



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

The bee-hive. Vol. 1, No. 4 October 1, 1886

Andover, CT: E.H. Cook, October 1, 1886

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/DYUYFCRAFO5UD9E>

<http://rightsstatements.org/vocab/NKC/1.0/>

For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

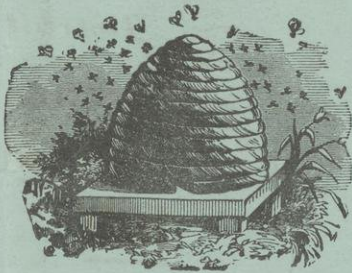
The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

OCT. 1886.

THE

BEEHIVE



PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY, BY

→* E. H. COOK, *←

Andover, Conn.

Volume 11



THE BEE-HIVE.

We all like it

It is with much pleasure that we inform our friends and customers that Andover is now a Money Order Office. In future, please have all orders and notes made payable at ANDOVER, CONN.

Cheap advertising. See outside page of cover.

BOOKS FOR BEE-KEEPERS.

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

A B C OF BEE CULTURE, by A. I. Root.— This is one of those books which it is a pleasure to read. It explains the various manipulations in detail, how to make your hives, crates, frames, etc. Fully illustrated.

Price with the Bee-Hive one year \$1.00.

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

Price with the Bee-Hive one year \$1.00.

BEE-KEEPERS' HANDY BOOK, by Henry Alley.— If you intend to rear queens for your own use or to sell, you should read this work. It gives a thorough treatise upon queen-rearing, besides many hints of value to the bee-keeper. Illustrated. Price with the Bee-Hive one year \$1.10.

☞ We do not keep these in stock, but order them sent direct from the publisher, which insures the purchaser of getting the latest edition. Sent by mail at above price.

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

A RUBBER STAMP FREE!

☞ For two subscribers to the BEE-HIVE at 20cts. each, we will send a rubber name and address stamp as a premium.

Our Clubbing List.

By special arrangements we are enabled to make the following offer: We will send the BEE-HIVE for one year and any of the publications below at the prices quoted.

American Apiculturist.....m	\$.90
American Bee Journal.....w	.95
American Agriculturist.....m	1.15
American Garden.....m	1.25
American Poultry Yard.....m	1.20
Bee-Keepers' Guide.....m	.55
Bee-Keepers' Magazine.....m	.90
Canadian Bee Journal.....w	.95
Century Magazine.....m	3.65
Christian Herald.....w	1.25
Country Gentleman.....w	2.15
Fruit Recorder (Purdy's).....m	.50
Gleanings in Bee Culture.....s-m	1.05
Harper's Magazine.....m	3.30
Harper's Bazar.....m	3.45
Harper's Weekly.....w	3.45
Household.....m	.95
Rays of Light.....m	.50
Vick's Monthly.....m	1.00

Address all orders and subscriptions to,

E. H. Cook, Andover, Conn.

AMERICAN APICULTURIST.

A 32-page Magazine devoted to

Practical Bee-Keeping.

Sample copy free. We also deal in Apiarian Supplies of every description.

Italian and Syrian Queens
and their crosses a specialty.

Send for Journal and Price List.

Address

AMERICAN APICULTURIST,

WENHAM, MASS.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

—AND—

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns.

Choice pure bred cockerels of these popular breeds for sale now at \$1.00 each. Must be taken soon.

Address, **YODER & METZLER,**
East Lewistown, Mahoning Co., Ohio.

THE WEEKLY

Detroit Free Press

For Four Months and

* THE BEE-HIVE *

For One Year

FOR ONLY 40 CENTS.

100

New Scroll Saw Designs.
Full size for working Easels, etc., 10 cents.

J. L. HYDE,
Pomfret Landing, Conn.

A BONANZA!!

THE BEST INVESTMENT ON RECORD.

Twelve Dividends in One Year: Capital Required
50 cts.

The above is guaranteed to every subscriber to

RAYS OF LIGHT.

Everybody owning Bees or Poultry should subscribe for

RAYS OF LIGHT.

The Newest, the most instructive, brightest and most Entertaining; Cheapest Journal published. Among its regular contributors are many of the Leading and most Practical and Successful Bee and Poultry Keepers of America.

Monthly, only 50 cents per Year.

Sample copy free. JOB PRINTING of all kinds neatly and promptly executed. Write for estimates. Pure Italian Bees and Queens at lowest prices. Eggs for hatching, PLYMOUTH ROCKS exclusively. Two Dollars per 13. Send for Catalogues. Address all communications to
J. J. MARTIN & CO., North Manchester, Ind.



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

VOL. 1.

ANDOVER, CONN., OCTOBER 1, 1886.

NO. 4.

TODDLEKINS AND TROT.

BY ANNA M. PRATT.

"Dear Toddlekins," said little Trot,
 "May I talk to you a little while?"
 "Why, yeth, of courthe," said Toddlekins,
 With a bashful little smile.

"Now, Toddlekins," said little Trot,
 "If we should meet a bear"——
 "Good graclouth me!" said Toddlekins,
 "You give me thuch a thcare!"

"If we should meet a bear," said Trot.
 "Would you let me save your life?"
 "Oh merthy! Yeth!" said Toddlekins,
 "But I will *not* be your wife!"

—St. Nicholas.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

How to make a Cage for Shipping Bees and Nuclei.

I will try to answer "What we want to know." First. Enameled cloth does not work so well with us as fine-feed bags for a covering in winter. It condenses too much vapor, which moulds the combs. The second question I do not know. Now for the cage for shipping bees. You want something new of course, and the best way I know of, is to ship a pound or so of bees the same way we do those half-frame nuclei mentioned on page 12. That, "by the way," I was going to describe, which I might as well do before going any farther.

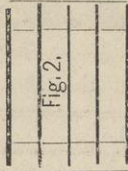
Make your frames one-half the length of the L, frame without any projections, and instead of the neck cut in like the ends of the top-bar in A. I. Root's way of making them, let the same be cut in on the side-bars, and the mortises on the top and bottom-bars. After you have your frames made in this way (your top- and bottom-bars 3-16 in. thick and side-bars 1-8 in. thick,) get some tin cut 1 1-2 in. square, or 1 1-2 x 1 3-4 in.; and doubled up so that they will slip on to the ends, (fig. 1) having 1-2 of the tin project so that you can hang them in the hive; or this end that projects will slip over the end of another frame when you wish to double.

Fig. 1.

END VIEW OF TIN CLASP.

If you use two of these tins, one for the bottom and one for the top-bar, having holes punched through the tin so as to fasten with wire nails, you will have a pretty strong frame. I use such tins now for my reversible frames. Now the cage is to be made so as to hold 2 or 4 of these short frames. I make them in this way. Take 5 sticks, made 1-2 in. square, and as long or a little longer than the frames are wide; nail each end of these to 1-2 in. stuff, 2 in. wide and 6 inches long, so as to leave spaces that

will admit easily the ends of the frames. (See figure two.)



* SECTION OF ONE END OF CAGE.

This will make one end of cage. Now you will want two of these racks, and have them fastened with 1-2 in. stuff, 1 1-2 or 2 inches wide and as long as your frames, by nailing them on the sides near the upper and lower corners, in such a way as to form a crate, leaving the 1-2 inch strips on the inside to form spaces for your frames, and when these are fitted in you will have the ends of your cage closed tight. Nail across the bottom, near the ends, two strips for the frames to rest upon; then cover all except the ends with wire netting, taking a piece just large enough to go round, nailing all except the top down before placing in your frames and bees; then bring the top down and nail securely and your cage is ready to ship, except you can tack on a handle if you choose to.

This makes a very handy and safe cage for a pound of bees if you put in only two frames, one on each side, partly filled with honey, and is just as good as can be to send a nucleus in, in warm weather. I would add—take the tins off or push them in when shipping.

J. L. HYDE.

Pomfret Landing, Conn., Aug. 31.

[No doubt your cage will work nice-

* The five lines represent the 1-2 inch-square sticks; lines at top and bottom show the 2-inch strips they are nailed on to.—Ed.

ly. It has two things about it which we like; one is sending frames with the bees for them to cluster on and to carry their food in, and the simplicity of construction, which is important if one has many to make.—Ed.]

From reports received early in the season we thought the honey-crop would be extra large for this year. Such however, does not appear to be the case, as many have received but a small amount of surplus, and though large yields count, it is the thousands of small amounts that compose the principle part of the crop.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

“EXPERIENCE” АРІАГН.

NUMBER TWO.

IN CONTINUATION OF WHAT WAS SAID IN THE JUNE NUMBER OF THE BEE-HIVE.

In the matter of numbers the bees have been doing very well; the hives have been just boiling over with bees. The 8 colonies, spring count (there were 10, but 2 were traded for hives and combs) have increased to 16, of which 3 are natural swarms. One swarm absconded. The natural swarms were large; one was enormous—nearly a half bushel. We did not weigh this swarm, but a few days after hiving they gathered 3 lbs. by 10 A. M., and 5 lbs. by 12 M. In afternoon, but little.

All the old colonies are full of honey below; 4 of the 8 made 120lbs. section honey. Some of the new colonies will not have enough honey to winter them. The large swarm above mentioned, before swarming, made at least 50 lbs. finished section honey,

with about 40 lbs. below. Of the 4 colonies that made surplus honey only one swarmed.

PROFITS OF THE SEASON :

120 lbs. honey @ 10c.,	\$ 12.00
1 queen and 1 lb. bees sold,	3.00
8 swarms of bees,	

\$ 15.00

EXPENSES :

For frames, foundation, etc.,	\$ 6.00
Work,	

\$ 6.00

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED :

Getting the bees to work in the sections. The colonies were kept strong from September last, with a continual eye to having bushels of bees when the honey season should come. With some maneuvering the bees were all induced to start in the sections, but only in 4 hives did they continue to work. Lack of honey could not have been the reason for not working, unless the 8 hives contained more bees than could be supplied by the surrounding country. Will not others give their experience in this matter of getting bees to work in the sections? Give us something *successful*; Adam has tried most of the dodges given in bee-papers and books. He says now that he intends to keep over a lot of unfinished sections to use next season for starting the bees; that seems to work best.

Neither the bee-prospect nor retro-spect is encouraging; the balance still is heavily on the "expenses" side. The 8 new swarms can not be considered of any value, as there is no sale for them, and they are a source of "expenses" for feed, hives and work. But Adam says he will try it one season more. He intends to feed 5 lbs. of sugar per colony all around; those that have not sufficient stores for win-

ter will be fed more. They will be fed in the latter part of September, or when bloom ceases. He says it is an important point to feed bees in the fall even if they have plenty of stores. If they are not fed, the colony will go into winter quarters, composed of *old* bees which will die off toward spring. The result will be an endless discussion in some bee-journal as to "Why did my bees die?" They died of old age. Feed in the fall, go into winter quarters with plenty of young bees, and a large part of spring dwindling will not appear.

I asked Adam: "Did you ever try enameled cloth as a covering in cold weather?" He said: "No. And I shouldn't think any one would ever want to try it either." I asked: "Which is best, the orange- or the leather-colored (dark) queens?"

"There is no difference that I know of, so long as both are of the same strain of bees."

ANTON LEISTER.

Brunswick, Ohio, Aug. 17.

[In our experience we have never found anything so sure to start bees at work in boxes, as sections that are partly drawn out and having some honey in them. If this will not start them to gathering and storing honey, when there is any in the field, we don't know of a way that will. We have tried this way two seasons without a single failure. But how about feeding *sugar*? You know many are crying out against its use as food for bees. Are you not mistaken friend L., in thinking there was honey to be gathered? It seems to us that the swarm you mention as gathering 5 lbs. by noon, would not have stopped work if they could have found more honey. Tell Adam that we hope he will have a "big" report another season.—what Novice would call a "whoperer."—Ed.]

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Random Talks.

HOW TO CREATE A HOME MARKET FOR YOUR HONEY. BY A MAN WHO HAS DONE IT.

Now friends our honey crop is mostly harvested, and the very important—though well-worn—subject: “How and where shall I sell my honey”, is again before us. Shall I send my honey to market and to commission merchants? By no means! or at least, only as a last resort. But, you say: “I have no *home* market, so what shall I do with it? Why my friends just *make* a market.

Use all the energy; all the wit; *all* the gifts that God has endowed you with, and just *push* your delicate sweets right into the homes of your friends and neighbors! I tell you my honest conviction is: that before we shall ever see honey a staple, it must be found on every table in the land! When I procured my first crop of honey (50 lbs.), I could not sell it in the whole neighborhood, and so we used it in our own family. Just think of it! 40 families and only 2 or 3 wanting honey! Discouraging, wasn't it? Four years ago I procured six hundred pounds extracted honey, and then I thought I must work, and I did. This is the way I proceeded: I purchased fifty one-half pound bottles, and filled them all in nice shape.

Then I went to each house and gave them one, telling them to try and like it, as I was to be around again in two or three days (never wait longer than that, as people “kinder forgit” how it tastes) and that I expected to sell them a couple of dollars' worth.

This little effort sold three hundred

weight or one-half my whole crop, and created a market for the balance before three months. People in this neighborhood are now eating honey, who never tasted it before I gave them some. Yes, but you say: “six cwt., is not three tons!” No; but I raised one and one-half tons last season besides my increase, and it all went off readily.

Last fall I extended my list of customers into an adjoining town, and under the same or similar methods. Further, I purchased of the druggists all the 5 and 10 gallon kegs that they had. These I thoroughly washed, coated and painted, and then added a neat honey gate. This made a neat package for family use. There were several large households who could easily consume fifty or one hundred lbs. of honey during a reason, and it was to these I next directed my attention. When I asked the head of the house, if I could not sell them a keg of honey, they laughed at me!

“Why,” said one “I could not get away with a hundred lbs. of honey in ten years!”

Well then, let me bring you up a keg, and you use what you want of it, and I will take back the rest when you say so. This I did, and in *two months*, this same man hailed me with: “Say, Smith, are you sure that that keg was full when you left it?”

Yes sir, I answered.

“Well I do believe we like honey for it is all gone!”

And now friends, I can sell the whole crop of extracted honey this season from 61 colonies bees, with the exception of two bbls. (sent to fill orders) right around home, and with-

in a radius of three miles of home!

What do you think of this for a market, that four years ago could be glutted with fifty lbs. of comb honey? I have not written this this to brag; but simply to show what *can* be done, and if one single bee-keeper is led to build up a honey trade at home by some points that this article may suggest, I shall feel more repaid, and I know that there are those who can give me some new ideas and plans, and I should like to see them come to the front and help us all.

CHAS. N. SMITH.

Pittsfield, Mass.

[Thank you friend Smith for the clear description you have given of the *modus operandi* by which you disposed of your honey. We can see no reason why the same thing cannot be done in other places. This would, at least, reduce a large per cent. of what is now sent to the cities, and would tend toward better prices, both in city and country. One point noticeable in the preceding article is: that many people *would buy honey* who now do without it, if they were properly induced to *try* it.—ED.]

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Confined Air for Wintering.

As I have wintered my bees for several years without loosing a single colony, and have never seen a description of a method like mine in any paper, I thought I would give a little description of it in THE BEE-HIVE. I use the one and one-half story portico hive, L. frame. I winter on stands, with from five to seven frames to the hive, a tight-fitting division-board on each side, and a piece of sales carpet over the frames. Many bee keepers

use a chaff cushion on top of the mat, but the chaff will get damp and musty, and will sift out of a very small hole and make a good deal of litter.

As confined air is just as warm as chaff and won't get damp, I make a box about 10 x 15 inches, and 3 ins. deep, of thin stuff, and put it on top of the mat bottom up, and cover it with a blanket or piece of carpet. The box should not be made too tight, as if any thing like a milk pan is used, the moisture cannot get out, and it makes the hive cold and wet. The bees are wintered on honey. No sugar syrup. As I am not far from the sea-coast, I think dampness is the greatest trouble in wintering, and so I have tinned the roofs of all my hives.

A QUEENLESS COLONY THAT DID NOT CARRY IN POLLEN.

I never knew a colony that came through queenless to carry in pollen. Last spring I had a colony come through the winter very strong, and as they had plenty of honey I did not disturb them, supposing them to be all right. When pollen began to come in I noticed that all the others were carrying it in pretty fast, but that this colony did not bring in any. On examining them they proved to be queenless; I gave them a frame of brood and about an hour after I saw a bee bring in pollen. They went right to work and raised a queen.

E. M. YEOMANS.

Andover, Conn.

Box 48.

Don't let your bees die the coming winter just because you can't spend a little time to fix them up nicely before the cold weather comes.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

PERSEVERANCE REWARDED.

A LESSON FOR THOSE WHO CONDEMN BEE-KEEPING AFTER A TRIAL OF ONE SEASON.

I will just give you a short sketch of my experience with bees. I commenced nine years ago with two colonies, one Italian and one black. I worked with them five years before I made a dollar out of them. I had good luck in increase till I got 32, then I lost 16 in the cellar. The next year I increased to 32 and lost 16 again. The year following I increased to 26 and lost none; the next season to 56, and took 3640 lbs. honey.

Since then they have not increased so fast, but I have had lots of honey. Last fall I put 106 in the cellar and only lost one; but there was a few queenless, and a small number weak from spring dwindling, so that after selling one and doubling up, I had only 106. I have 170 now, and have taken over 5000 lbs. comb honey, and more than 6000 lbs. of extracted.

Comb honey is selling at 12½c; retail, 10c. Extracted, 8 to 10c. I might have had more honey this year if I'd had more help. My hired man was taken sick on the 2d of June, and was sick for a month, and the man that was to furnish sections did not come up to time, so I ran out of them.

A COLONY THAT HIVE THEMSELVES.

I think we will get our bees trained after a while, to swarm and go into the hives themselves.

One morning this summer, I was telling a young man, that when I was young, we waited until the bees swarmed, and then found a board, made a hive and put them in it; then

we had the hives when the bees swarmed, we cleaned one and hived them; but now I have my hives all ready and on their summer stands, so when a swarm issues, I run out, get them in my swarm-catcher, carry them to a hive, shake off and they run in. "Now," said I, "the next thing will be to have them swarm and go into a hive themselves."

And sure enough! just after dinner out came a big swarm, made a whirl or two, then went over the tops of the cherry-trees down to the ground right into a hive that I had ready for three or four days. "Now," said he, "you have them just where you want them."

Now you can put this letter in print if you like, or as much of it as you please.

ASA PINKERTON.

Marshalltown, Ia., Sept. 1, '86.

[There! that is the way one would expect you to succeed friend P., just because you did not give up, but kept "stickin' to it." Now, friend P., can you tell us what caused the bees to die in wintering? Did you divide them too much? or was n't the temperature of the cellar just right? —Ed.]

Written for the Bee-Hive.

"What is the Best Kind of Roof for Hives."

I have received the 2d number of THE BEE-HIVE and consider it well worth all you ask for it, and I will try my hand to get it, by answering one of your queries of "What we want to know." I use the L. frame and a hive of my own make, improved or modified to suit my own taste and convenience, with a flat roof or cover

made out of wide boards in one piece, which I prefer to raised cover, because they cannot leak, as there are joints to shrink, open or warp, and they are lighter and more convenient to handle, taking less room to store away in winter, as I always take all the covers off and pile them up. They are also better for moving or shipping full colonies of bees, taking less room, and they will last longer when properly made and painted, as there is no chance for any water to get in to rot them; and last but not least, they are the cheapest, counting material and labor, of any that I have seen. I make them by hand, as follows: I pick out of dressed sheeting, costing here \$15 per M., boards 18 in., wide, or 2 in., wider than my hives, and in cutting them up select the best for covers and use balance for bottoms. For covers, dress 2 in., longer and 2 in., wider than outside length and width of hive. Nail securely with 6-penny casing nails, driven from top side. Set in nails and putty holes.

Fasten strips or cleats, $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in., around the under side of cover, mitered at the corners, forming a flange or rim $\frac{1}{4}$ inch larger on inside than the outside of hive, and nail a cleat $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{3}{8}$ in., mitered at corners, around the outside of hive, $\frac{3}{8}$ in., below upper edge, for cover to rest on. This cleat makes a good hand-hold to lift and handle hives, and neither rain or snow can blow in under the cover; nor can the wind blow it off the hive.

W. B. HASLET.

Zearing, Ia., July, 1886.

[You certainly have the advantage of us eastern bee-keepers in being able to buy boards 18 inches wide,

for only \$15. Here they would cost at least \$50 per M. It is worth something, is n't it friend H., to have a cover that will stay in place? One night last fall we had quite a wind, and the next morning we found our covers all over the bee-yard. After placing them on the hives again, we put three bricks on each hive and that ended the trouble. If it had been a cold night, no doubt the colonies would have frozen. The cover is a very important part of a hive, and should be made waterproof.—Ed.]

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Enameled Cloth not Good for Cold Weather.

ALSO, HOW TO GET QUEEN-CELLS BUILT WHEN THE BEES ARE NOT SWARMING

MR. EDITOR:

I will send you an answer to the first question, August No., of "What we want to know," viz.: "How does enameled cloth work as a covering above the frames during cold weather." As enameled cloth is waterproof, the condensed atmosphere does not evaporate; but the moisture is kept within the hive and in winter freezes them. We have 32 colonies, and our experience is, that felt is best as a covering above the frames during cold weather. Firm cloth, such as horse blankets are made from, I like best, with forest leaves on top of that.

Raise the covering up by means of a rack, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch through the centre of the frames, that the bees may have a chance to cluster and pass from one frame to the other. And now I will write: how to raise queen-cells in a hive when the bees have no notion of swarming; when the queen is working wholly in the upper story.

Remove the queen into the lower story and put on a queen-excluder so that she cannot get up into the upper story, then the young bees think the queen is gone and cell building begins. After 7 or 8 days cut them off and hatch them in the nuclei. Mr. Coombs thinks **THE BEE-HIVE** is "too fine print" for his reading, but we like it and I send you this.

MRS. S. E. COOMBS.

Foxboro, Mass., Sept. 1886.

[Well, you can tell friend C., that our type has "sort 'o grow'd a bit" and that we hope he will now be able to read it.—Ed.]

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Oil-Cloth a Success for Cellar Wintering.

EDITOR BEE-HIVE:

Last winter I kept oil-cloth covers on all my hives, with good results. As the cellar was very damp, I consider this a severe test. If hives are open above and below, porous covers will admit a more free circulation; but this subjects the bees to every slight change in temperature, and is a positive disadvantage. If the air of the room is kept pure, that in the hive will not be bad, and a close cover helps protect the bees at a time when protection is needed. Woolen cloth might be good did the bees wear it in mits next the body, but as a cover over the frames, oil-cloth will keep all close at top and retain the warmth created by the bees.

D. W. CLEMENTS.

West Union, Ia., Aug. 1886.

[Have you tried wintering them on summer stands with oil-cloth on top

of frames as you describe above, or only in the cellar? There would, it seems to us, be quite a difference, for more moisture will gather in a hive out of doors than in a cellar.—Ed.]

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Report for 1886.

The bees have done exceedingly well in this locality so far this season, considering the scarcity of the bee-pasturage. Basswood has been the mainstay, although I have noticed them working on the common thistle and golden rod, but to no very great extent. White clover is very scarce about here this season, and I'm afraid the bees miss it quite seriously.

Now Mr. Editor, why don't you make **THE BEE-HIVE** a monthly paper? I for one, would be perfectly willing to pay double the present price. I think Christian Weckesser's article—"The best way to buy bees"—in the August **BEE-HIVE**, worth *many* times the price of your "*very excellent*" paper.

W. M. BARNUM.

Angelica, N. Y.

[In starting a bee-paper there is much to be considered. As it is a branch of industry entirely separate from all other kinds of business, one cannot look for subscribers, except among those who are interested in bee-culture. Knowing this from the start, we were doubtful as to the result, and so we decided to publish our paper at first only once in two months. While the result has not been what we expected, still we are thankful for the subscriptions received, and especially so for the many kind words of encouragement. Beginning with the first of next April, we shall try the experiment of publishing **THE BEE-HIVE** once a month.—Ed.]

Question Box.

What Shall We do With the Toads?

EDITOR OF THE BEE-HIVE:

1. I notice in the April No. just to hand, that you advocate placing hives close to the ground, offering as one argument in favor, that "on windy days or toward night when bees are gathering honey, and the hive sets on a stand, that many bees as they come in laden with pollen and honey fall to the ground, and after resting a moment, have to make an extra effort to gain their hive. Not only do many of them lose their load of pollen; but time also."

Now I would be most happy if you will tell me through the columns of THE BEE-HIVE how effectually to prevent the loss of bees *bodily*, (not pollen and time only) of having our colonies so depopulated as to become too feeble to winter, by the *toads* that infest our apiaries. Where the hives sit on the ground, the toads at dusk in the warm summer evenings, gather around the entrances, from one to five (and more I presume but that is the highest number I ever counted,) at the entrance of each, and there sit and shoot out their tongues and gulp down the poor unsuspecting bees *all night long*, unless removed. The question is: What must we do with the toads? If you say kill them, tell us how to do it in the most *humane* manner; but I hate to kill anything that has so useful a place in the economy of nature as they are said to have; and if you say gather them up and carry them off, how far will it be necessary to take

them so that they will not return to their feasting grounds?

If you can tell us how to solve this perplexing problem, you will confer a great favor on one (perhaps on many) who has suffered.

LATE AFTER-SWARMS.

2. None of my after-swarms this year came out on the eight or ninth day after the first swarms; but eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, etc., days after. Is not that something out of the usual order of after-swarming?

Could there have been any queen-cells capped when the first swarm issued, or did the bees have to raise a queen from a worker egg?

A. JENNIE WILSON.

Macedon, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1886.

1. [In advocating the placing of hives near the ground, we were aware of the objections, such as dampness (in some localities,) snakes getting under the hives, toads, etc.; but with all these objections against the system we could not be induced to place our hives upon stands, unless *obliged* to in order to save the lives of our pets. We do not know of any way to get rid of them, except to catch and carry them away. To be on the safe side it would be best to take them at least a mile away before letting them go. By collecting all the toads you find about the hives every few days you will soon put a stop to their "bees-ness".

2. Yes; it is a little out of the general order for after-swarms to delay so long before coming out. It is probably caused by the season and in this way: The weather being very favorable to the rapid increase in the size of the brood-nest quite early in the spring, would fill the hives to overflowing with bees much quicker than usual; thus compelling them to swarm before they had more than time to start the queen-cells.—ED.]

THE


Bee Hive

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

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

Subscription Price, 30 cts. Per Year.

Please say with what number you wish your subscription to commence.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Twenty-five cents per inch; in advance. One inch, or more, per year (six numbers) \$1.20 per in.

Get the bees ready early for winter.

Reports for the season are now in order. Don't keep us waiting, please, but send it right along whether good or bad, we want it.

We desire to thank the author and publishers,—Wm. F. Clarke and D. A. Jones & Co.,—for a copy of *A Bird's-Eye View of Bee-Keeping*.

If you have any colonies that are weak, double them up until they are strong. Remember this when you are preparing your colonies for winter, and do not try wintering small stocks, as it will result in loss.

Since our reply to friend B., (page 32) we are having quite a boom in subscriptions, and in consequence of this are nearly out of back numbers; so if you order from first number and we commence with current issue, you will know "what 's the matter."

Rev. E. T. Abbott, St. Joseph, Mo., sends us a copy of *The Busy Bee*. It contains 38 pages, 20 of which are devoted to the history and races of bees; implements for use in bee-culture, besides general directions for the care of the apiary. Price, 15 cts.

It is our earnest desire and hope that THE BEE-HIVE may be of benefit to all its subscribers, and suggestions from any of our friends will be gladly received. Please remember that we want you to write about anything that will be of practical value; for you know that articles describing the methods of every-day work in the apiary, nearly always contain something of value—especially to the beginner, who has it all to learn.

Oh dear! We can't fill our orders for queens, and all just because we were so "pesky (?) mean" as to sell good queens for \$6 per dozen. Well, we'll try to get along, even if it does look bad. P. S.—If any bee-keeper needs a good queen and wants to pay more than fifty cents, why just send along as much over that amount as they have a mind to, we will not complain about it.

"A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BEE-KEEPING."

Is n't its title suggestive and appropriate? We think so after carefully reading the contents; and they do ample justice to the name. The pamphlet contains 68 pages. It is all written in poetry. Now we will try to give our readers some idea, though a poor one, of the contents. As its name indicates, it gives a bird's eye view

"Of honey-gathering, and the simpler part
Of the bee-keeper's fascinating art."

At the same time it is not lengthy, dry and uninteresting; but tells in clear and vivid lines,

"When they," (bee-keepers) "as with a bird's-eye view, can see,

In brief, 'How doth the little busy bee.'"

In regard to who should keep bees:
"First, then, no one should think of keeping
bees

Who means to let them do just as they please.

Or who believes the ditty greenhorns sing,
 'Bees board themselves, and, gratis, ply the
 wing.'

Further along the author recom-
 mends bee-keeping for ladies, thus :

"A lady's hand, with its soft gentle touch
 To bee-controlling is adapted much,
 Even her oft-persistent willfulness
 Gives her a faculty to win success."

We will now skip over to artificial
 swarming, where we find :

"Your artificially-swarmed queenless stock
 May at all danger of extinction mock,
 For having fertile eggs, it can proceed
 Queen-cells to build in this its time of need,
 And singing, 'What is home without a
 mother?'

In place of the old queen, produce another."

With these brief selections we will
 close for the present. We have the
 books in stock, and can send them by
 return mail for 23 cents each. One
 copy and THE BEE-HIVE for one year,
 only 40 cents.

Owing to amount of copy for this
 number we are obliged to omit our
 story until next issue.

What we want to Know.

What is the best way to protect the
 outside of section-boxes from propolis ?

The best way for a beginner to in-
 troduce queens. Something simple
 and comparatively sure.

Is it advisable to clip queens' wings
 when working wholly for honey ?

What kind of crates or packages
 are best for shipping comb-honey ?

Is bee-keeping an occupation suit-
 able for ladies ?

For a good article on any of the subjects, or on
 others of interest to bee-keepers, we will send
 THE BEE-HIVE for one year.

EXCHANGE NOTICES.

Under this heading we will insert notices of ex-
 change—not advertisements—not to exceed 35
 words of matter free of charge to the SUBSCRIBERS
 of the BEE-HIVE.

WANTED.—To exchange a pair of Pea fowls
 for a tested Italian and dollar queens. Write
 to
 JEHU G. POSTELL, Orangeburg, S. C.

WANTED.—To exchange for new or second-
 hand Hives and Italian Bees, an excellent
 church or house Pipe Organ. Price, \$60. Cost
 \$200. MRS. MARY CHOISY,
 Box 47. Fort Lee, Bergen Co., N. J.

WANTED.—To exchange a good double-barrel-
 ed shot-gun, for a colony of Italians in L.
 hive, or two colonies of blacks in box hives.
 C. E. ANDREWS, JR.,
 10 Haswell St., Providence, R. I.

WANTED.—To exchange Plymouth Rock cock-
 erels for Light Brahma pullets; also L., Brah-
 ma cockerels for pullets. Have No. 1 pure-bred
 stock, and want only such in exchange. Write
 at once. S. P. YODER,
 East Lewistown, Mah. Co., Ohio.

WANTED.—To exchange life-size crayon por-
 traits (can be made from any small picture)
 for bees. W. C. EATON, 14 So. Main St.,
 Providence, R. I.

WANTED.—To exchange for cash or offers a
 new Flute, new Books, two Folds and Masks;
 Russia leather Wallet, etc.
 ANTON LEISTER, Brunswick, Medina Co., Ohio.

WANTED.—I will exchange Italian or Albino
 Bees on 10 L. frames of a comb, drawn from
 f in., for a Star Bicycle. C. H. SMITH,
 Box 908. Pittsfield, Mass.

WANTED.—To exchange a Cabinet of Curiosities,
 100 in case of four drawers, all numbered
 and named, besides some others not in case, for
 a Colony of Italian Bees. Write for description
 and terms. JNO. W. MANNING, Salineville, Ohio.

HONEY FOR SALE.

Notices inserted in this department free of ex-
 pense to subscribers.

WANTED.—To exchange Pure Honey for Silver
 Dollars. SAML. COOMBS, Foxboro, Mass.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

That our subscribers may not get "taken in,"
 we shall use the utmost care to place only ad-
 vertisements from reliable parties on the pages of
 our paper, and we believe that all our adver-
 tisers in this issue will be found honest and con-
 scientious in their dealings.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—All adver-
 tisements will be discontinued at the expiration
 of the time paid for, unless otherwise stated.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Bee-Hives, Honey-Boxes, One-
 PIECE SECTIONS.**

Largest Bee-Hive Factory in the World.

Capacity, one car-load per day. Best of goods at
 lowest prices. Write for Price List.

G. B. LEWIS & CO., Watertown, Wis.

Mention the BEE-HIVE in writing for Circulars.

BEES AND BERRIES C. WECKESSER,
 of Marshallville,
 O., breeds Italian queens, sells bees and brood,
 propagates the best varieties of strawberries,
 and would be pleased to have you send your ad-
 dress for a circular.

SEND 15 CENTS

— TO —

REV. E. T. ABBOTT,

ST. JOSEPH, MO.,

— FOR —

THE BUSY BEE,

A NEW PAMPHLET ON BEE-CULTURE.

Treats of the *Races, History, Wintering, Swarming— in fact all the live questions pertaining to Bee-culture.*

Send now. This will not appear again.

ITALIAN & CARNIOLAN QUEENS

Bred in separate apiaries away from all other bees. **NUCLEI, BEES BY THE POUND, AND FULL COLONIES.** Be sure to send for my Reduced Price List and Circular, giving full particulars, before you purchase. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHAS. D. DUVALL,

Spencerville, Mont. Co., Md.

My 18 Annual Price List

of Italian, Cyprian and Holy-Land Bees, Queens and Nuclei Colonies (a specialty) : also Supplies— will be sent to all who send their names and addresses.

H. H. BROWN,

LIGHT STREET, Columbia Co., PA.

Cheap advertising. See outside page of cover.

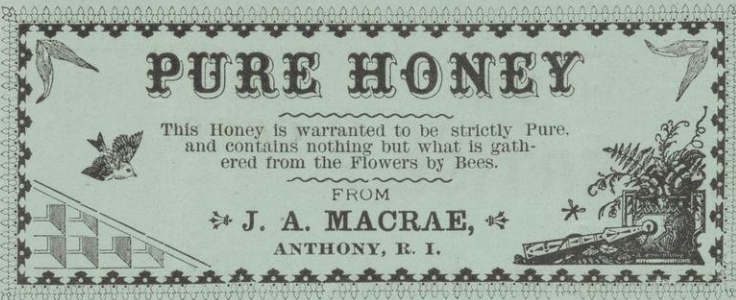
Mention the BEE-HIVE in writing for Circulars

PURE HONEY

This Honey is warranted to be strictly Pure, and contains nothing but what is gathered from the Flowers by Bees.

FROM

✻ J. A. MACRAE, ✻
ANTHONY, R. I.



PRICES: Printed in black on white or colored paper, 500, 700; 1000, \$1.50. Printed in red and black on white paper, 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.00. Send for samples.

No. 10 Label. This label is designed for the one pound section, and is cut 4 1/4 x 1 1/2 inches.

PURE EXTRA GRADE



PURE HONEY

PUT UP BY
A. PINKERTON, MARSHAL TOWN, IOWA.

[TEN CENTS PAID FOR TARIFF RETURNED.]

NOTE.—All pure honey will granulate in cold weather. The contents of this jar, when candied, can be brought back to its fluid state, by placing the jar in hot water (not boiling water) on the stove, until the honey becomes liquid. Care should be taken not to over-heat or burn the honey.



HONEY LABELS.

We can print labels like the above on either white or colored paper, for \$1.00 per 500; or \$1.80 per 1000, post-paid.

The same printed in two colors for one-fourth more than prices quoted. Estimates for other kinds and styles of labels given, when a sample of the kind desired is sent. Please give us a trial order if you are in want of any labels. Postage to Canada on above labels, 20c. extra per M. All labels unguamed. P. O. Box 101. E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

THE BEE-HIVE.

DO YOU ADVERTISE ?

If so, we will show you that

Our Rates are the Cheapest.

We propose to send out nearly or quite 7000 copies of the BEE-KEEPERS' CLUB LIST and the Dec. number of THE BEE-HIVE. The price for the combined issue will be only

**One Cent a Line per 1000, or
85 Cents per Inch.**

This is what Geo. P. Rowell & Co., — probably the largest advertising agents in the world — claim is the true value of an advertisement to the Advertiser. By this you can see that we intend to give full value to each advertiser. We do not propose to enter in to a lengthy discussion to induce you to advertise with us; but simply to show that our price, for the number of copies issued, is very low, and that if you desire to Advertise where it will pay you, now is the time. The size of each page of Club List will be 2½ x 5 inches. Electrotypes must not exceed above size.

TERMS All advertisements (except from parties with whom we have dealings) must be accompanied with the cash.

SEND IN YOUR ADVERTISEMENTS AT ONCE, AS WE GO TO PRESS IMMEDIATELY.

E. H. COOK,

Tolland Co.

Andover, Conn.

Sept. 1st, 1886, **REDUCTION,** Jan. 1st, 1887.

for balance of 1886. From Sept. 1st, 1886 to Jan. 1st, 1887, will make prices on Sections, \$4 00 per 1000, and larger quantities, proportionately less.

Foundation, 35 cts. per lb. for Brood, and 45 cts. for Sections. Equal, if not Superior to any other make.

Seven and one-half (7 1-2) per cent. reduction on all other Goods in Price List.

Dealers, wanting large quantities, to stock up for the season of 1887, will be given special prices on application.

Remember my Goods are noted the world over for fine workmanship.

Try me and be convinced.

W. T. FALCONER,

JAMES TOWN, N. Y.

Manufr & Dealer in full line Apiarian Supplies.

Mention the BEE-HIVE in writing for Circulars.

DADANT'S FOUNDATION

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

THOS. G. NEWMAN & SON, Chicago, Ill.,

C. F. MUTH, Cincinnati, O.,

JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.,

F. L. DOUGHERTY, Indianapolis, Ind.,

CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.,

CHAS. HEITEL, Jr., Freeburg, Ill.,

E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.,

ARTHUR TODD, Germantown, Phila., Pa.,

E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa,

ELBERT F. SMITH, Smyrna, N. Y.,

D. A. FULLER, Cherry Valley, Ills.,

EZRA BAER, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.,

CLARK JOHNSON, Covington, Ky.,

C. A. GRAVES, Birmingham, Ohio,

M. J. DICKASON, Hiawatha, Kans.,

ED. R. NEWCOMB, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.,

J. W. PORTER, Charlottesville, Va.,

J. B. MASON & SON, Mechanic Falls, Me.,

J. A. HUMASON, Vienna, Ohio,

Dr. G. L. TINKER, New Philadelphia, O.

ASPENWALL & TREADWELL, Barrytown, N.Y.

J. M. SHUCK, Des Moines, Iowa.,

and numbers of other dealers. write for SAMPLES FREE and Price List of Supplies, accompanied with 150 COMPLIMENTARY and UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS from as many bee-keepers in 885. We guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect. CHAS. DADANT & SON,

HAMILTON, Hancock Co., ILL.

Russian Mulberry Trees.

The genuine Russian Mulberry; 2 and 3 year old trees; size, from 3 to 5 feet, will bear second year; Rapid growers, will make nice shade trees in a few years. Price, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per dozen. Order not less than ½ doz. at these prices. For Small Fruit Plants, see our catalogue,—free.

Address, YODER & METZLER,
East Lewistown, Mahoning Co., Ohio.

Do YOU take A Newspaper or Magazine ?

Well, in case you do, of course you wish to get it just as cheap as it can be obtained; and it is for this purpose that we to call your attention to the fact that our

BEE-KEEPERS' CLUB LIST FOR 1887,

will be ready to send out the first of November. It will contain several hundred new publications all excellent ones, and what is more to the point YOU CAN BUY MORE PAPERS FROM OUR LIST FOR

LIMITED AMOUNT OF MONEY THAN IN ANY OTHER WAY. We know this to be a fact. Send your address, plainly written, for a free copy.

E. H. COOK,

Tolland Co.

Andover, Conn.