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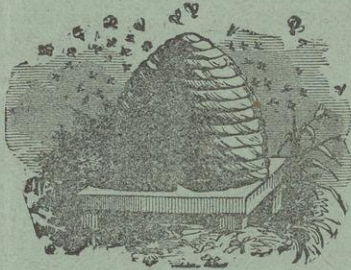
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FEBRUARY, 1888.

THE

BEES IN THE HIVE



PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

— EDITED BY —

E. H. COOK,

ANDOVER, CONN.



Entered at the Andover, Conn. Post Office as second class matter.



# THE BEE-HIVE.

## CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

A Bee-Experience of Five Years.....	162
A Bee's Soliloquy.....	157
A Five Years' Report.....	159
Bee-Hunting.....	164
Circulars Received.....	170
Editorials.....	169
Exchange Notices.....	170
Influence of Bee-Journals.....	168
Ladies' Department.....	165
Modern Apiculture (continued).....	153
Queries.....	166
Sweets From Every Field.....	162
Theory vs. Practice.....	159
Whit and Yumer Department.....	161

## Vandervort Foundation!

### SECTIONS,

And other Supplies for Bee-Keepers.

Catalogue and samples mailed *free* to any address. I make a specialty of the manufacture of Foundation, and can furnish it in any quantity.

Warranted equal to samples.

**J. D. GOODRICH,**

Caledonia Co. East Hardwick, Vt.  
Mention the Bee-Hive.

## A Great Offer!

- |   |        |
|---|--------|
| 1. The BEE-HIVE for one year,             | \$ .30 |
| 2. The <i>Am. Agriculturist</i> for 1888, | 1.50   |
| 3. "Christ before Pilate,"                | 1.00   |
| 4. "Christ on Calvary,"                   | 1.00   |
|   | <hr/>  |
|   | \$3.80 |

I will furnish all the above for **\$1.40**, including postage.

The pictures—"Christ before Pilate," and "Christ on Calvary"—are on heavy plate paper, size 22x28 inches. Do not think they are cheap chromos, for they are works of art, and, though but true copies of the original paintings by Munkacsy, are most superb reproductions.

If, after seeing them you are not satisfied, I will return your money. Can I do more?

**E. H. Cook, Andover, Conn.**

**F**RRIENDS! If you are in need of FINE QUEENS, BEES BY THE POUND, or Eggs for Hatching,

from High-Scoring Wyandottes, send for my free Circular and see my loud prices for 1888.

**P. D. MILLER,**

Westmoreland Co.

Grapeville, Penn.

## BEES 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:

One Colony, \$10; two, \$18; three, \$26.

I guarantee safe arrival by express.

**H. M. MOYER,**

Hill Church, Berks Co., PA.



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

VOL. 2.

ANDOVER, CONN., FEBRUARY, 1888.

NO. 11

Written for the Bee-Hive.

## A BEE'S SOLILOQUY.

BY JOHN JAMIESON.

(CONTINUED.)

They ship us here, and ship us there,  
They ship us to the County Fair;  
Where some Great Beeman, I expect,  
Expatiates on the Great Insect.

And when they get a costly Prize,  
We never see it with our eyes;  
We do the work, they get the Money,  
To Bees, this always seems so funny.

They crowd us up in Little Space,  
Until we reach the Destin'd Place,  
And then the same thing o'er and o'er,  
Our Old Home likely see no more.

For days we rattle in the Train,  
And weary to be out again,  
We do detest the Din and Dust,  
But no use talking, go we must.

Sometimes they send us far away,  
And then we travel night and day;  
Sometimes among the Freight we're jamm'd,  
At other times we're toss'd and slamm'd.

Sometimes whole swarms get smash'd and kill'd  
And all the precious stores are spill'd;  
That 's not so pleasant anyhow,  
But to our fate we all must bow.

Some Keepers well deserve a share,  
They take of us such gentle Care:  
The *Brimstone Fogies*, not an Ounce,  
Bees, everywhere on them should pounce.

The Bosses take some stores away,  
And Drones, alas! would always stay;  
But we express no clement doubt,  
We pinch their necks and hustle out.

Burrah for Anarchy! I say,  
And for a while let 's have our way;  
We neither thirst for Beer, nor Blood;  
But give us Freedom in a Flood.

If Bees could only make a *Strike!*  
That 's something Beemen would not like,

If for a while could stop supplies,  
The Beemen then would ope their eyes.

They take away our daily bread,  
And give us Sugar in its stead;  
By doing this they sell more Honey,  
And CRAM their Pockets full of Money.

A change of Masters matters not,  
Ours surely is a cruel lot,  
A weary Slave to selfish man,  
And never pleased, do all you can.

Our stores are robbed on every hand,  
In this and every other land,  
Moths, mice and ants give us no peace,  
The Lower Human, all us fleece.

Some pack us round with leaves or chaff,  
At this the older heads do laugh,  
Sometimes they put us in the Cellar,  
And there we sleep and sometimes beller.

For four long months ne'er see the light,  
Until we get our Early Flight,  
When Rosy Spring cheers up the land  
They place us on the Summer Stand.

*Heavenly Boon!* Annihilation!  
Better far than slow Starvation.  
O! how we long for smiling Sol!  
And bid *Adieu* to this *Dark Hole*.

This Northern Climate is so Cold,  
And very hard on Young and Old;  
We like to be where it is Warm,  
Cold does incalculable Harm.

Left to ourselves we 'd rather be,  
Along the Caribbean Sea;  
The Beemen all should move their Camp,  
And with us take a Southern Tramp.

There we would daily better fare,  
And Beemen would have far less Care,  
And need no Granulated Trash,  
Nor any other kind of Mash.

'Tis true, our Life is but a span,  
But want to live as long 's we can;  
At present, I am fairly through,  
Next month look out for something New.

West Toledo, Ohio.



## Modern Apiculture :

OR,

*How Frank made Bee-Keeping Pay.*

### CHAPTER XVIII.

Frank Builds a Water-Wheel that Helps Him  
in more than One Way.

**E**ARLY the following spring Frank, with his uncle to assist and advise, made an overshot water-wheel eight feet in diameter. This they fixed in the brook at back of shop, with an iron shaft running from the wheel through the end of the shop (it being but a few feet) where a three-foot wheel connected with a small pulley and this in turn with the saw-mandrel. The rising ground saved them the trouble of buiding more than a small dam. From this a sluice was built to carry the water to the top of the wheel. The saw-table they bought at an auction, paying \$6 for it. When every thing was ready to start Frank pulled a wire that run fram the shop to the balanced gate at the dam.

With what interest both Frank and his uncle watched the water, as it rushed down the sluice and poured onto their water-wheel! One bucket after another filled with water until all within range of the falling stream were full and overflowing—then what pleasure it was to our two anxious watchers to see the heavy wheel turn slowly around at first, moving more rapidly as it gained headway!

After it was running nicely Frank moved the belt from the fly-wheel to the tight pulley, by means of a leaver hanging within reach over the saw-table, when—whiz! whi-z-z! went the eight-inch circular saw. Uncle Simon had worked in a saw-mill in his younger days, and from the experience thus gained soon instructed Frank how to cut off and rip up boards.

What fun it was on rainy days to make hives, crates, frames, and other

bee-fixtures! The Brown boys took great interest in Frank's water-wheel. Dick said, "Frank might fool around the bees, but the water-wheel was good enough for him."

The fame of the water-wheel soon spread about the town, and first one neighbor would come and look at it, and then another, and another, until nearly everyone in the vicinity had paid Frank a visit. The nice hives that Frank nailed up and placed about the shop in neat tiers; the piles of beautifully white and accurately dovetailed four-piece sections; the frames and other things calculated to attract attention, never failed to draw out questions; first about the hives and then about the Italian bees, ending up with Frank showing his visitors over his apiary, explaining to them the advantages of the frame hive and Italian bees over the black bees and box-hives.

As the swarming season approached, hardly a day passed but some one would drive up and want to get one of "them new-fangled hives." Frank also found customers for all the queens and bees he could spare, and at paying prices. That season happened to be an excellent one for bees, and Frank secured 250 pounds of nice honey in one-pound sections, which sold readily at twenty-five cents a box.

Besides this he increased the number of his colonies to twenty. After the operations in the apiary were over for the season, Frank footed up his account and found that he had made \$125 clear of all expenses.

The following winter he arranged an air-tight stove in one end of the shop, and on cold windy days he might have been found hard at work nailing up hives and painting them, sawing out frames and sections, etc., for the next season's use.

(Continued next month.)



Written for the Bee-Hive.

## A Five Years' Report.

Also Something About Thos. Horn.

**RIEND COOK**:—I here send you a report of my bee-keeping failures and successes. In Dec., 1882, I purchased two colonies of hybrid bees in Imperial hives. The next June I bought one more, which swarmed the next day after I got them home, and again eight days later. The other two each swarmed twice, making nine colonies; but two being too weak to winter I united with others, leaving seven, which wintered in good condition. These I transferred into Simplicity hives, one absconding soon after, leaving six colonies.

I had only one new swarm that season, took fifty pounds of surplus in one-pound sections, and went into winter quarters with seven good colonies; but they all died before spring, thus leaving me beeless; but I bought one pound of bees and a queen in June, built them up to a good colony, which I wintered in good condition. The June following I traded some hives for two more colonies, but one of them lost their queen, and before I knew it they had a fertile worker, so I united them with the others.

Then I sent to Thos. Horn for a queen, but she did n't come; then I sent to another man and got two, and divided twice, making four. In Sept. Horn sent a queen and half-pound of bees, which I built up to a fair colony before winter; so I went into winter quarters with five colonies, but two were lost in wintering. I then commenced the season of 1887 with three colonies, traded more hives for two swarms as they came out, divided my two strongest stocks, making seven. Lost one swarm—they went to the woods when I was away. I found a large swarm in the woods which I saved, making eight strong colonies

at present. I also took fifty pounds of honey as surplus, last season.

CLARENCE W. BOND.

Jackson, Mich.

[You were more fortunate in dealing with Thos. Horn than the majority of those who sent him money. The buttermaker of the Andover Creamery, who, until recently, has lived within a short distance of Sherburne and is well acquainted with people in that vicinity, says there is no person by that name living there; in fact he is quite positive about it.—ED.]

Speaking of new bee-papers, the manager of the *Apiculturist* wants to know "Who next?" The *Western Bee-Keeper* to be sure. "And still there's more to follow."

It is "real mean" of Uncle Sam that he won't allow bee-journals to be given away at second class rates. Why, just think of having to *pay* 15 and 20 cents a year for bee-journals!! Here is a chance for "missionary work" (?)

A writer for the *Am. Agriculturist* advises bee-keepers to prevent their bees from flying "while the ground is covered with snow." Certainly good advice if one has become tired of keeping bees, or wishes to go out of the business "real cheap." Give the bees a chance for a good "fly" some nice warm day, first strewing a little hay or straw on top of the snow for two rods about the hives, and your bees will be much more likely to see the spring of '88. Two or three cleansing flights during winter are sufficient.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

## Theory vs. Practice.

**W**E often form a theory, or prove a certain proposition by a chain of reasoning, and vainly imagine that we have made a great discovery or established an important truth which will eventually "revolu-



ize the established order of things," and afterwards find out that our pet theory fails to work; it can not be reduced to practice; it is practically worthless, or, in other words, we were mistaken! "First be sure that you are right, then go ahead." This is a good motto for the bee-keeper or any one else to follow. "Experience keeps a dear school," but the lessons she teaches make a deep and lasting impression.

Of course I had long before known what a drone-laying queen was—experience recorded by others had taught me this—but when I bought a "Holy Land" queen, about the time this race was having its first run in our country, and *she* produced nothing but drones—*dwarfed, puny looking things at that*—I could say, "I've been there myself." "But," I hear some one say, "those drones would have been full-sized and all right in every respect, if the eggs that produced them had been laid in drone-cells." Hold on, friend, that is *theory*; we are after *facts* just now.

Did you never know of a case where worker eggs were laid in drone-cells, and although these bees were unusually large when they emerged from the cells, yet when they were ready to fly "they looked just like any other bees." So perhaps the size of the "cradle" has not as much to do with the size of the full-grown bee, as we have been led to believe.

Now we all know—no doubt about this—that when a queen fails to meet the drone on her bridal trips, she will after a time commence to lay anyhow, but her eggs produce drones and

nothing else. But who will prove, by *experiment*, that drones produced by a virgin queen are the same that they would have been if the queen that produced them had been fertilized?

In his "Report on Experiments in Apiculture," (see Agricultural Report for 1886), N. W. McLain, Apicultural Agent, gives the result of his "experiments in striving to discover a practical method by which the fecundation of queen bees may be controlled." He says, "Observation and experiment lead me to believe that drone-bees differ in degrees of procreativity." He concludes that there are three sorts of drones, namely, "dwarfed, immature, and ripe."

Now let some one who has time to spend in experimenting, try to fertilize queens with virgin-queen-drones (dwarfed or immature?) by the method given by this "Apicultural Agent," (I presume any one can procure a copy of the above-mentioned Agricultural Report) and let us know the result. Other experiments will suggest themselves, and if there is any practical value in Mr. McLain's "method," if I mistake not, quite a number of our busiest bee-keepers will spend some precious time the coming season in—squeezing drones!

S. P. YODER.

East Lewistown, O.

[These McLain experiments in trying to mate queens, remind me of an article that went the rounds of the papers a few years since. It went on to tell how a Frenchman had invented a machine that, by compounding certain ingredients, would produce live chickens! It had one drawback, however; *they were destitute of feathers!* —Ed.]



## WHIT AND YUMER DEPARTMENT.

Hereafter this department will be conducted by John Henry Tucker, the great Apyartun Phyl-osopher, and any one havin questions to ask pertainen to this subject will have them ansered troo this department of the B Hive.

### THE Broken-Harted B-Keper; OR, HER FACE HER Misphtune.

A NOVEL IN THREE CHAPTORS.

#### CHAPTOR (2) TOO.

**HIS** was knot the anser for whic Bill wished, but sumway he felt kinder reashured, and that even when he bid Mary good bi he started for home with a lite hart. Not many weaks after the a bove related instanse a party ov yong men and ladys went on a fishin exkurshun, among whic was Bill and Mary. Bill was evar attentiv on that ockashun and never phailed to try too win the affecshuns ov Mary, and Mary at thee same time seamed quite wiling to receive his attentshuns. Time road bi and evry phew sundays Bill phound him self bi Marys side, tryen to bee as plesent as a basket ov kittens. But this kood not last. Won da when Bill took a trip down the river to Coolvil on bizness, it happened that Marys sister Jane, was on the same boat.

Nataarly enuff, he and Jane phel into konversasion, and amung other things diskust they got to spekin ov how the girls wood do their old boes when sum new feller cum a round. I dont kno what it was, but Bill sed sumthin that didnt just sute Jane, and ov coarse it wasnt long till she told Mary. It aparently had the same effect on Mary. It was sum time after that til Bill seen Mary agane, and durin the time intervenin, an old boe ov Marys cum and took her to an old settlers reunun at Logan. The name ov this old boe, was James Bauldhed.

Seams like a kwear name, but it was nevar the less appropyate, as Jimmy was a little bearfooted on top ov the hed. Jimmy was fast approchin old bachler hood. Mary deklared he was only thirtytoo, while Bill insisted that he was on the shady side ov thirtyfive. I beleive I ot to giv you a diskripsun ov Jimmy and Mary as they appeared at the o. s. r. Jimmy was a man ov a bout medium hight, with a lite iron gra dropin mushtash, and ize that always looked like he had ben fitin fire. Did you evar sea a farmer after he had bin fitin a woods fire to keep it from burnin his fenses? if you did then you kno the expressun ov Jims ize exactly. He was not a bonton on this occashun, as his pants were apparently puled before they was ripe. On the kontrary Mary was very netly drest and putty as a pictur.

It was sum time beefore Bill Jones got to sea Mary Smith agane. He had again ben to Coolvile, and on his return there from, attended a bawl at Allen and not wishin to return home (it beein some distants further from Allen), he went to Mr. Smiths and borrowed a spirited yong horse to ride. Mary and Jane went in a buggy with Janes feller, and Bill accompaynied their yonger sister, who was all so on horseback. They had not gone far until Bills yong horse took a notion to go home, and after raren round a while phel down on his foot and almost broke it, but Bill wasnt too beet in this way, so he mounted again and kontinued his journey. On arrivin at the Bawl Bill tried not to notis his foot, although it paned him quite sum, and beefore he had dansed moarn won set with Mary, he phound his hart was as soar as his foot; Mary was as cold as a north hill side on a desember mornin.


After dansen a little Bills foot began to pane him severly, and ear long he kood skarsely walk.

[To B Kontinude in Mar. B Hive.]



Written for the Bee-Hive.

## A Bee-Experience of Five Years, Viewed as a Whole.

 THE business was begun in April, '83, with one swarm, no previous experience whatever. On Jan. 1st, '88 the account stood as follows:

Cash paid out in five years,	\$104.55
Income from bees,	87.97
	<hr/>
	\$ 16.58

A few remarks are needed in explanation of the above: An accurate account was kept of all money paid out. No account was kept of work done and lumber used for making hives. This work is a large item as some 12 or 15 chaff hives were made by hand, besides the feeding, etc., etc., incident to bee-keeping. In the amount credited to the bees is included, as cash, every thing that had to be taken in trade in order to make a sale of bees or honey, such as a pump, an egg-sucking shepherd dog; each one swarm and hive; Dr. Chase's receipt-book for 20 lbs. of nice honey. Further, is included in the \$87 credit a lot of hives and combs which were traded for four swarms with hives. These four swarms were rated at \$5 each and credited that much to the bees. The hives and fixtures received in exchange were charged at \$20.

The reason why the bees are without feed at this time of the winter is that the swarms seem to be much fuller than usual and hence have consumed their stores which in the fall seemed to be sufficient to carry them through. Persons desiring to know whether and how bee-keeping pays will do well to ponder the above. It will show how it payed in one instance at least.

The bee-business above described was carried on by the Leister Brothers—Adam and Anton—each contributing as follows: Adam furnished the capital, the brain and muscle work, Anton balanced the accounts

and reduced the results to writing for the edification of the readers of the BEE-HIVE. The net profits of the former are as above indicated; the latter takes his salary out in honey at the table.


ANTON LEISTER.

Medina, 1, 16, '88.

[While friend L.'s report shows how the five years' record leaves the balance sheet, still it is no worse than a true showing would represent hundreds of other kinds of business reverses. I should not be surprised if Adam shows that brains and a determination to win are yet masters of the bee-keeper's art. Then friend Anton will have to work hard at the table to keep up with his salary!—Ed.]

## Sweets FROM Every Field.

Gathered for BEE-HIVE by one of the Workers.

 F all the fruits the strawberries seem to need the bees the least.

—Prof. Cook.

\* \* \*

At the recent Mich. convention, R. L. Taylor offered the following plan to prevent increase. We like the idea well. It is as follows: "Use a drone-trap to catch the queen, and return the swarm without the queen. Just before the young queens hatch, cut out all the cells but one." This prevents increase and provides the colony with a young queen, but the impulse given, by natural swarming, in the storage of honey is lost. Also during the time when a colony is rearing their young queen, the brood-chamber is filled with honey, which is a dead loss in the sections.

\* \* \*

We want an article of merit on "The conditions of soil or atmosphere most favorable to the secretion of nectar in flowers."



The *British Bee Journal* quotes the following from rude statistics. The amount of honey and the countries of America from which it has been imported into Great Britain are as follows for the year 1886.

United States, 456,900 lbs.

West Indies, 662,600 lbs.

Chili, 735,200 lbs.

British North Am. 42,600

We have not quoted *verbatim*, but have given the imports from those countries in which we are most interested. The figures are reliable since they are official. They are full of food for thought. Who evey heard of Chili being a great honey country? Could we secure the taking of statistics of the bee industry in the U. S., we are confident we would all be startled. Nothing convinces like figures, if those figures are reliable.

\* \* \*

The series of articles in the *Canadian Bee Journal* upon apiculture in England with description of British appliances by "Amateur Expert" are very entertaining reading. The author among other things says: "Our hives are all well made and put out of hand as a rule, I believe better than yours. They stand in our pleasure gardens and we like them to look nice. I will not claim they answer their purpose any better."

\* \* \*

A new method of combining the production of comb and extracted honey in the same apiary, was advocated at the Chicago convention by J. A. Green, of Dayton, Ill. He begins the season with extracting supers on, and when the honey-flow begins in earnest he removes them and runs for comb-honey until near the close of the season when, instead of placing cases of sections upon such hives as need room, the extracting supers are again adjusted. This plan has much to

commend it. The comb-honey will all be of the finest grade. During the part of the season when bees seem averse to building comb they have the drawn out extracting-combs to store in. There are no unfinished sections to carry over.

\* \* \*

Like an old friend in new clothes comes the *Am. Bee Journal* for Jan. 4, 1888. Its form has been much altered and improved. We hope to see those biographical sketches continued through the year.

\* \* \*

"We feel satisfied that for all purposes we can get better results from careful selection and breeding of crosses than from any of the pure races that we have yet handled. \* \* We believe that better results will be obtained by a more frequent exchange of queens amongst bee-keepers at a distance, infusing new blood into the apiaries."—D. A. Jones.

\* \* \*

Really we do not believe in a non-swarming race of bees. We do not say that such a race will never become developed, but we think that thus far the cause of the "non-swarming" has rested on external conditions as of hive or season. One would receive the impression, from a note on page 18 of the Jan. No. of the *Bee-Keepers' Guide*, that the non-swarming race was as well-known and clearly defined as the Italian race.

\* \* \*

How true are the following words from the *Young Scientist*. "If we have two spaces each four inches thick, one with what is called a "dead air" space, and the other filled with some very light and porous material like chaff, the chaff-packed space will have four or five times the non-conducting power of the air-filled space, and this whether it is around a beehive, an ice-house, or a steam-pipe."

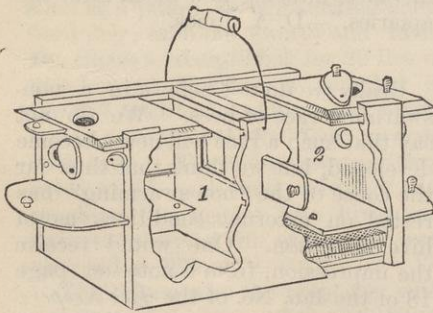


Written for the Bee-Hive.

## Bee-Hunting.

### CHAPTER 2.

❖ HAVE hunted bees without a box of any description, simply using a tumbler and a piece of comb. Some old hunters seem to prefer these, while others use any old box which they can pick up. My father-in-law, Wm. Tindall, the veteran deer-slayer of western Michigan, has hunted bees over forty seasons. He uses a round basket with a piece or two of old comb in the bottom; these he fills with diluted honey and scents slightly with clear anise. The basket has a loose-fitting leather cover, which is removed when the bees are working on the comb.



GOULD'S BEE-HUNTING BOX.

After using many devices, I hit upon the box shown above. The box is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by 10 inches, by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, and is made of  $\frac{3}{8}$  stuff. Cherry, birch, or walnut is the best material. Do not use pine or basswood, as it is necessary to have wood that the sun will not warp nor the rain swell so that the slides become immovable. The box is equally divided crosswise by a partition which comes up even with the top of the box. Near the

top of the partition a hole,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches square, is made which may be closed by a slide that projects through the side of the box. You will note that in the cut the apartments are numbered 1, and 2. Each apartment should have a sliding cover and also a slide, as shown in the cut. In No. 1, the slide is 2 inches from the bottom; but in No. 2, only one inch. Above the slide in the end of No. 1, is a window the size of a half-dollar (with the glass fitted into the *outer side* of the wood) which may be closed by a swinging slide. Near the end of the cover to No. 1, is a round hole one inch in diameter, which may be closed by a small slide, fitted into the under side of the cover.

In the cover to No. 2 is a window the size of a silver dollar, with the glass fitted into the under side of the cover so as to make the lower side perfectly smooth. This window may be darkened by a swinging slide which is fastened to the cover with a screw. In the end of No. 2, near the top, is a hole the size of a dime. This is also to be covered by a swinging slide, which must be screwed down tight enough to hold it in any position; for should it get loose we might lose the bees when carrying to another stand. This hole is used when we wish to let out only one bee at a time. You will observe that a piece of old comb, about four inches square, is kept beneath the slide in No. 2. Beneath the slide of No. 1, I keep vials of paint and small brush for marking bees (tooth-picks will do instead of the brush), and a cup and paddle for catching them from the flowers. By using tacks in



the inner end of the slides, they may be kept from falling out. It will be necessary to carry four or five extra pieces of comb. Now I will tell you how to use the box when starting bees, also something in regard to the best bee-feed or bait to use when hunting.

WILLIAM E. GOULD.

Fremont, Mich.

(Continued next month.)



Under this heading we solicit articles from our lady friends pertaining to bee-culture.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

## "Bee-Keeping Combined With Other Pursuits."

SINCE bee-keeping has become a risky and sometimes unsuccessful business, financially, even to our most expert specialist, with the improved methods of securing all there is in it. During the past season, for instance, (a season in which all shared nearly equal) what would have been the result if a large family had been depending on the income from the apiary? I think each one of us would have had starvation staring us in the face. It is very evident to me that we must look up something to combine with the bees that will not intrude on the time that must, of necessity, be given to them and at the same time fill all the vacant moments with an occupation that will be remunerative and also pleasant.

A great many different pursuits have been tried with partial success; such as gardening, small-fruit culture

and farming, some having been quite successful; but it takes a great deal of labor for either of the above pursuits and also a person of rare ability and energy. What we want is something the bee-keeper of small means (a blessing I think the most of us enjoy) and ordinary push and business qualities can run successfully with his chosen pursuit. I think I have found the ideal pursuit to combine with bee-keeping, as many others have done before me; but I presume this little article will not be out of place for there may be others that have not yet tried it. Now my ideal business to combine with bees is chickens, and with very little forethought on the part of the bee-keeper the two pursuits need not interfere in the least.

Now to begin; let us begin right: buy or exchange for a few fine, pure-blooded chicks, some of the non-sitting varieties, or eggs will do to begin with. I speak of the non-sitting varieties because you must not be bothered with a lot of sitting hens just when your bees need your close attention. For a sitting hen we use one that covers two hundred eggs—an incubator, one that we made ourselves. We make two sittings and sometimes three, commencing on or about the first of March, getting through with all hatching before the bees need much care at all.

The incubator we use is so simple that any one can run it that has the ordinary ability I spoke of above. I believe this to be true, for my husband made one for a young friend of ours who is only about 15 years old, who, on the first trial got over sixty chicks from one hundred eggs, and we have quite frequently got from 90 to 98 per cent. It does not take as long each day to attend to the incubator as it will to attend to twenty hens. But suppose you have no incubator; then buy as many sitting hens as you desire to set for the season, and set them all at once so as to be sure and



not interfere with the bees nor with the chicks. After they all hatch divide them among just as few hens as can care for them, if not too cool each hen will care for twenty, and put the balance of the hens in the laying pen. By the time your bees are ready for white clover your chicks are out of the way, if hatched in March.

You can (if you are raising Leghorns such as we are) have some nice broilers, by picking the culls or inferior stock, always saving the choice specimens for the fancy trade. Our chicks so managed always bring in as much as our bees, and in a season like the past, they bring in the lion's share. Well, now we have given the chicks all the care required during March, April and May, and had ample time to care for our bees also. Now we permit the bees to have the time from May until November, when our chicks that were hatched in March and April will be laying, and they must now be prepared for winter as all the bees have or should be.

We must have a warm house with a few windows facing the south. Now let me entreat you, make your chicks as warm and comfortable as you do your bees. Now, after housing them, give them as much care as you did your bees when they needed care, and see if your pocket-book does not look about as full from the sale of your eggs and chicks during the winter, as it did after your summer's work with the bees. If you can build up a trade for fancy chicks, and why not? others have done so with no better facilities than each of us have, you could then realize more money from the chicks than you could from eggs for market alone. We dispose of all the stock we have to spare and a good many sittings of eggs also.

Now try this combination and see how it works with you. This subject was very forcibly impressed upon my mind while at our convention at Columbus, Ohio, as it was one of the sub-

jects under discussion there, but of all the different pursuits mentioned, there was no one said any thing that would induce any one to try the combination which I think of all others are best fitted for each other *vs.* chickens and bees. As this article is so lengthy I fear you will drop the Ladies' Department for sure, I will close hoping to hear of some lady bee-keepers trying this combination.

For fear some one may think we have incubators to sell, will just say we have not and the one we use is made after the pattern sent out by the *Poultry Keeper* of Parkesburg, Pa., and we have no ax to grind.

MRS. J. R. HILL.

Plain City, Ohio.



Best Way to Increase No. Stocks.

**QUERY No. 13.**—How can I, a beginner, best increase my one colony of bees to a number of stocks?  
E. S.—, N. J.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Allow swarming.

PROF. A. J. COOK.

By artificial division as explained in all the standard bee-books,

W. M. BARNUM.

If you are "a beginner," let them swarm naturally. Get one of the numerous bee-books and study it well, the first thing you do.

DR. C. C. MILLER.

Spend the winter posting up. Get one or more of the best books, also papers, and you will then be able to decide better than any one else can decide for you, besides gaining much information that will be valuable to you otherwise.

J. H. LARRABEE.

Most profitably by natural swarm-



ing; most quickly by division. As soon as the weather is warm enough in the spring so that brood will not chill easily, divide a strong colony into three or four parts, giving each a queen. Such colonies will build up strong, and in an average season fill up for winter.

J. L. HYDE.

By stimulating your bees so as to get a large colony about swarming time, and then divide and stimulate these. This can be best done by feeding and keeping the heat in, using division-boards for this purpose, and insert empty combs in the center of the brood-nest, when you have bees enough to cover all the brood and the empty frame. Keep packing around the brood-chamber when cold.

S. P. YODER.

If you mean to increase without any outside help, I would say, divide your colony just before swarming time. Nine days thereafter divide the queenless part into nuclei, giving each nucleus a good queen-cell. As soon as the young queens begin to lay you can rapidly build up the nuclei into full colonies, by giving them frames of foundation (one at a time), and also as often as the old colony can spare them, frames of hatching brood (giving in exchange frames of foundation) until each nucleus has the full number of frames.

G. W. DEMAREE.

I will give you my experience with "one colony of bees." After the bee-experience of 1879, which swept away nearly all the bees in Kentucky, I made a commencement with just one Italian colony, which was a mere nucleus in fact. I made it a point to double their numbers each season by natural swarming, if they would throw out the necessary swarms; if not I made up the number by taking one frame of brood and bees from each strong colony, and forming artificial colonies. At the end of six years I had

64 colonies and then began to suppress increase. Remember, I took a paying crop of honey each year, and it paid me much better than if I had increased more rapidly.

### Is Ventilation Necessary?

**QUERY No. 14.** Is it *necessary* to have upward ventilation to hives in order that bees may winter successfully? Many colonies wintered in box-hives with no upward ventilation come out strong in spring, so why should a frame hive need any? Wm. H.—. N. Y.

W. M. BARNUM.

While it may not be "necessary," I think it "wise" to have upward ventilation—especially so if in "bee-cellar." Box-hives, as a general thing, are rather "loose-jointed," thus affording the bees all necessary "upward ventilation."

J. H. LARRABEE.

By no means. Cattle *can* be wintered on straw; man *can* live on bread and water, and bees *can* be wintered without upward ventilation, but moisture in winter is very injurious to bees, and proper upward ventilation carries off all this moisture.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

I am not certain that upward ventilation is needed, certainly no more with a frame, than a box-hive. I would remove the cover, lay a cloth over the frames, then cover with three or four inches of chaff or sawdust; this will give abundant ventilation.

PROF. A. J. COOK.

No. I have long counseled giving upward ventilation. I give no ventilation now except at entrance which I leave wide open in cellar. I should like bees with frames raised up two inches from bottom-board if it were practicable and easy of accomplishment.

DR. C. C. MILLER.

I winter entirely in cellar and take no pains to secure upward ventilation. In fact, I prefer to have the bees seal



their quilts up tight, and in that condition they are taken into the cellar. I suspect that bees might do without upward ventilation out-doors, if there is sufficient lower ventilation.

J. L. HYDE.

I think it is. I use a covering of leaves in a burlap bag in the upper story, to absorb and carry off the dampness. Many colonies die in box-hives by having it too damp. I have wintered bees both ways, and could show you where the moisture killed the bees and where it went to when the bees did not die.

S. P. YODER.

No. I, however, provide *inside* bottom ventilation by raising one of the division-boards about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, and filling the space between the division-board and side of hive (sides also removable) with loose chaff, first putting in a small bunch of straw to keep the chaff from working through into the brood-chamber. There being ventilators in the cover, bees packed in this way are in no danger of smothering, even should the entrance of hive be blocked with ice for a few days.

G. W. DEMAREE.

I do not think it is absolutely necessary to give upward ventilation if the hives are well ventilated at the bottom. Some ventilation is necessary in this climate to prevent dampness from accumulating in the hives and injuring the outside combs with moldiness. What is often called "upward ventilation," is really not ventilation at the top in the meaning of some other people. Bees covered at the top of hive with a number of bee-quilts, or with one quilt and some absorbents like forest leaves or chaff, are said by some people to have upward ventilation, while others do not call that upward ventilation.

Keep all entrances to hives free of ice; the snow will do no harm.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

## Influence of Bee-Journals.

OCASIONALLY a bee-keeper says to me, "Times are so hard that it is impossible for me to take a bee-journal"; or as in some instances, "My wife thinks we can dispense with the bee-journals for the present." Thus it is that they take no journal or newspaper; think it a useless expense, without thinking of the actual waste of money for things drank, eaten, smoked or chewed, which can do the system no good, but harm. The bee-journal can or should be regarded as of benefit to every bee-keeper; it imparts useful information; it adds a charm to the interest of the apiarist.

To be without a bee-journal one might as well be out of the world, he becomes a perfect nobody when he goes among his brother bee-keepers, and hears them talk about current events and discuss questions of local or general interest; he can take no part in these things because he is not posted up, not having read the journals. And in the family of the bee-keeper what an influence the journal has; the children read it and gain knowledge, it serves to occupy their leisure hours. Surely then no wise bee-keeper would consent to do without a bee-journal in his family.

If, however, they think they do not need the journal themselves, they may have a boy who is growing up, who would make a good apiarist if he could have the teachings of some journal or bee-paper, for apiculture is a study that is increasing day by day. Considerations like these should have weight, and should induce those who have had thoughts of stopping their bee-journal or paper not to do so, and those who have not taken a journal to subscribe at once.

D. C. BUCK.

Dundee, Mich.



THE  
  
**Bee Hive**

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

Subscription Price, 30 cents Per Year  
 in Advance.

### Editorial Ink Drops.

#### Subscribers, Please Notice.

When you find a slip of Red paper in your copy of the BEE-HIVE saying, "Your Subscription Expires With This Number," please consider it an invitation to renew.

Friend Demaree has sent an excellent article, which will appear in next issue.

Several competitive articles are at hand on "Spring management of bees for beginners," and will be given in due time.

The coldest weather up to date, in this vicinity, has been 14° below zero. What will be the result of that Western blizzard on bees within its limits?

Our thanks are due friend Waldo for several copies of Mass. *Ploughman*, containing a series of articles on "Bee-Culture," held at *Ploughman Hall*, Boston.

C. W. Costellow, Waterboro, Me., sends out a neat 12-page list of beehives, sections, crates, frames, queens and bees, etc. It contains much useful information aside from giving prices for supplies. The list was printed by us.

A man in Kennebunkport, Maine, recently captured a swarm of 800 bees in the woods, by daubing himself with honey, and thus attracting and taking the bees home without receiving a sting.

—Mass. *Ploughman*.

True! neighbor: didn't we help

count them (?) And didn't he get 999 $\frac{7}{8}$  pounds of honey (?) Oh, yes, and he increased to 1,999,199 $\frac{1}{2}$  bees(?)

In "Circulars, Etc., Received," we shall mention only those who advertise in, or are subscribers to the BEE-HIVE. Those who patronize us in either of the above ways are entitled to more consideration than are those who send in their circulars for the sake of getting a "free ad."

"Sweets from every field," will be conducted by a capable friend of the BEE-HIVE, wherein such articles as are worthy of comment—either favorable or adverse—will be given in their true light. Any one wishing a book or other writing "noticed," can obtain the address of the compiler at the BEE-HIVE office.

The decision of the Chicago convention that honey-boxes filled with fdn. are superior to those filled with partly or fully drawn out combs appears to have been received with distrust. A writer in *Gleanings* goes on to tell how he tried a lot of sections filled with natural comb, built the previous season, from which the honey had been removed. The bees rather preferred them to those having fdn. He next tried another lot of sections filled with natural comb, but with this difference: they were sticky with honey and a sorry mess generally. The bees almost refused to work in these (and no wonder) so the writer decides that natural comb is inferior to foundation! Wouldn't he be likely to prefer a dry road to one filled with mud? If we are not greatly misinformed friend Doolittle lays much of his success in securing paying crops of honey to the use of these nearly drawn out combs, and until others can show a *better* report than he gives, year after year, we shall use all the drawn out combs we have. It's not best to jump too far the first time you try.



**Exchange Notices.**

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

**WANTED.**—Old bee-books, and bee-journals. The older the books the better. Will give new histories and scientific books in exchange.  
G. G. GROFF, Lewisburg, Penn.

**WANTED.**—To exchange a first-class sewing machine, good as new, for white fancy comb, or extracted clover or basswood honey to the value of \$20. C. E. ANDREWS, JR.,  
No. 5 Richardson St., Providence, R. I.

**WANTED.**—To exchange chaff hives for a small engine and boiler. If you have either one write. W. B. Baker, Canton, Marion Co., W. Va.

**WANTED.**—To exchange 8 Bristol or Manum chaff hives in good order, with clamps and separators, all complete (cost \$4.50 each), one honey extractor for same (cost \$10.00), for Italian bees in Simplicity hives.  
F. H. Towne, box 972, Montpelier, Vt.

**WANTED.**—Reports of the Mass. State Board of Agriculture for the years of 1856 and 1858, for reports of other years, cutlery, or other values. Geo. D. Howe, North Hadley, Mass.

**WANTED.**—To exchange the Bee-Keepers' Advertiser, for your name and P. O. address. State the number of colonies of bees you keep.  
Wm. Hoyt, Ripley, Maine.

**WANTED.**—To exchange several Langshan cockerels; also 2 pair of same, for sections, beeswax, fdn. or honey, or offers. These birds are all full blood prize-taking stock.  
F. H. Chapin, Hinsdale, N. Y.

**WANTED.**—To exchange printed bill-heads, letter-heads, envelopes, price lists, etc.; for S. hives, fdn. and bee-supplies.  
Grant Schofield, Ridgeway, N. Y.

**WANTED.**—To exchange a single-barrel breach loading shot-gun, 12 bore, (value \$5) for three lbs. Italian bees and tested queen, good violin, or pair pure blood Wyandottes or Langshans.  
Clarence W. Bond, box 1338, Jackson, Mich.

**WANTED.**—To exchange a 100 egg White Mountain incubator, a good one, for any thing outside the hen business.  
D. S. Hall, Lower Cabot, Vt.

**Printed Stationery.**

I can furnish envelopes and letter-heads, of good quality and neatly printed, at the following prices, which do not include postage or express. The envelopes are No. 6.

**ENVELOPES.**

250.....	\$ .70
500.....	1.30
1000.....	2.40
Manilla envelopes, 500, \$1.10; 1000, \$2.00.	

**LETTER-HEADS.**

250.....	\$ .65
500.....	1.25
1000.....	2.25

Send for sample.

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**

As we are constantly receiving inquiries in regard to our rates for inserting advertisements, we give prices below. All advertisements, to receive attention, must be accompanied with the cash. No frauds, dead beats, or parties of a similar character admitted (knowingly) at any price. Our circulation is steadily increasing, and, mailing, as we do, many sample copies to those practically interested in bee-culture, we are confident that advertisers will find it for their interest to place an ad. in the columns of THE BEE-HIVE.

**PRICES:**

Space.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
One inch.....	\$ .25	\$.60	\$1.00	\$1.50
Two inches.....	.50	1.10	1.90	2.50
Four inches.....	.90	2.05	3.60	4.50
One column.....	1.50	2.80	5.40	8.00

When it is desired to change the wording of an advertisement that is to run 6 or 12 insertions, 15 cents per line must be added to above prices for each change. Those who place an advertisement of 1 inch or more for one year, will receive their paper free. Copy must reach us by 20th of month preceeding date of issue.

**To Correspondents.**

**All Articles** should reach us by 15th of the month preceeding the date of issue, and advertisements by the 20th.

**State** with what number you want your subscription to commence.

**Your Subscription** will be stopped at the expiration of time paid for, unless renewed, which you should do promptly as we have but few back numbers.

**Lost Numbers** will be promptly replaced by us, if notified before the edition is exhausted.

**Agents meaning Business,** will find our cash commissions a strong incentive to work for us. Terms on application.

**"Sample Copies,"** for canvassing purposes sent on request.

**Circulars, Etc., Received.**

A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio—40-page catalogue of apiarian implements of every description.

G. D. Black, Brandon, Iowa—8 pages; Queens, Bees, Honey, etc.

Any of the above circulars will be sent to anyone sending a postal to the addresses given, if they mention the BEE-HIVE.

**CHOICE ITALIAN**

Queens and Nuclei from Imported Mothers; also from the Noted **Unlittle Strain.**

Send for circular.

Simon P. Roddy,

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



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Mention the Bee-Hive

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