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THE

BEE-HIVE

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

VOL. 4.

ANDOVER, CONN., OCTOBER, 1889.

NO. 4.

A SWARM OF BEES.

[In looking over some papers of fifty years ago we came across the following, a slightly different version of which appeared in the first issue of the BEE-HIVE, copied from the "Bee-Keepers' Exchange."—Ed.]

B patient, B prayerful, B humble, B mild,
B wise as a Solon, B meek as a child;
B studious, B thoughtful, B loving, B kind,
B sure you make matter subservient to mind;
B cautious, B prudent, B trustful, B true,
B courteous to all men, B friendly with few;
B temperate in argument, pleasure, and wine,
B careful of conduct, of money, of time;
B cheerful, B grateful, B hopeful, B firm,
B peaceful, benevolent, willing to learn;
B courteous, B gentle, B liberal, B just,
B aspiring, B humble, because thou'rt but dust;
B penitent, circumspect, sound in the faith,
B active, devoted, B faithful till death.

For the Bee-Hive.

JARED.

Sixteen Miles in the Rain.—A Queer Individual.—A Letter.—Hives for 20 Cents!
—Wants to Learn Bee-Keeping.

HAD been working hard all day, and night found me completely worn out. No wonder that I overslept a little the following morning. This I did, and I was awakened then only by the ringing of the bell—by the way, this bell *always* seemed to me to be the worst noise imaginable, and especially so this morning.

As I lay thinking for a few minutes, I could hear the steady pour of rain, seemingly falling at the same rate as the night before. I had just allowed my mind to carry me along over the past few weeks, and all I could see was rain, mist, fog and fog, mist, rain,

with a plenty of drowned bees and precious little honey.

"Are you almost ready to come down?," some one called. "There is a gentleman waiting to see you about some bees, or something."

At this I hastily dressed, wondering meanwhile who could wish to see about bees at six o'clock on this flooded morning. In the sitting-room I met a young man, of about 20 years. He was sitting awkwardly upon one edge of a chair, and water was dripping from every portion of his garments. Evidently he had been taking a copious shower-bath.

"Be you *him*?" he asked, smilingly, as I entered.

"My name is ——," I replied. "Did you wish to see me?"

"Wal, I don't reely know as to whether I do or don't; aint your *father* 'round?"

"No," I answered, "he lives some distance from here; but perhaps it is bees you want to see, perhaps *I* can help you. My father is not in the bee-business."

"No? then it must be you my father seen 'bout three weeks ago; but you aint *very* much older'n I be, I guess—p'r'aps tho' you be, I dont know—make much differ'nce, anyhow, does it?"

At this stage in our conversation it began to dawn upon my sleepy mind that this must be the "great bee-keeper," son of the father who was to give his boy a rare treat *some day*.*

*See August BEE-HIVE.

"Is your name Jared?"

"Wal, that *is* what they call me."

"And did you walk sixteen miles this morning, in the rain?"

"Yas, but 'taint nothin', its the go-in' back I dread!"

"What time did you start?" I inquired.

"Wal, 'long 'bout one 'clock, I guess. Its clost on ter six now, aint it?"

Here was a curiosity! A young man of the present day, walking from one o'clock in the night until six in the morning, through a drenching rain—no umbrella, rubber covering or any such protection—all "ter see some bees." I had always supposed, in a quiet way, that I was very eager to see and know about bees; but the like of this cast my enthusiasm in the shade, and completely buried it up!

"Have some breakfast with us, my friend, won't you?"

"Oh, my, no! I only just finished swallerin' my bread 'n' butter as I got atop this hill—haint hungry at all."

"I know, but a cup of hot coffee will rest you I think—better come?"

"Never drink that 'ere stuff, mister. No, if you'l pint out the bees to me I'll be a takin' a squint at 'em while you 're fillin' up."

I "pinted" out the apiary to him, and then left Jared all to himself while I was "fillin' up." I could hardly restrain some audible smiles while going through this filling up process, as I thought of Mr. Cruikshanks' great generosity in permitting his son to "get off some low'ry day" to come and see me. I wondered if Jared had "evened up" with his kind parent for this unusual treat, by "milkin' more'n his share of cows for two weeks or ten days, p'r'aps." I was actually beginning to feel in a better mood than when I lay, a few minutes before, listening to the rain and dwelling upon the poor honey season. Yes, even if it was a rainy day, I thought I should enjoy the time with Jared. He is a regular "chip of the old block," I

thought. I finished my breakfast, donned my rubber coat and hat, and sallied out to show the bees.

A nice time for such work, was n't it? But we managed to see some finely marked bees, a little honey, and to feel the gentle dew from above, flavored with now and then a tiny speck of poison—the bees' caress.

We soon betook ourselves to the shop, where I was anxious to learn from Jared his discoveries in the apicultural line. I succeeded in getting him warmed to the task, and I was pleased to hear him do the subject justice (?)

I learned that he had from one fair swarm made eleven new ones, and each was to build up strong for winter, after rearing their own "king." These nuclei were now in old boxes, made so as to take one frame, but he thought of buying some "S'plicity hives for 'em," if he could get them for the right price.

"I hearn," he said, "that a 'Hio man sells 'em for 'bout 26 cents each—that is of course if you want one; but if you only wanted *ten*, you could get 'em for 'bout—wal, *less*—say 20 cents each."

Here was a royal opportunity for me to compete with this western firm, and make money, but to tell the truth I thought it would n't be hardly right, so I tried it not. I simply turned the subject by inquiring after Jared's father, and as to how his father enjoyed his visit to me.

"Pa is dead!"

"What!" I said, "your father dead?"

"Yes, he died two weeks ago, and just before he did it he wanted some paper, and he writ this note to you, Mr. ———, and I guess its suthin' 'bout me."

Jared reached out a crumpled bit of manilla paper, and as I took it my hand actually trembled! Here is what I read:

"Mr. ——— I ges Ill di doctor says so too ml boy aint a farmer hese a bee keeper only he wants

to learn more wont you tak him for a yer and tech him all you kan he dont want mutch pai only bord and close he will tell you the rest your most very sinsere frend E. J. Cruikshanks."

As I glanced up from the note I met Jared's eager look.

"Will you?" he said.

His very voice showed a suppressed eagerness not to be mistaken. What to say to his question I did not know. Finally I told him to wait a day or two and I would write him my answer. I gave him a little encouragement—I could n't do otherwise under such circumstances—yet what will I do with such a fellow to look after for a year?

A B MAN.

(To be continued.)

For the Bee-Hive.

The Season.

BY J. H. ANDRE.

Too Much Water.—The Neighbors Laughed But He Gathered in the Honey.

PERHAPS you wish a few lines in regard to the season here. Well, it is a very poor season, and is generally attributed to wet weather, which no doubt is the cause, but not directly, as some suppose.

Wet weather, during the swarming season, furnishes honey just about the proper consistency for brood-rearing, and that naturally leads to swarming. This season was one of the wettest ever known at swarming-time, and bees that were allowed their own way, divided and sub-divided to that extent there was nothing left of the old colonies, and the new swarms had all they could do to get enough to rear brood with until this month, and will do well if they get enough to winter on.

I wintered 18 colonies, one came through queenless, which had to be built up and a queen reared, which takes more strength from the apiary than it is worth, therefore I count but 17. From this number I shall get about 600 lbs. of comb honey, which

is more than will be obtained from 100 colonies, on the average, in this vicinity.

When I started in with only one empty hive, and told my neighbors that was the only hive I should fill, they laughed at my ignorance. Well, I kept them right down to business, and finally filled the empty hive by taking brood from five or six others, which cost me more in loss of surplus than three such swarms are worth.

My laughing neighbors have not obtained scarcely a pound of honey.

Lockwood, N. Y., Aug 28, '89.

For the Bee-Hive.

Carniolan Bees.

BY T. I. DUGDALE.

No Ax to Grind.—Excel All Other Races.

IN reply to your recent call for experience with Carniolan bees, I will say, by way of introduction, that I have had more or less to do with bees since my earliest recollection, which takes me back to the days of the "old box-hive," the brimstone match, and the black bee. Finally came the frame hive and the different races of bees, several of which I have tried with more or less satisfaction, having kept at one time 117 colonies, mostly Italians and their crosses, and devoted my whole time, for several years, to raising box and extracted honey.

Some time ago, however, I sold out my apiary to engage in the mercantile business, since then I have only kept bees enough to experiment with and furnish honey for my own use and to supply my trade.

Hearing the Carniolan bees highly recommended, I purchased my first queen of Dr. Morrison, of Oxford, Pa., and was so well pleased with her bees that I resolved to give them a further trial. Since then I have purchased several queens of different breeders, and find that the pure Carniolans ex-

cel all other races of bees that I have thus far tried.

Below I give a few points in which they are superior, as far as my experience teaches.


- 1st. Gentleness in handling.
 - 2d. Prolificness of queen in building up colonies.
 - 3d. As superior honey-gatherers.
 - 4th. Wintering well in our severe climate.
 - 5th. Not inclined to rob.
 - 6th. Capping honey white.
 - 7th. They do not gather as much propolis, and I might add several more points which I consider of vital importance to the practical apiarian, but will only say, before closing this article that, lest someone should say, "An ax to grind," that I have neither bees or queens for sale.
- West Galway, N. Y., Aug. 31, '89.

For the Bee-Hive.

More About Carniolans.

BY GEO. A. WALRATH.

"The One Desirable Race."—Can't Praise Them Too Much.

 HIS is my first season with Carniolans, and I am well pleased with them. They are destined, without doubt, to be the one desirable race for this climate. I have seen it reported that they are difficult to distinguish from our native blacks. I find as much difference in appearance and actions, as between the blacks and Italians. They could justly be called the gray race.

If I am a judge of size, I must say that the workers are the largest of the three mentioned, and I have all three races in my yard, numbering some fifty hives. Next season I shall have a Carniolan queen in every colony I have. I have had several queens of Dr. Morrison, and they have all proved uniform in size and color, good layers, with workers well marked, with conspicuous white bands. I have yet

to find when they have been praised too highly.


Norwood, N. Y., Sept. 2, '89.

For the Bee-Hive.

Bee Jottings.

BY W. B. BAKER.

Winter Preparation.—"Don't Want Any More Carniolans."—Comparing Profits With "Amateur Expert."

 S YOU requested me to send in my mode of wintering bees, I will tell you how I do it. First, I use eight frames, L. size, in a chaff hive of my own construction, winter on summer stands. I let them fill the frames from the first honey, then I don't disturb the honey in the brood-chamber—let them have it for winter. Then in the fall if any have n't enough, I feed unfinished sections or sugar. Prepare them for winter the last of September or first of October. I have Italians, hybrids, and blacks.

Two years ago I had a Carniolan, I kept her two years, then I pulled her head off—don't want any more. The blacks have led in honey-gathering, and the Italians in swarming.

I see on page 33, in BEE-HIVE for October, Amateur Expert's big gain. I will tell what I did with one stand last year. I increased to five, by natural swarming, and got 123 of honey, in sections, and each stand had enough to winter on. I sold the honey for \$24.60; bees worth \$8.00 per stand, \$40.00; total, \$64.40. Who can beat this?

This year is a failure here; no surplus to amount to more than five pounds per stand. I think they have enough to winter on. Too wet.

Canton, W. Va., Sept. 2, '89.

TRUE ENOUGH.

The envelopes came to hand on 7th instant and they are nice. I could not get so nice an envelope for the same amount of money here; beside there is the printing thrown in too.


J. B. Daviss, Jo Davless Co., Ills.

For the Bee-Hive.

Inversion Again.

BY J. M. SHUCK.

Economy to Invert the Whole Hive.

 THE EDITOR'S foot-note to my short communication, in Sept. BEE-HIVE, prompts me to say that when the frames are *completely* filled with brood-comb, *bottom, top, and ends*, as they only can be when thorough inversion is practiced, from end to end, as well as from bottom to top, the brood will occupy the cells closely to the bottom and end-bars of the frame. I have seen this so often that I know it, and think now that another year I will establish the fact beyond question, by photograph.

Mr. Jeffrey's plan of inverting a frame or a few frames at a time, has valuable features as an experiment, but if one has 100 or 200 colonies, to manage his plan is burdensome and tedious. I can invert the entire hive and super it, and close it up before he can get his first frame out and reverse it. If a man is going to have a whirligig in honey time, it must embrace the whole hive at once, and not one stick at a time.


Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 28, '89.

[No doubt friend Shuck is correct in his views, and where they have great yields of honey and colonies by the hundreds, as in Iowa and the West, it might be a waste of time and labor to reverse in detail; but here in New England, where honey is gathered in small quantities, the plan may have its advantages—even if more labor is required. Perhaps friend Jeffrey can give us a comparison between his way of reversing, inverting the whole hive, and non-reversing, though it has been a poor season to compare any thing put the smallness of the honey yield.]

For the Bee-Hive.

Italianizing.

Is it Best to Italianize One Colony or the Whole Apiary?

 R. EDITOR:—I beg leave to ask a few questions through your valuable paper, which I would be glad if some bee-keep-

ing friend would answer through the same.


In Italianizing to get pure stock, where you have 10 or 12 stands of black bees, is it a good idea to get one tested queen and Italianize them in early spring? as some bee-keepers say Italian drones appear several weeks earlier than the black ones. Or would it be best for me to get all tested queens and introduce them? There are a great many black bees in this country. Is it best to Italianize in the fall or spring?

I think friend Jeffrey's opinion in regard to making the BEE-HIVE larger is good. The honey yield is small in our country this season.

T. A. HARRISON.

Burnet, Texas, Sept. 2, '89.

The World's Fair.

 RIEND COOK:—As you have no doubt seen by the papers, there will be a great World's Fair at New York City in 1892, and I think you will agree with me that it is of the greatest importance that there should be at that Fair, the finest display of bees, honey, and bee-keepers' supplies ever seen. To accomplish this end we must not only be "on deck," but "at the bat" early in the game, if we hope of perfect success.

To this end I would suggest that our conventions appoint some one to act as a committee, to look after the industry, and if they will send me their reports, I will see that they reach the proper authorities at the proper time.

JOHN ASPINWALL.

Barrytown, N. Y., Aug. 26, '89.

SEVERAL deaths have recently been reported from severe attacks by bees. A majority of these sad accidents would have been prevented had a veil been worn while in the apiary.

‡ Scientific Breeding. ‡

Conducted by

H. L. JEFFREY, NEW MILFORD, CONN.

Breeding for Results.

Why it Should be Given Intelligent Study.
—The Value of a Well-Kept Register.

IN BREEDING bees, as in all the animal kingdom, first we must look for the result to be obtained. After coming to a conclusion what and where that result shall be, then the method to produce that result is to be determined. If honey is to be the result sought for, then we must search for the characteristics that are associated or combined to give us that result.

Has color of worker-bees any thing to do with it?—if not, why not? and if so, why so?

Other requisites are to be thought of or taken into consideration: the strength of the wing-power, and it differs materially in various strains; the strength of vitality, which embodies long life as well as an ability to stand the hardest of our winters; activity, without nervousness, that they may quickly gather and deposit their loads of honey and bee-bread; gentleness, and yet enough combativeness to protect themselves; prolificness, to keep a given number of combs full of eggs, and yet not so prolific as to be a weakness, which is more common than is supposed.

There are many other points to be taken into consideration that the novice and amateur or side-issue bee-keeper would never give a thought, and yet they all come into the problem, like the hub, the spokes, the felloe, and the tire, to make a perfect wheel. And how shall we know where they are? Only by one means can we find out; that is by keeping a close register of all these points. Many will say, "Shoot the register." But the pile that I have kept for years, tell me

the tale of "By their works shall ye know them."

The register, if properly kept, will tell where the most honey comes from; which are the gentlest to handle; which draw foundation the best; which queens will put as much brood into 7 frames as others would scatter all over 10 frames; which queen furnishes workers that fill their sections full to the very edge, and it is quite a prominent characteristic in some colonies; which queen furnishes workers that build their combs so thin that the honey seems ready to burst through it,—and customers are in no way slow to detect comb as thick and tough as rubber.

All these things and many more are only positively located by the well-kept register, and a good thorough queen-breeder should be a practical honey-producer, or the purchasers of his queens may get color instead of honey quality, and thoroughbred is of little value without a producing quality to keep it company.

Sept. 12, 1889.

For the Bee-Hive.

The National Flower.

BY HENRY K. STALEY.

Characteristics it Should Possess.—Golden-Rod the Ne Plus Ultra, and the Flower for the Bee-Keeper's Vote.



IS THERE is a great deal said and little accomplished concerning the National Flower for the United States, I desire to say a few words upon that topic.

In the first place, for a flower to be national, it should be one that will grow and thrive in immense quantities; or, in other words, be within the bounds of all, and that sine the use of the stercoraceous heap. It should grow wild from Maine to California, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, and be found in a majority of the states of the Union.

In the second case to be national

and represent Uncle Sam, who stood firm and unchangeable in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Civil War, it should not be fickle as woman, changeable as the chameleon, but as immutable as the rocks; not yielding to every freak and whim of Nature.

In the third place it should come when there is a dearth of flowers; such as the peones, pansies, tulips, roses, and all that host of fast-fleeting flowers; so that in respect to its sole-survivingness, it will be cherished and honored the more.

In the fourth case it should be beautiful and pretty, compatible for lawn-fetes, sociables, pic-nics and the like, and conform easily to the painter's brush.

Now let us look at some of the flowers that have been suggested, but before starting I desire to say that this is a subject upon which much can be said and little achieved,—as the discussion of the tariff, and the extermination of the English sparrow.

To decide upon a flower that will suit the chameleon-like millions of the United States is a work of no mean magnitude, and this pamphlet, entitled "Prang's National Flower," regulated at the modest price of 25 cents, including a blank upon which to vote for your favorite flower, I consider nothing more nor less than throwing money into Stygian darkness from which no light will come; for what good will it do to have the competing flowers arranged alphabetically, with the number of votes cast for each, opposite? Will it have much convincing power upon the millions of our people? I should reason not. But this I say, that a national event, in which a majority of the guests wore nosegays all of the same flower, and the proceedings and the beautiful sights, together with the people and their accouterments, should be written up by a reporter with an imaginative brain, (One of those who write

of manufactured *comb*-honey would do.—ED.) resplendent with far-fetched allusions and metaphors, would do more towards establishing the flower to be national, than all the over-lovingly, sweet-scented flights of poesy, or resolutions adopted in its favor by botanical or horticultural societies, or all the pamphlets in its favor to bring about a pecuniary end.

What was it that made John Brown famous and the song alluding to him so national? it was the event in which he participated. What was it that made the song, "Marching through Georgia," national? it was the event and proceedings to which it was put. What was it that made the saying, "No rebel flags shall be surrendered while I am Governor," national? it was the event and the doings with which it was associated.

However, this trying to hit upon a National Flower reminds me of the contemplated re-naming of extracted honey; no matter how many seemingly good and proper names were suggested, each had its bad qualities, impropriety and utter incapacity to suit. So my views upon this subject may not be congruous with those of others; but nevertheless I herewith take the liberty to bring some flowers to task, which have been nominated for the outcome in view.

Now there's the sunflower, a representative of fickleness, that has been suggested. Surely this is wholly incongruous; for, does not the sun hold its face as the charming snake the bird?

Now there is thrown upon the floral proscenium, as a claimant, the morning-glory, but that fast-vanishing flower soon withers with the rising sun.

Upon the scene, now comes the great American corn-plant with its list of credentials, but since it does not come up to the specifications herein stated, and since as a boquet it would strew the bosoms of its wearers with scaly substances, perhaps as

"Thick as Autumn leaves that strew the brook
Near Vallambrosa,"

it would be completely injudicious to adopt it.

I now leave the other hord of claimants and come to the one I am in favor of; namely, golden-rod, not because I am a bee-keeper, but because I believe it comes nearer the requisites required for a National Flower than any of those already named.

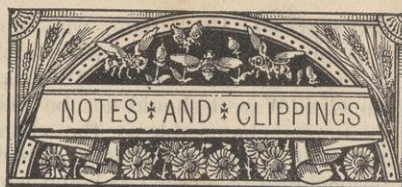
Does not the Autumnal flower beautify the brown and barren fields? Does it not grow throughout the land? Does it not withstand the freaks of Nature until chilly Jack Frost with his clipping shears claims it as his own? Does it not adorn and beautify the heaving bosoms of our lovely or even homely women when there placed? Cannot the man of the brush paint its delicate outlines and cast its hues? Does it not adorn the mantles of our houses when placed there in vases? Has it not stamina?—yea, even in its very name, as some one has so justly said,

Gold for friends, and rods for foes?"

Is it not typical of this vast sisterhood of states welded together to form the Union, in that its pedicels draw their nutriment from the peduncle, as the states their power from the Constitution? I answer, yes. Therefore, I say, we as apiarists, should do all we can for this, our candidate in the national floral contest, and whether or not some propitious event should happen to make it famous, we should not be slack in falling into line whenever an opportunity presents itself to strengthen our candidate, whether it be to win a friend to its side, expostulate on its merits, offer resolutions for its adoption, or let it set us off when the occasion demands it.

Pleasant Ridge, O., Sept. 13, '89.

It will probably be some time before "migratory" bee-keeping becomes fashionable—even among its enthusiasts.



For the Month Ending Sept. 15, 1889.

THE September number of the BEE-HIVE was an unusually fine one — well stocked for winter with the best of food.

—BEES since the middle of August have been gathering an unusual amount of honey-dew. Indeed, the hives are full of it. It is dark and very thick, having about the consistency of soft maple sugar, with the same granulated appearance. Next week it will be our work to remove the frames containing the most of this, wintering the bees on seven frames, and, as these are so loaded with honey, they will be enough. However, we expect to lose lots of bees this winter.

—THE honey market is opening well and at firm prices, and we notice with favor a tendency on the part of bee-keepers to hold stiffly to the good prices of a year ago.

—No, IT is not a notion, friend Cook; those cells that are large and well worked or corrugated, are liable to produce the best queens, and let me give you another idea: those cells whose points are smoothly eaten by the queens in emerging, and in which the royal jelly is not all consumed, are the best. A scarcity of royal food means, as you know, small or imperfect queens.

—AS WE winter out of doors we have read and shall read with much interest, the series of articles in the Bee-Keepers' Review upon this subject.

—ACCORDING to two recent writers from Cuba it is a wonderful honey country. The flow begins in Decem-

ber and lasts until May, and does not entirely cease at any season. The honey produced is extracted, of a good quality for southern honey, and sells at from 50 to 70 cents per gallon in New York City. The yields reported are some of them very large, as much as 100 to 200 lbs. per colony, from apiaries of 400 or 500 colonies. They very much need the help of a few Yankee bee men to make this industry a success there.

—MR. SAML. CUSHMAN has, in *Gleanings*, described a visit he made recently to the Vermont bee-keepers. It seems to us these Vermont bee men are getting their share of public notice. Do give us a rest and let us hear from the Connecticut brethren. Take a vacation among them, friend Cook, and let us get acquainted.

[Too busy this fall, friend Apis, but next year we anticipate doing so.]

—“COMB honey when removed from the hives should be put into snow-white cases or crates.”—W. M. Barnum, in *Practical Poultryman*. Do not be in a hurry, however, but let it ripen as much as possible, then should any leakage occur it will not soil those “snow-white” cases.

—MR. BYRON WALKER, in the *Review*, says, that bees confined to their hives will keep their brood in good condition, if given a small quantity of *sweetened* water each day. This idea should be of value to any one about to try “migratory bee-keeping.”

WE HAVE seldom learned more about bee-keeping (and especially that part which has to do with the sale and consumption of the product) than during the week we spent as an exhibitor at our State Fair. We sold four times as much extracted as comb honey, and believe there is an opening for the sale of large quantities as soon as people are assured of its purity when purchased of the producer.

APIS AMERICANA.

The Bee-World of To-Day.

Interesting Paragraphs From Various Sources.

THE HONEY CROP.—From the statistics in *Gleanings* for Aug. 15th, we find that New England (R. I. excepted), Calif., Florida, Indiana, Maryland, Mich., Miss., New York, Tenn., Texas, Virginia and W. Va., report a poor season, while twenty other States report a good one.

As Calif., Texas, Indiana, Mich. and New York are all great honey producing States, the crop may be considered a very light one and good prices expected.

EXTRACTED HONEY is gaining in favor in England. It is only a question of time when the demand for comb honey in this country will be less than at present. The buyer not only gets *more* honey when purchasing extracted, even were the price the same, but avoids having to eat the comb, which to many is of serious annoyance.

HONEY-DEW.—It appears there are two kinds of honey-dew; one that exudes from the pores of leaves and plants, and the other from *aphides*—small insects. It is not generally considered safe for winter food for the bees. It might be an interesting experiment, for some one whose bees have gathered enough honey-dew for winter, to prepare one or two colonies with nothing but honey-dew, and see if they will live through the winter. The colonies thus prepared should be packed precisely the same as those having ordinary stores.

HIVE STANDS.—I find nothing that suits me quite so well as four stakes driven firmly in the ground, one under each corner of the hive. Those under the front of the hive I leave projecting about four inches above the ground; the other two should be at least an inch higher.—Z. T. Hawk in *Apiculturist*.

Beginner's Corner.

PACKING FOR WINTER.

HIS work of preparing the bees with suitable protection from the cold of the coming winter, should now be attended to without delay. It is supposed that all weak colonies are by this time united until each hive is crowded full of bees.

The first thing is to see that they have plenty of sealed honey. As a Langstroth frame, when full, holds at least five pounds of honey, and as it is best to allow more than the bees will probably consume, six full combs will be none to much for each strong stock. Should there be any colonies that are a little light in bees, perhaps five frames would do for them.

The next thing needed will be two chaff division-boards for each hive, one of which is to be placed on each side of and close up to the brood-combs, after having removed all the brood-frames but the five or six containing the winter stores. Whatever space may be left between the division-boards and the sides of the hive, should be filled with dry oat chaff, sawdust, or leaves. We prefer the chaff.

Next lay two sticks, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch square and 6 inches long, across the frames and about three inches each side of the center. These will form a passageway over the tops of the frames and a place for the bees to cluster.

Over the frames and sticks should be neatly fitted a piece of woolen carpeting if it can be had. Cotton cloth or burlap will do, but is not so good to absorb moisture and retain heat. Above this covering place a chaff cushion, or in its absence pile on all the chaff that will stay and put on the cover.

This is the way our bees are packed in $1\frac{1}{2}$ story hives, and when we do not get careless and "slight" some part of the work, the bees winter with very little loss.

THE

Bee Hive

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

Subscription Price, 25 cents Per Year
in Advance.

Editorial Ink Drops.

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

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

Crowded Out

is the fate of the review of Revised Langstroth and some other items.

Honey Enough for Winter

has been secured by our bees since last issue, chiefly from golden-rod, and feeding will not have to be resorted to.

Wire Cloth Separators

are so well liked by the bees, says an exchange, that they sometimes use them as a base from which to build their combs.

The Honey Crop

of this year will hardly come up to that of last season, and this point should be remembered by those who are "bound to sell at some price."

California Honey.

We notice in the "Western Apriarian" that Ventura County gives a yield of 232½ tons of honey from 13,384 colonies, or an average of a little over 34 pounds.

Van Deusen Clamps.

Having been troubled with covers being blown from hives during the fierce gales of winter and spring, we are attaching clamps to all our hives. The clamps are first painted and allowed to dry, then one is attached to the hive body in the center of each of the two sides, close to the top. It is then turned up and a screw fastened to the cover. When not in use the clamp is turned down out of the way.

To Stop Robbing,

A writer in the "Agriculturist" advises exchange-

ing the colony robbed with one that is strong and populous, contracting the entrance to the former so that but two or three bees can pass at a time.

Mr. J. H. Larrabee,

of Larrabee's Point, Vt., secured first premiums on extracted honey, foundation and fdn. mill, extractor and smokers, at his State Fair. A. E. Manum and friend L. divided the honors on best hive of bees, both receiving a premium.

Bees By Return Mail

seems to be the latest experiment. The only drawbacks to its adoption appear to be from the sifting out of the sugar during transit—and the Government's consent. After these obstacles have been surmounted, one thing more will be needed—a reduction of postage on merchandize.

A Good Bee-Paper.

For the practical apiarist, no publication supercedes the BEE-HIVE. It is published by E. H. Cook, Andover, Conn., at only 25 cents per year. It is actually better than many of the high-priced publications.—Jefferson (N. Y.) Courier.

We thank the Bro. Editor of the "Courier" for his good opinion of our humble efforts to produce a readable and instructive paper.

Money From Bee-Keeping.

Mr. Cushman, in "Gleanings" of Sept. 1st, mentions numerous people in prosperous circumstances whom he visited while in Vermont, that were making money from their bees. Mr. Root also gives enticing descriptions of the great honey flows of Wisconsin, where the bees fill their hives so full as to crowd themselves out at the entrances, where they hang in great clusters till the honey is extracted.

Drawnout Sections.

We should be glad to have the experience of those who have tried crates filled with sections having drawnout combs of the season previous, as compared with crates containing only fdn. starters. This season we placed a crate of worked-out combs over a very strong stock, and at this date have not taken a single box from them, though at one time they were nearly ready to cap over, but the honey flow stopped and that ended the business. Another hive, given boxes with V-shaped starters, built out and completed 16 of them. Of these two stocks the first was perhaps the stronger, and did not swarm, while the latter sent out a fair one and was re-united on a new stand, with the exception of a nucleus. Had several colonies been arranged each way a fair test might have been made. We have always favored giving drawnout sections, nor are we yet convinced that it does not pay to use them. In a poor season like the present one, probably good-

sized starters are just as good (perhaps better) as full combs, for bees then have abundant time to work them out; but in a fair year, when honey is gathered profusely, but little doubt can be entertained that full combs are preferable to fdn. starters. The larger amount of extracted honey obtained, chiefly because the bees do not have to build or draw out a new set of combs, is proof of this. It also draws largely from the field force when combs have to be built.

• Either of the following engravings, "Evangeline," "Bayard," "Monarch of the Glen" or "The First Step," without advertising on them, size 20 x 24 inches, given with one 50 cent or two 25 cent bottles of Ideal Tooth Powder. These are not cheap lithographs, but works of art. A. D. Bowman, Dentist, Nicholia, Idaho, says, I am using your Ideal Tooth Powder, and find it superior to all others.

The engraving "Evangeline" arrived safely on the 24th of December, making it seem like a Christmas gift. Trusting that Ideal Tooth Powder may flourish, I remain, yours respectfully, Elois Earnest, Denver, Col. One of these engravings without advertising on it worth \$1 retail is given with each two 25 cent bottles of Ideal Tooth Powder.

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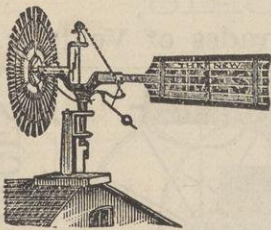
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A perfect protection against magnetism.
Fit any Watch. Sent by mail on receipt of price. We refer to any Commercial Agency.



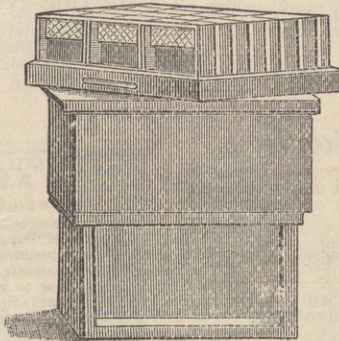
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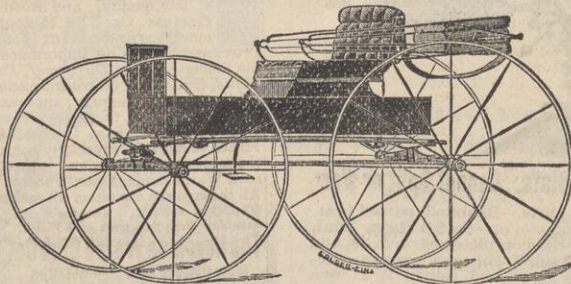


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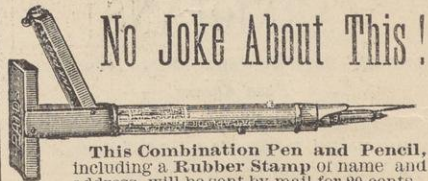
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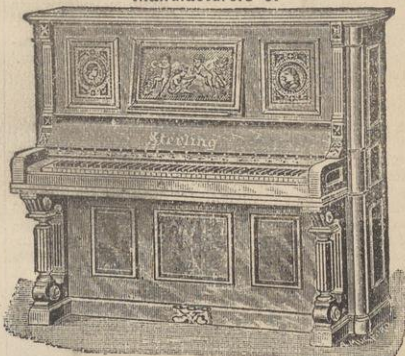
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