of what you want and see for yourself.

Address,

R. Stratton & Son,  
Hazardville, Conn.

P. S.—Send your address for our Illustrated Catalogue, and see what we offer.

Mention the **Bee-Hive**, please.

## A POPULAR BOOK.

In a few weeks the one hundredth thousand of **THE NEW PEOPLE'S CYCLOPEDIA** will be on the market. This is the twentieth edition. Nineteen editions of 5,000 each, making a total of 95,000 sets of the work, have been sold, and still the demand continues.

A statement of the amount of paper used in printing these editions may be instructive. Each edition requires nearly 800 reams, each ream weighing 90 pounds. Thus there have been used 16,000 reams and 1,440,000 pounds of paper. Each



sheet of paper makes 32 pages of the book, and each ream has 500 sheets; therefore, 256,000,000 pages of the book have been printed. The retail price of these 100,000 sets of CYCLOPEDIAS would average nearly \$2,000,000.

Among the eminent men who have bought this work are the names of Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, Hon. Benjamin Harrison, Henry Ward Beecher, Joseph Cook, Hon. S. S. Cox, General W. T. Sherman, General B. F. Butler, Governor Hoadly, and thousands of ministers, teachers, and business men in all parts of the world. Orders are being received from all quarters of the globe. Over a thousand sets have been shipped to Australia, and many have gone to China, Japan, and South Africa.

It is the cheapest, as it is the latest, 'CYCLOPEDIA' in the market, and is published complete in

four large, super royal, octavo volumes. The book contains over two hundred beautiful colored maps, made expressly for the work.

THE PEOPLE'S CYCLOPEDIA surveys the whole domain of knowledge pertaining to History, Biography, Travel, Discovery, Theology, Science, Art, Invention, Mechanism, and Commerce, and is in itself a compact, convenient, and comprehensive library.

For any information pertaining to this work the reader is requested to address the publishers,

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805 Broadway, New York.

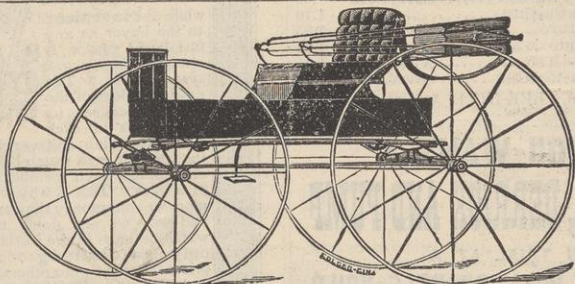
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**NEW RAPID BICYCLES.  
NEW RAPID SAFETIES.  
QUADRANT TRICYCLES.  
QUADRANT TANDEMS.**

Two hundred second-hand machines, all kinds, sizes and prices. Bicycles, Safeties and Tricycles for Boys and Girls. Send for Catalogue and Price Lists. Mailed free.

AGENTS WANTED.



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The first person who sends 25 cts. for the BEE-HIVE one year (mentioning the May No.) will receive a free copy of Doolittle's Queen Rearing.

**BEE-BOOKS** of all kinds below publishers' prices. Write for prices on those you want and save money. BEE-HIVE, Andover, Conn.

**ALLEY'S QUEENS.** 8-page price-list free Henry Alley, Wenham, Mass.

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

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" Review.....m	.55
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" Honey-Producer.....m	.55
Gleanings in Bee Culture.....s-m	1.10
A B C of Bee Culture.....m	1.25
Bee-Keepers' Guide.....m	1.25
Revised Langstroth.....m	1.75
Doolittle's Queen-Rearing.....m	.35

Address, BEE-HIVE, Andover, Conn.

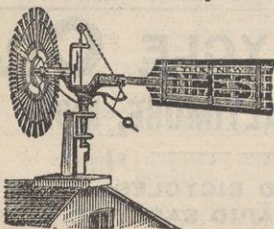
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A perfect protection against magnetism. Fit any Watch. Sent by mail on receipt of price. We refer to any Commercial Agency.



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Address for Circular,

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Without exception this is the best article on Queen-Rearing that Mr. Doolittle has written. It gives, in language so plain that all can understand, the method used by Mr. D. himself, which has guarantee of its valuable qualities.

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A sketch of G. M. Doolittle, wherein his Early Love of Bees, Reading Bee-Books and Papers, Influence of the Teachings of E. Gallup, Good Queens, Writing Articles, etc., are interestingly described. Following this comes Mr. Doolittle's Method of Rearing Queens. The first subject treats on the Importance of Good Queens, showing how necessary they are if one would be successful. The Old Way of Rearing Queens is then described and its defects clearly shown, followed by the Method Now Used, and its disadvantages. Eggs and Food are then discussed. The way of arranging and fastening the Queen-Cups is then clearly described and fully illustrated. The Cell-Building Colony is next described, followed by Larvae for Queen-Cells: Transferring the Larvæ: Advantages of this Method: Points to Remember: Natural Queen-Cells: How to Make the Nuclei: How to Cut Out the Cells, and How to put Cells in Nuclei. This is followed by pithy points gleaned from Mr. D.'s writings, as follows—Honey: Queens; Scraps; Honey-Combs, Reports.

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The Pamphlet Consists of 30 Pages.

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Warranted Queen,	\$1.25	\$1.00	\$ .75	\$ .75
Extra Tested Queen,	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.00
Half-pound Bees,	.60	.50	.40	.30
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Frame of Brood,	.90	.80	.50	.60

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— THE —

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

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## BEEES FOR SALE!

I will sell Pure Italian Bees in Root's Simplicity Hives, in good condition and straight combs (bees work on red clover) at the following prices:

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The following is a list of the seeds: Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Sweet Corn, Celery, Cucumber, Garden-dock, Musk-melon, Water-melon, Parsnip, Pumpkin, Pop-corn, Tomato, Radish, Spinach, Squash, Ruta-baga, Sunflower, Amaranthus, Agrostemma, Petunia, Sweet William, Mixed Flowers, 200 varieties. Regular price, \$1.75. For \$1.00 we will mail this box of seeds and the "Advance" one year. Seeds alone, 75 cts. Address,

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