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THE

BEE-HIVE

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

VOL. 4.

ANDOVER, CONN., DECEMBER, 1889.

NO. 6.

TOO, TOO.

The Bee went a-courting
My Lady, the fly ;
Said the Bee to my Lady,
"For you I would die."

Said sweet Lady Fly,
As she blushed 'neath her wing,
"I love your soft words,
But I hear that you sting."

—Am. B. Jour.

Correspondence.

THOSE REVERSIBLE COMBS.

BY H. L. JEFFREY.

The Alternate System Comprehensively Explained.

ON page 49 of the October issue of the BEE-HIVE for 1889, in your footnote to the article of J. M. Shuck, you say, "Perhaps friend Jeffrey can give a comparison between his way of reversing, and inverting the whole hive and non-reversing." That perhaps is not a perhaps at all.

Mr. J. M. Shuck refers to it as an "experiment," and if one has one or two hundred colonies to manage "the plan is burdensome." I am not in any way going to argue the invention of reversion because I don't know who was the inventor, but,—is it or is it not practical with a large number of colonies? is the point to decide.

As early as 1871 an objection raised to the Italian bee was that "they (the Italians) are given to the building of comb from the bottom upwards," National Agriculturist and Bee-Keep-

ers' Magazine), in an article about the Italians working in the sections. In 1873 I saw honey boxes put on to the hives of Italians, with comb starters placed on the bottom of the one-comb boxes, and as soon as work was began the boxes were turned over without any interruption to the work. Now I am not going to brag over the number of colonies that I have to look after; but I have not had as low a number as 75 nor have I gone above 350 since 1877, that I was not obliged to plan and oversee the management of.

Experiments in Reversing.

In 1882 the reversing of the whole hive was put into practice extensively, not occasionally a hive, but whole apiaries of from 30 to 50 hives, and not until the fall of '84 was it considered to be positively of a doubtful practice. In '84 nearly every hive showed its combs solid with honey except the very center ones, and those hives that had had alternate combs reversed, were in a far different condition.

Where the whole hive was reversed and the combs were full of honey, the colonies were in a less populous condition than where alternate combs had been reversed, thereby giving fewer worker bees for the fall harvest. Now I do not want to be credited as saying that in every location and under all conditions the apiarist must reverse the alternate combs, because I do know better than to even infer that, nor do I wish to infer that the reversible hive is not suitably constructed for handling to take advan-

tage of the reversible system. I have handled enough hives that came direct from the inventors, so that I know whereof I write; but I do say that where I am there are what can be classed as three separate harvests.

Locality to be Considered.

Some things are positively more practical than where there is but one source of honey-flow, and these very differing circumstances are quite often the case within a few miles. This was the case in 1885 and '86. Here in one apiary in New Milford the bees were scarcely more than living, while at Brookfield Junction, eight miles south, within two weeks the bees put in over 600 lbs. of golden-rod honey, and after that they filled their hives for winter. There was 50 working colonies at each place. At Brookfield there was not far from 15 acres of golden-rod in one solid patch, within one-fourth mile and near the river, and that was the why of it. In another apiary 13 miles from here with only seven colonies run for box honey, where the alternate system was used, those seven colonies gave nearly 800 lbs. of section honey, and 35 colonies not reversed gave only 1100 lbs. Another apiary close by, where the whole hive was turned over, did no better only that there were plenty of solid combs of honey.

When to Reverse.

The objection to reversing the whole hive is that some of the combs contain brood in just the proper stage to make it a success, and others contain brood just right to make it a failure. Reverse your comb when the brood along the bottom-bar is chewing out, and the bees will fill the cells, eight times out of ten, with honey; but reverse your combs when there are a few rows of very small larvæ next the bottom-bar, and you are sure to keep honey out of those cells for the next 15 days.

I have day after day, for the past

three seasons, gone over 50 hives per day, alone, to reverse a part of the combs and have found out that it paid well, and during the seasons of '86, '87, '88 and '89, I found that where there were combs of solid honey it paid to place them, after mutilating the capping on the lower half, between two combs of larvæ during a rainy spell in the honey harvest, and the fourth day reverse those combs.

No Plan to Fool With.

This was done by the dozen and not by one or two, and at the same time I kept track of the 37 days that it takes to get bees ready for the honey flow, and by the aid of the records of past years, I knew within a week of when the next bloom would open. All these tests showed up just one thing and that was, that it did not pay to do these things or manipulations with just a few colonies for the experiment; but to go at it by the fifties or the hundreds. Making just one colony or a half-dozen four or five pounds more of honey in the sections don't pay; but to put a whole day or a week's work into the business of reversing one, two, three or four combs per hive, and send from 100 to 700 or 800 lbs. of honey into the sections to complete those that would otherwise have to be extracted, and at the same time get the colonies enough stronger and make them work enough harder to fill up the hive again, is the thing that pays.

I have tried it for years enough so that I do know that I can afford to reverse the alternate, or a few combs in in a large number of colonies, and make it pay well, when the reversing of a few hives for the experiment would only be, at the best, working "for the fun of it."

Now then, friend Cook, handle these harmless lunacies careful or the lunatics will oblige you to give four more pages to the BEE-HIVE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE NOTES.

BY A. D. ELLINGWOOD.

A Poor Season.—Stick-to-it-iveness.—Wintering in the Cellar in Chaff Hives.

BEE-KEEPING in New Hampshire, as in other places, has not been a success the past season. Up to the first of July the bees did finely, breeding fast and securing plenty of honey. About the 5th of July it began to rain, and continued to do so for two months. Through September the bees secured honey enough from golden-rod to winter on. Most of them will go into quarters in good condition. What honey was secured sells readily at 20 cents a pound.

From 80 colonies of black and Italian bees, I took only 600 pounds of comb honey; no extracted.

New Hampshire does not produce a large amount of honey, yet in some localities there is good bee-pasturage. White and alsike clovers furnish the most and best honey. Golden-rod comes next.

I find that bee-keeping in the long run pays about as well as other kinds of business. Brain and muscle will succeed in almost any thing, and bees furnish a good field for capital and energy.

I live in a lumbering region; some years, if the weather and other circumstances are favorable, the contractors will be successful, at other times they work for 50 cents per month and board around. Every business has its ups and downs, and those who have the greatest amount of stick-to-it-iveness, so to speak, are the ones who succeed. Never give up in any thing, build success from the ashes of failure.

Our winters are so cold in New Hampshire that I prefer cellar to outdoor wintering. My bee cellar is 20x30 feet, dry, and well ventilated.

My bees that came out in the best

condition last spring, were wintered in chaff hives in the cellar, with no cushion over the bees; a part of the time the covers were raised.

Milan, N. H., Nov. 5, 1889.

HOW TO PAINT BEE- HIVES.

BY E. P. NEWMAN.

A Composition That Will Last For Years.

ALL bee-hives should necessarily be painted in some way to prevent them from decaying, inasmuch as dwelling houses are painted for the preservation of long duration and service. I am a bee-keeper of ten years' experience, and have observed the needful fixtures for inside manipulation; but we are all aware of the fact that the exterior of the hives need a finish coat of some kind to prevent decay.

Being a painter of forty years' experience it would seem reasonable that I should know of some cheap, durable and convenient mode of bee-hive painting. I have given this way a seven years' test, and apparently it is good yet. The composition is simple, impervious to water, and as follows: Rosin, one-third; beeswax, two-thirds, and a little mite of tallow may be added in proportion to the surface to be covered.

Dissolve the ingredients together and apply while warm with a compact pad of cloth. One coat is sufficient if well and evenly spread, especially at the joints. Sometimes it is necessary to warm the surface to be covered.

This composition is a prime wood filler, retains a firm body for a long time under all conditions of weather.

Harrell, Ind., Dec. 17, 1889.

* * Mr. Newman's Honey Almanac is replete with a large variety of useful recipes and also gives a variety of ways in which honey can be used in cooking.

JARED AS AN APPRENTICE.

[Continued from October number.]

Jared's Prompt Arrival.—Always Found the Queen.—A Comical Blunder.

I HAD promised Jared my answer within two or three days, but I found that I wanted weeks rather than days to decide what to write him. I could not think of the awkward fellow without having to smile; yet withal a bunch of pity came with the second thought, and it was this second thought that passed over me as I held my pen ready to place my answer on paper, and my answer was: "Come, and as soon as you like." But how he "liked!"

Within 48 hours of the posting of the letter Jared stood before me, smiling.

"I was awaitin' for your letter and already to come as soon as that come, and that come so I come."

And he "come" ready for work.

While we were busy at dinner, I tried in vain to think of some work especially adapted to Jared, or rather some work that Jared was especially adapted to, for I knew that as soon as he had finished eating, he would be rather anxious to begin.

"Jared, what apiary work can you do?"

He started as though I had hit him.

"O," he said, "I was a *thinkin'* of whode fetch the pail of water for mother this noon—seein' I'm away—guess Jim will hav ter—wal, I believe I can do a-most any thing in the 'p'ary, but don't know. What would you want done most?"

I thought of many things I wanted "done most," but which of these would fit his case I could not tell.

"I want to look up a few black queens to-day, do you suppose that you can do this?"

"Yes," he said, "I would be just a-likin' to do that in about three minutes."

"Did you ever look for a queen, Jared?"

"O, yes, more'n once, and found 'em too—guess I can suit you on that 'ere job."

After dinner we lit the smokers and went into the bee-yard. I pointed Jared to rather of a light swarm, and suggested that each of us try a colony alone, and in that way he would learn more rapidly than by simply watching me; he was not loth to do this, so we each went at work. Instead of my finding the queen that I was looking for as readily as I had expected, I found things generally upset. Here was something wrong—bees did not act right—brood looked queer—combs in bad condition; here, where a week ago was a populous colony, was now—"I've found mine!" cried Jared; "want ter see her?"

"No, never mind; just kill her and close the hive,"—and in a moment more I was again plunged in perplexity over the colony before me.

When finally I was satisfied and had replaced the combs and closed the hive, I stood up and looked for my new hand; but he was nowhere to be seen. I walked over to the hive where he had been at work, to rearrange the cover which I noticed he had left partly at one side. As I reached the hive I raised the cover, slipped off the honey-board and began looking over the combs. My mind was unconscious of the fact that Jared had already found the queen here, and so I continued through the hive, and finally, upon the last comb, I found a small, black queen and killed her. By this time Jared came around and wanted to know "what more I was a-doin' there?"

This recalled me somewhat, and I asked at once if he did not tell me only a few minutes ago that he had found the queen in this hive.

"Yes, in course I did, and I have her now right there in the honey-house—come and see her."

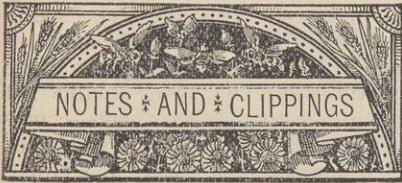
"That cannot be," said I, "for I have just found her myself."

Nevertheless I followed him into the honey-house and as soon as Jared entered he walked straight to one of the windows and pointed to a bee pinned fast to the casing:—

"There she is, sir!"

But I could only see a big, fat *drone*, and the good laugh I enjoyed, more than paid me for this mistake.

A B MAN.



For the Month Ending Nov. 15, 1889.

—WE HAVE enjoyed a rather mild autumn thus far, with large quantities of rain. If so much wet weather does not render the hives damp before putting into the cellar, no serious damage to the bees can result.

—DOCTOR MILLER has an article in *Gleanings* on "Fumigating Honey," wherein he seems to lose sight of the fact that honey in sections of virgin comb, containing no pollen and fairly well filled, cannot contain the moth worm. The eggs may be laid and the larvæ hatch, but as it cannot exist without nitrogenous food no damage can be done. Pollen free comb money has been kept for years without fumigation. All honey containing pollen should be sorted separately and fumigated. The pollen can be easily detected by holding to the light.

—MR. R. A. BURNETT, the Chicago commission man who has had an extensive experience in his line of marketing honey, says that the pound package for comb honey, and the 60 pound for extracted, are about the best and are mostly used.

—A. I. ROOT is now making one-piece sections of poplar, which has always been supposed to be too brittle for the purpose.

—MRS. MAHALA B. CHADDOCK is dead. She has for some time been one of the most independent, spicy contributors for various journals, among them being the *Farm Journal* and *Gleanings*, and the *Am. Bee Journal*.

—ALFALFA is an "elegant" honey plant. It is grown by the aid of irrigation very extensively in the great "American Desert" belt of Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, etc., and some large crops are reported. In connection with the subject one should read an article upon irrigation in the *Am. Agriculturist* for November.

—OUR friend E. L. Pratt, of Marlboro, Mass., is a "rustler" into every thing within the ken of bee-dom; but a little visionary now and then, as may be noted in his idea of sending bees by the pound through the mails, and in his later idea of an electric clock to open and close nucleus entrances for mating queens. but stick to it, Brother P., and you will strike it rich some time.

APIS AMERICANA.

WHEN DO MOST BEES

DIE, AND WHAT CAUSES
THEIR DEATH?

(Concluded.)

THE queen possesses much greater vitality than worker bees, and consequently lives to a greater age. Ehrenfels, however, is correct in stating that most bees die a premature and violent death. The largest number of bees are destroyed by their greatest enemy, the cold, partly inside the hive and partly in the open air. We all know that many bees die on the snow, especially when loose and of a

dazzling white appearance. They fall to the ground and remain there, not only near their hive, but frequently at a considerable distance from it, as many a bee arriving half chilled will arise again and be born away by the wind as long as it is able to move its wings.

In the direction in which the wind blows the greatest number of bees may therefore be discovered lying on the snow. Most of them having cleansed themselves, it might be worth while to have them collected by children, and, after warming them a little, to put them into a hive that needs strengthening; their bodies must not, however, have been exposed to a cold freezing point, which but too frequently happens when the sun is obscured or near setting, for in that case it will not be possible to revive them.

Large numbers of bees perish in March and even in April, at which time they show an extraordinary desire for fresh pollen, which induces them to rush out of the hive every time the sun appears, and to venture on long excursions, during which they get chilled and fall to the ground, when the sun is hidden behind clouds, or when the wind is getting cold.

In spite of breeding the loss of workers at this time of the year is frequently so large as to make the colonies appear weaker at the beginning of May than at the beginning of March.

In May and June, however, the population of every healthy stock increases from day to day, because the air has now become so warm that bees do not easily get chilled, when the sun rises to the highest point in the sky, our colonies, as a rule, have the largest populations, so large indeed do they become that in many hives there is scarcely room enough for all the bees, and part of them are obliged to remain outside the hive day and night. But as soon as the days begin to short-

en and the honey sources become scarce, the bees of the colonies which have remained undivided decrease at the same rate at which they increased previously.

Now how is this visible loss in population to be accounted for, as on account of the still high temperature of the air but few bees get chilled, and being less active now they do not get worn out so quickly?

Most of the bees which perish at this time, doubtless become a prey to their numerous enemies. The number of bees snapped up by birds is exceedingly small compared to the number destroyed by their small, but more numerous enemies the field spiders, hornets, and wasps. The latter, which increase enormously if favored by warm and dry weather, destroy an incredibly large number of bees, especially in August. The wet weather of the past summer, however, put a stop to their proceedings; and this explains why, according to all reports, the colonies at the end of the season, though they had accumulated but little honey, were found to be strong in numbers.

A good many bees, especially old ones, in their anxiety to collect as much honey as possible, no doubt venture upon long excursions to distant moors when no longer any pasture is to be found near the apiary, and overtaken by contrary winds or rain are unable to return to their hives.

We know that some bees, and often a great number die inside the hive, the cause in most cases being their not following the gradual contraction of the cluster of bees when the temperature is falling, but especially when, as often happens, cold weather sets in suddenly; they then get chilled and die unless restored to vitality by the application of heat within twenty-four hours.—DR. DZIERZON, in *British Bee Journal*.

The Bee World ☉ To Day

Interesting Paragraphs From Various Sources.

A MEDICAL BEE DOCTOR.—The jocund writer of Rural Notes for the Conn. Times takes from Gleanings a reported cure of rheumatism from bee stings, and then, to give the case a fair hearing, quotes another report where the rheumatism refused to vacate, and observes :

I wouldn't mind much about this last fellow. Some people are so unreasonable, and always opposed to new and improved methods. Confidence in a curative agent may be half the battle. Have faith that the soothing appliances of the bees will be, *in the end*, effectual. * * An external remedy is more likely to be popular, and the bees have some strong points to recommend them. The title of the practitioner adopting the new method will be M. B. D.—Medical Bee Doctor. At first he will carry a small stock of living rheumatism alleviators about with him in a neat little hive with all modern improvements. When he puts them down on the table, the buzzing sound that arises must not be considered infallible proof that *he* is a humbug. The patient feels in his bones that the appliance is radical and penetrative. As his practice increases he will leave the hive at home and confine himself to prescriptions, as most eminent physicians do. For Mr. Jones's rheumatism he will order say 25 adult bees, warm and lively—when taken to be well shaken. The pharmacist who makes up the prescriptions, need have no fears of becoming rheumatic. No apothecary shop will be complete without an apiary annex.

What an opportunity is here afforded the farmer to save the expense of doctors' bills. He need not purchase any of the dubious books instructing

every man to be his own physician. He works hard, perspires freely, gets chilled after it, and the next morning rises painfully, with a lame back and aching limbs, feeling that a grasshopper is a burden. All he will have to do will be to hobble out into the yard and tip over a bee-hive. My word for it, his rheumatism will leave him in a hurry.

* *

TOP-BARS.—Quite a discussion has started up in Gleanings regarding the thickness of top-bars. It is claimed by some that they should be $\frac{1}{2}$, and by others that nothing under $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in thickness will prevent the bees from building brace-combs between frames and crate, when no honey-board is used. Most of those taking part in the discussion lay as much stress on having an exact bee-space between frames and crate, as on the thickness of the top-bars. Mr. F. L. Smith pithily remarks :

To prevent brace-combs, let us first ascertain why they are built. My answer is, to fill unrequired space. Contract that space to the actual requirements of bees and we shall find no brace-combs, which can be proved by any practical apiarist by experiment.

This is the key-stone of the whole matter. We do favor a top-bar of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, but to go beyond that is not necessary. Dr. Miller says :

I wonder if it is not the simple matter of distance that prevents the bees from starting brace-combs.

The Doctor, evidently, knows some thing about bees and top-bars. No doubt brace-combs can be prevented by filling in with wood, but it has neither economy nor advantage to commend it. We should not study how to *prevent* the bees from building

brace-combs; but to so construct the hives that the bees will have no occasion to build them.

* *

RECIPE FOR THE "GRIP."—In one-half tea-cupful of *hot* honey put the juice of one lemon, and take, as a dose, two tea-spoonfuls occasionally, and as hot as can be endured comfortably. In case the stomach is too weak to retain the honey, two or three tea-spoonfuls of milk will remove such difficulty.—Am. Bee Journal.

* *

THE HONEY-BEE NOT A YANKEE BIRD.—When John Eliot translated the Scriptures into the language of the Aborigines of North America, no words were found expressive of the terms wax and honey.—British B. J.

* *

BEES AS A MEANS OF DEFENCE.—A small corsair, equipped with 40 or 50 men, and having on board some bees, purposely taken from a neighboring island and confined in earthen hives, was pursued by a Turkish galley. As the latter boarded her the sailors threw the hives from the masts down into the galley. The earthen hives broke into fragments, and the bees dispersed all over the boat. The Turks, who had looked on the small corsair with contempt, as an easy prey, did not expect so singular an attack. Finding themselves defenceless against the stings, they were so frightened that the men of the corsair, who had provided themselves with masks and gloves, took possession of the galley almost without resistance.

Amurat, Emperor of Turkey, having besieged Alba and made a breach in the walls, found the breach defended by bees, whose hives had been brought on the ruins. The Janissaries, the bravest militia of the Ottoman empire, refused to clear the obstacle.—B. B. J.

DYSENTERY.—This disease is more frequently met with, though it is more easily prevented and more easily cured than foul brood. It is recognised by the bees voiding their excrement on the combs and inside the hive, and is generally found when the bees are in a damp, badly-ventilated hive, and are compelled to partake of unsuitable or fermented food.

To prevent dysentery bees must have dry and well-ventilated hives—though packing must not be neglected—and there should be plenty of good sealed stores. In fact, where the directions for safe wintering are carried out dysentery is almost unknown.—British B. J.

Subscribe for the BEE-HIVE to-day.

Scientific Breeding.

Conducted by H. L. Jeffrey, New Milford, Conn.

DRONE INFLUENCE.

SCIENTIFIC breeding is the preliminary to results in reproduction; consequently it is the union of two beings for the purpose of continuing that race or species to the requirements of our needs; therefore we must look close to those characteristics possessed by both parents, and as qualities possessed alike by both parents, so are these qualities more distinctly developed in the offspring, and as the male parent is the most direct of the two, then the more need to look the closer after his side of the house.

I am perfectly aware that there are not a few who argue that the majority of the influence is on the mother side of the house. So it is, so far as associative influence is concerned. But when you consider hereditary or direct parental influence, then the male

is the parent; because the sperm is perfect in the male, and on entering the micropyle of the ovum (egg) it then becomes a parasite and lives upon the host, thereby making the mother side of the house more a feeder than a direct parent.

This is true of all mammals, and also true of the honey-bee so far as the workers and queen progeny are concerned, and to the drones we must look for the qualities mostly desired in the generation of workers and queens immediately following the mating. There are alternate generation influences that are beyond our immediate control, and those influences show themselves the strongest imbedded in the male parent, regardless of being insect, animal, fowl or man, and because of the strength of that influence, it is an absolute necessity to be the more careful in the selection of the male parent from which to procure the future generation.

Nature is curious in her laws, and right here in the honey-bee—although she has taken from us in part the ability to have control over the influence of the future generation—she (Nature), has given an equally strong hold on the same rein from another direction, without any change in the parental sex. This change in embodied in the parthenogenic and organic laws, and on account of the ability of virgin queens to lay eggs that become males, thereby making the male parent of that virgin queen the father of the male offspring of that queen, and in that way the drones of a queen possess the perpetuating qualities that are possessed by the workers that are

sisters to the queen producing the drones.

This skipping over of one generative influence is so established that the scientific breeder has at his control almost, or I might say quite as much control, as though his bees were cattle or fowls. And he also has to contend with the same hereditary tendency toward disease; but those tendencies are detectable to the breeder keeping close watch over his stock, and *every breeder should be always on guard for every indication.*

Two things only are the cause of failure: *ignorance and willful action.*

THE

Bee Hive

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

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in Advance.

Editorial Ink Drops.

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

We Desire Agents for the Bee-Hive, and to such we offer very liberal inducements. Sample copies and terms on request.

* In 1888 we remarked that bee-keepers were only throwing money away when expending it for seeds of honey producing plants. Mr. Root says that his trade in them has rapidly declined of late. Will the "kickers" who growled at those remarks tell us what is the matter that bee-keepers are not investing as much in seeds as formerly?

* Keep the entrances to the hives free of snow (?)

* The British Bee Journal is to be changed in size and make-up.

* The Western Apiarian is the most promising journal we know of.

* No, we don't want any bee-escapes for our bees escape fast enough now.

* Never misrepresent your goods for the gain there is in it.—Api.

What, never ?

* For two subscribers at 25 c. each we will present a copy of Doolittle's Queen-Rearing pamphlet free.

* The Dec. number of BEE-HIVE is sent free to all subscribers for 1890, as the January issue will be late.

* Guard against chance mating of young queens.—E. L. Pratt in Api.

What ? at this time of the year ?

* Having run out of back numbers those requesting sample copies will understand why they have not been sent before.

* With our next issue advertising rates will be raised to 50 cts. per inch, with discount for time advertisements. This change does not affect those now running.

* In India the bee was well known and valued 1500 or 1300 years before Christ.—L. S. in Api.

We always thought the bee was an old hand at the business.

* We see from a late issue of the Am. Bee Journal that the editor is slowly recovering from the gripe. Having just recovered from the same we can sympathize with him.

* The Canadian Honey Producer has been discontinued. The Southern Bee-Keeper is the name of a new publication, to commence publication in February, "away down in Tennessee."

* Thus far the weather has been unusually mild, the coldest being 6° above zero. The only drawback to successful wintering thus far, has been a superabundance of rainy, foggy and damp weather.

* Let us whisper a secret in your ear: If you want to get 200 per cent. on your investment, and be perfectly happy, just send us 30 cts. for the *Farm Journal* and the BEE-HIVE. It is the best offer we ever made.

* Mr. Doolittle's remedy for stings: groan and bear it, Mine: spit on it; keep it wet with salvia for a little while.—M. A. Kelly in Api.

Ours: don't stop to groan and spit, but just buckle into the work and forget it.

* The Apiculturist comes out for January looking as pert as a boy with his first pair of boots. The contents are equally pert. When sending in your subscription for the BEE-HIVE, add 55 cts. more and we will send the Api. also, thus giving you two good bee journals for only 80 cts.

* When we wrote the editorial for the Nov. issue; stating that the Dec. number would probably be late, we had no idea that we should get so far behind; but when orders and work came pouring in by every mail, some thing *had* to wait till we could "catch up," and that is why we are so late with this issue. We shall do our best to come out on time after two or three numbers, and would ask subscribers to bear with us patiently till we can do so.

Isn't it surprising that a man will get out a lot of nice hives, etc., and then send out a circular that is filled with typographic errors and poorly printed, to sell them? It certainly is mistaken economy to expend so much capital and labor, only to quench the would-be customer's enthusiasm in presenting him with a circular of this description; for he would naturally suppose that the goods would be on a par with the printing. This isn't an advertisement that we do printing we are not ashamed of, but was brought to mind by receiving a poorly printed circular with a glaring error right on the cover page!

A One Dollar Bill

will be presented to the person sending the best essay on "Italianizing" before Feb. 10th. Do not write your name or address on the essay, but on a separate piece of paper, which place in an envelope, seal it, and forward with your essay. As but very few are likely to compete for this offer, some one will get the money with little effort. The decision as to the best essay will be announced in the first issue after the above date. All competitive articles to become property of the BEE-HIVE. Who will get the dollar?

Italianizing.

THIS is a subject of considerable importance to the bee keeper who has numerous colonies, and wishes to Italianize them with the least expense and trouble. Let us consider some of the methods used for accomplishing this operation.

Where one has but a few colonies the cheapest way is to buy untested queens. Should any of them prove to be impure others can be purchased cheaply. Purchasing tested queens is expensive, and unless one has plenty of money to spare, should be avoided.

Where a good many colonies are to

be Italianized and the apiarist has had some experience in handling bees, and there are not too many black bees in the immediate vicinity, several tested queens can be purchased and queens raised from them to Italianize the remaining colonies. If this is undertaken the queens should be raised just as *early* in the season as possible; for there is then less danger of their meeting black drones than later on, when it would be almost impossible to get them purely mated. The tested queens should be bought very early in order that a good stock of Italian drones may be on hand when the young queens are ready to fly.

Another way to Italianize, is to purchase untested queens in the fall, as they can then be bought cheaper than at other seasons of the year.

If one lives in a fair locality for honey, there can be little doubt that the better way is to buy the queens instead of raising them. To one not well versed in queen-rearing, a good many "unforeseen events" are likely to arise and upset his "best laid plans," and he may come out of the experiment with a firm conviction of "every man to his trade." Whereas if the queens are purchased, he can then run his colonies for honey and not waste his time and lose the season's profits in what might, after all, be but a futile attempt at queen-rearing.

POPPING THE QUESTION.

When in the course of human events, a young man makes up his mind to ask the very important question, he finds great difficulty in coming to the point. As we are not at all bashful we boldly say: Will you not answer yes to us, as we ask you to go to your druggist or dealer in toilet articles, and purchase a bottle of Vail Brothers' Ideal Tooth Powder, the best made. As an inducement for you to try it, we give you a handsome engraving with two 25 cent bottles, 20 x 24, no advertising on it. There is a ticket around the neck of each bottle.

AUTOMATIC SEWING MACHINE

Has no equal—is delivered free everywhere. Please send full Post Office address, including County, and also your shipping address, including railroad station most convenient to you. One cent postal expense will bring to you something new and important for every family. For full particulars please send to No. 457 West 26th Street, New York City.

Have used your Ideal Tooth Powder for quite a while, and consider it second to none for purity and pleasantness. There is no better; I take pleasure in recommending its virtues to all my friends, and so long as you manufacture such a delightful powder as the Ideal, you shall have the benefit of all I can do for you.

DR. G. B. SWEENEY, Pittsburg, Pa.

We can thoroughly recommend Ideal Tooth Powder to our readers. We find it highly endorsed by the Dental profession, as being free from all injurious material; no grit, cleansing the teeth perfectly, imparting a pleasant, refreshing condition to the mouth. Has received four medals, the highest each time. We advise our readers to read the advertisement elsewhere in this issue, and give it a

**THE BEE-HIVE
FOR ALMOST NOTHING.**

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

American Apiculturist.....	m	\$.85
American Bee Journal.....	w	1.20
Bee-Keepers' Advance.....	m	.55
" Guide.....	m	.60
" Review.....	m	.55
Canadian Bee Journal.....	w	1.00
Gleanings in Bee Culture.....	s-m	1.10
A B C of Bee Culture.....		1.25
Bee-Keepers' Guide.....		1.25
Revised Langstroth.....		1.75
Doolittle's Queen-Rearing.....		.35

Address, BEE-HIVE, Andover, Conn.

Special Notices.

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

To exchange.—One J. Stevens & Co.'s Hunters' Pet Rifle, 32 cal., using short or long cartridge, in good order, for 50 lbs. light comb honey. Rifle cost \$18. E. D. Barton, East Hampton, Conn.

To exchange.—A B C of Bee Culture, King's Bee-Keepers' Text Book, 1888 and '89 vols. of Gleanings, back Nos. Am. Bee Journal, also vol. XV. Bee-Keepers' Magazine; all in No. 1 shape. Make me an offer. L. J. Waldo, Merrow, Conn.

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



FREE to Poultry Raisers.

POULTRY GUIDE.—Book of 32 large ppg.; illustrated; well printed; covers entire subject. SENT FREE to all sending 15c. for 5 months trial trip to our peerless 60c. monthly.

THE RURAL CALL,
Columbus, Ohio.

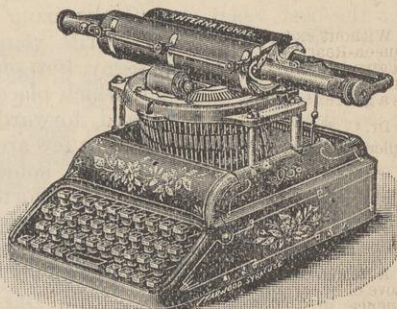
FOR SALE.

Complete machinery for making one and two-pound sections.

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—THE—

**INTERNATIONAL
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A strictly first-class machine. Fully warranted. Made from very best material, by skilled workmen, and with the best tools that have ever been devised for the purpose. Warranted to do all that can be reasonably expected of the very best typewriter extant. Capable of writing 150 words per minute—or more—according to the ability of the operator.

Price - \$100.00.

If there is no agent in your town, address the manufacturers,

THE PARISH MFG. CO.,
Agents Wanted. PARISH, N. Y.

All New England inquiries should be addressed to

W. T. BROWNIDGE & CO., Gen'l Ag'ts.,
No. 2 Park Square, BOSTON, MASS.

FREE. STENOGRAPHY and TYPEWRITING FREE. First class facilities and best of teachers. Address, with stamp for return postage, THE PARISH MFG. CO., PARISH, N. Y.

ARE YOU THE MAN

that is going to pay full price for your Newspapers and Magazines, when you can get them at Club Rates and save a part of your Money? Our 1890 Bee-Keepers' Club List will be out about Dec. 1st, and is sent free on request. Send your address on a postal to-day. E. H. Cook, Andover, Conn.

G. M. DOOLITTLE'S

— METHOD OF —

REARING QUEENS.

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 is a guarantee of its valuable qualities.

Dr. C. C. Miller, of Marengo, Ills., a prominent apiculturist, writes, says of it:

"You have done a good thing in putting in pamphlet form 'Doolittle's Method of Rearing Queens.' It is of value, and gotten up nicely."

CONTENTS:

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 Larvæ 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.

Also a Fine Illustration of Mr. Doolittle.

The Pamphlet Consists of 30 Pages.

Price Reduced to 10 cents.

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Bees made to Hive Themselves when they swarm. The greatest and most important invention since the introduction of the movable-comb frame. Watching bees and absconding swarms done away with. For full particulars, address the

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WANT to exchange a nice Box Machine, nearly as good as new, with tongue and groover and swing-saw. Cost when new, \$150; also one Root Four-piece Section Machine, cost \$35; one Saw Bench, with arbor, saws and belts; 2 Tables with boring attachment, cost when new \$40; also 20 feet 2-in. Shafting with hangers; 12 cast iron Pulleys, from 10 to 50 in.; 1 Grindstone, cost \$75, for a nice sound young Carriage Horse. Address,
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CARNIOLAN BEES.

Pleasantest Bees in the World.

Hardest to Winter.

Best Honey-Gatherers.

In order to introduce not only the bees, but our paper,

— "THE ADVANCE" —

we offer to any one who will send us \$1.25, a copy of our paper and a nice Carniolan queen. The queen alone is worth \$2. Address,

THE ADVANCE, Mechanic Falls, Me.



No Joke About This!

This Combination Pen and Pencil, including a Rubber Stamp of name and address, will be sent by mail for 20 cents.

The BEE-HIVE one year and above Pencil, 30 c. For four subscribers and \$1, a Pencil will be sent free. Shell of indelible black stamp ink, 6c.; or with Pencil, 5c.

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

That Pittsfield Smith

Can furnish You a Full Line of Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

He Manufactures

Popular styles of Hives, Frames, Section-Cases, etc.,

and deals in

Foundation, Smokers, Honey-Extractors, and all
necessaries for the Apiary.

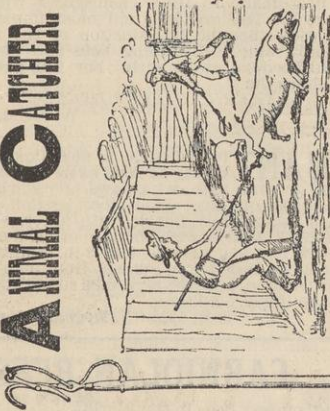
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Chas H. Smith, Pittsfield, Mass.

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ANIMAL CATCHER.**



With this simple tool one man and a boy 10 years old can catch to wring the most vicious hog with ease.

It can be used for handling hogs and sheep for all purposes. *Agents Wanted.*

Price Complete, \$1.25.

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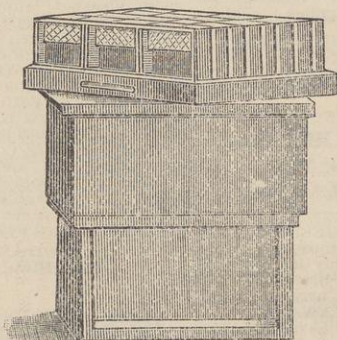
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CRATES,
SMOKERS,
FOUNDATION,
BEES,
Full Colonies,



SECTIONS,
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Our Goods are of the Best Quality and Material,
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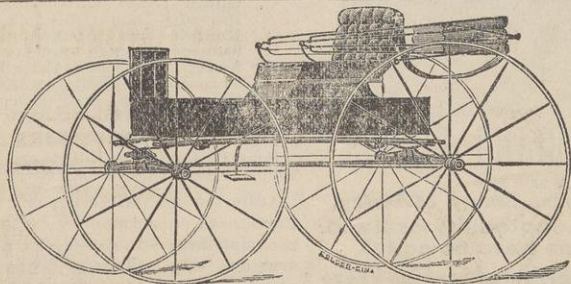
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We gladly furnish Estimates and solicit Correspondence. Send for Illustrated Price-List for 1889, free.

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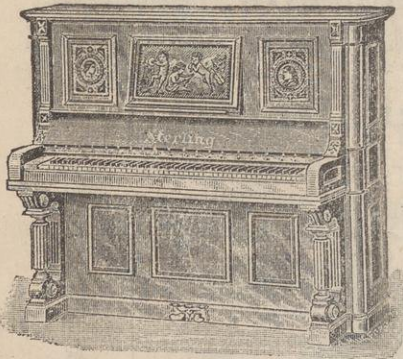
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1890 EARLY ITALIAN QUEENS 1890
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Queens sent after May 1st,
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Quality of Tone, Beauty of Design,
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Write for free samples and price-list of bee-supplies. We guarantee every inch of our foundation equal to samples in every respect. Every one who buys it is pleased with it.

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For only 45 cts.

These Seeds are guaranteed to be Fresh and to give entire satisfaction. They are put up in boxes and sent by mail, postpaid. Each box contains one packet each of the following Seeds:—

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