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## The bee-hive. Vol. 1, No. 5 December, 1886

Andover, CT: E.H. Cook, December, 1886

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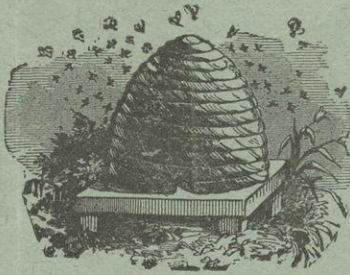
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DEC. 1886.

THE

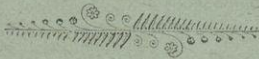
**BEE-HIVE**



PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY, BY

→\* E. H. COOK, \*←

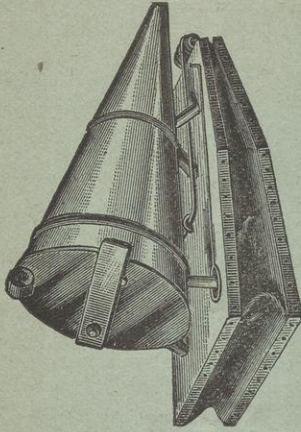
*Andover, Conn.*



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**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.

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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 CHANGE IN THE PRICE OF

## The Bee-Hive.

Commencing with the April number THE BEE-HIVE will be published Monthly.

Price, 30 cts. a Year in Advance.

To all who subscribe immediately we will send *Dec. and Feb. Nos., Free.*

AGENTS WANTED.

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Our prices are subjected to publisher's changes; if they advance prices, we must; if they lower them, we shall give our customers the benefit of the reduction. In classifying the following list of publications, the word "the" when beginning the name of a paper, has been omitted.

The first column of figures gives the publisher's price; the second, our cash price.

Name of Publication,	PUB. PR.	OUR PR.
*American Apiculturist, Salem, Mass.	m \$1.00	\$ .90
American Bee Journal, Chicago, Ill.	w 1.00	.90
Bee-Keepers' Guide, Ken'ville, Ind.	m .50	.30
Bee-Keepers' Mag. Barry'n, N. Y.	m .25	.30
Canadian Bee Journal, (The) Beeton, Ont. Canada	w 1.00	.90
Gleanings in Bee Cult're, Medina, O.	s-m 1.00	.90
Bee-Hive, Andover, Conn. (14 Nos.)	m .30	
The above seven bee journals		5.65 4.90
Advance, Chicago, Ill.	w 2.50	2.15
Albany Argus	w 1.00	1.00
Albany Journal	w 1.00	1.00
American Agriculturist	m 1.50	1.10

We club The Bee-Hive with any one of the above for 25 cts.

[Continued on page 48.]





# THE BEEHIVE

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

VOL. 1.

ANDOVER, CONN., DECEMBER, 1886.

NO. 5.

## Modern Apiculture ;

OR,

*How Frank made Bee-Keeping Pay.*

### CHAPTER IV.

“THAT will do just as well, for I do not want them this week.

“I wonder” said Frank, “if the bees dislike cleaning house as much as I do. Such a clutter as it makes; none don’t know where to find a thing.”

“No, I hardly think they do, as they are said to be very neat housekeepers; but perhaps your bees will after you have transferred them,” Mrs. Grant answered, and she smiled as she said this, for Frank thought, to use his expression, that house-cleaning was ‘just a bother, anyhow,’ and his mother considered this a good opportunity to get even. The next day Frank was very busy and after he removed the wire-cloth from the hive he found little time to watch the bees.

One thing he noticed was, that as the bees came out of the hive and flew off into the air, they did not go in a straight line as he had supposed they would; but flew around in circles, enlarging them as they went up, until out of sight. This is the way that a colony, after being moved any distance, marks the location of its hive, although Frank did not know it at the time, and was much puzzled to see them flying off in a direct line, when he stopped to watch them a moment in the after-noon.

When evening came and Mrs. Grant had finished washing the supper dishes, she said, “Now if you

will bring me your netting we will make those bee-veils.”

“Here it is,” said Frank, as he took it out of the top drawer of his desk.

“Do you know, mother, I was very fortunate to find this piece of netting at the store to-day. Mr. King said it was all he had left over from last year.”

“Is black netting good for your bee-veils?”

“Yes, I think it is less trying to the eyes, and as you see this is not barred off in checks, but woven evenly, and will I think, make nice veils.”

“I hope you will not be disappointed when you come to use them,” his mother remarked as she unfolded the netting.

“How large are you going to make them?”

“I have just been measuring, to see what size would be about right, and think if I cut each piece 40 inches long by 22 inches wide, they will be all right. You know my straw hat has quite a wide brim, so if the veil is a little large it will keep away from my face and I can see just as well.”

With the help of her sewing machine Mrs. Grant quickly hemmed the three veils on the two longest sides, then Frank, with the aid of a tape needle ran a cord into each hem in such a manner that, when the veil was completed, the hem made by joining the two ends together, would come at the back of the head when in position. His mother then completed them by sewing the ends together.

Frank spent the next three days in planting a few potatoes, etc., in the garden and in cutting up the last of the fire-wood for the coming year.



On Friday after-noon Frank went to the depot and found that his beehives and other things ordered had arrived. With a light wheelbarrow he easily trundled them to his workshop, for it was but a quarter of a mile from the station. Then such a time opening the package and examining the goods! With the Clark smoker in one hand, a sheet of foundation in the other, he rushed into the house, exclaiming: "Oh mother just see what a beauty is this smoker don't this foundation look nice enough to eat do come out to the shop and see the hives they are cut so square and true I know they will go together tiptop How much do you suppose the freight was?"

"Why Frank, I hope you will not get out of breath, but if you are going to talk so fast you will have to use your smoker as a wind engine."

"Hurra! here comes just the fellow

[To be continued February first]

Written for the Bee-Hive.

## Ripening and Preparing Honey for Market.

COMB HONEY.

By G. M. Doolittle.

As so much depends upon the nice appearance of comb honey, about its finding a ready sale in market at good prices, I thought a few words in *The Bee-Hive* regarding preparing such for market might not be amiss; for all wish to realize the best possible price for their honey. If all the sections of honey could be removed from the hive upon the day the last cell was sealed, the most of them would be as near perfect as it were possible to get them, providing they were not left to deteriorate afterward, but as such removal would bring too much labor upon the apiarist as well as annoy the bees, I find that if taken off once a week, it is soiled very little from the travel of the bees, and taking all

things into consideration is as often as it can be done profitably.

Well, what shall we do with it after taking off, to preserve its present condition or make it a little better if possible? Put this question to the consumers of honey and 9 out of 10 will tell you that they keep it in the cellar, a greater mistake than which, could not well be made. If I could get this article into the hands of every consumer of comb honey in the land, and have them, *believingly* read that the only place to keep honey was in a dry warm room, I have no doubt but that it would increase the consumption of honey one-fourth at least. No matter how much pains the apiarist may take to get his honey in nice shape for the consumer, if said consumer places it in a damp cool cellar, for 2 weeks before it is eaten.

During that time the nice, rich, good flavored, well ripened honey, has changed to thin, unripe honey, taking on the flavor of the cellar or damp room, so as to be unsatisfactory to the taste, and by the end of a month it has so deteriorated as to be nearly unpalatable. The result is, the person becomes averse to honey, and the demand is lessened. To illustrate more fully how honey should be kept, perhaps I cannot do better than tell the reader just what I do with my honey after taking from the hive; as years of careful experimenting have convinced me I must do, if my honey keeps as good or improves in condition, as the days go by after taking from the hive. In the first place my honey room is in the south-west corner of my shop, and has both the south and west sides of it painted a very dark color, so that much heat is obtained from the rays of the sun.

A platform made of 2 x 3 sticks, is raised one foot from the floor so as to give a good circulation of air underneath the pile, while the honey is not piled within six inches of the sides of the room, for I find that if allowed to go close up, dampness will collect a



long the back side and at the bottom of the pile, so that a portion of the honey will not ripen as it should. The 2 x 3 sticks are set the narrowest way up and 2 inches apart, so that when the sections of honey are set on, there is an air-space up from the bottom, through each row of sections to the top, while every foot or so the sections are so piled that a two or three inch space is left. In this way there is no place in the pile but what the warm air is constantly circulating.

I aim to keep this room at from 85 to 95 degrees of heat, and to do so I have an oil stove in the room, so that whenever the rays of the sun will not give the required warmth, I light the wicks in the stove. By turning them up or down the desired temperature is easily obtained. Most of the oil stoves are so arranged that they will emit little if any smell, if all the wicks are burning, but as this smell part cannot always be controlled, it is best to use a 2-inch conductor pipe or a stone pipe, so that the air is kept pure and sweet. By having several elbows in this pipe, the amount of heat saved also helps a good deal.

The honey is kept in this room from one to two months or longer, according to the time of taking off, or marketing, when it is taken out, graded and crated. At this time it is so thoroughly ripened, that the sections can be turned over sidewise or flat down, and none of the honey will drop out of the few unsealed cells there always will be at the sides of the sections next the wood, so that we have no daubing work while we are packing it in the crates.

Grade it so that Nos. 1, 2, and 3 shall represent the crop of white honey, and No. 4 the dark or buckwheat. In No. 1 I put only the most perfect combs, which are not discolored in the least. In No. 2 I put all perfect combs, but such as are soiled about the bottom of the combs by the travel of the bees, while in No. 3 the balance are put, or such as are soiled all over

or have a few cells of bee-bread in them, or perhaps are not fully sealed. In crating it is always ruable to put the best side facing out, and buyers so want it, but don't make the mistake of putting any sections of a lower grade in the center of No. 1 honey.

After having all nicely crated, put back in the honey room till sold, piling the crates so the warm air can pass all about them.

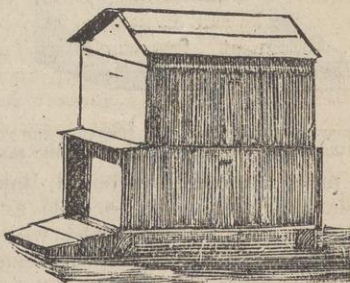
Borodino, N. Y.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

### How Friend Hyde Makes His Hives.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS MADE BY HIMSELF.

Friend Cook:—I promised you I would write and give a description of the way I make my bee-hives, when I wrote about the covers. The dimensions of the hive, are  $18\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$  inches, inside measure, for the lower story, and  $18\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{4}$  ins., for the upper story, or half-story, if the story-and-a-half hive is preferred, both stories being 10 ins. high and the half-story 5 ins. This one-half story can be used for the one-half brood-frames, which will hold one tier of sections. The upper and the one-half story are made



FRONT VIEW OF HIVE.

this  $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. longer for the purpose of manipulating the frames in lower story without disturbing the upper one. The upper frames are to hang cross-ways, or at right angles with the low-



er ones. I saw the side-boards of the lower story 33 ins. in length, which are to be cut off 9 ins. from what is to be the rear end, and then these 9-inch pieces are to be fastened to the main boards again with small hinges on the inside, so that they will fold up against the hive when not in use. After these 9-in. pieces are cut off, we have 24 ins., enough to project out 3 ins. in front for a portico after the hive is nailed. (I use a clapboard ripped up, for the top of this portico.) The length of the side-boards for the upper story are 21 ins., and all of these side-boards are 10 ins. wide, but you want to make the end-boards  $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. narrower,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  wide; so when nailed they will leave an entrance at both ends of the hive, the rear one of which is to be kept closed unless you want to divide the hive for two colonies, which you can do by the use of division-boards.

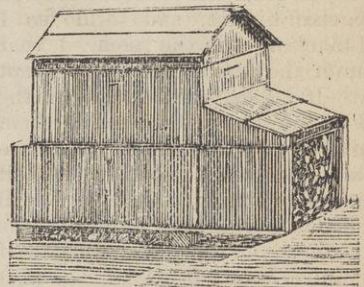
You can rabbet your hives by taking out a  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch on the outside of sides of the lower story and enough on the inside of upper story to match. The ends do not need rabbeting much, unless you rabbet all around the top of the upper story for the cover, (which see description of in August number.) You may saw beveling instead of rabbeting if you choose to.



ENTRANCE-BOARD BEFORE THE CLAPBOARDS ARE PUT ON, THE DOTTED LINES SHOWING WHERE THEY GO.

To make an entrance-board, take two slanting pieces for the ends and nail to a narrow piece of board, which forms the lower side, cover with clapboards like cover,—see cut. In packing for winter, I use division-boards. To make these I miter some strips (ripped out of  $\frac{7}{8}$ -in. boards) together, 18 x 10, and cover with picture-frame backing both sides if you choose; or you can cover one side only so as to

leave an air-space. I use no stuffing,\* but have made them this fall with single boards, and used enamelled cloth folded up and nailed on to the ends before covering with boards, so as to project out far enough to hold them firm in the hive. I put one of these division-boards on each side of five or six frames of bees and fill up the empty space with leaves; also use leaves, or a fine-feed bag filled with them in the upper story, leaves under the hive, leaves in back between fly-



REAR VIEW OF HIVE.

boards, covered with the entrance-board, and in front of portico; after bridging over the entrance by using the diagonal entrance-blocks, placed so as to leave a diagonal passage-way for the bees so the light will not shine into the entrance. Cover these blocks with a board else nail a board on front to hold the leaves in. Rip this board in two and tack in the lower half before putting in the leaves, then fasten all in tight and your bees are safe for winter; at least I have had good luck with this kind of a chaff hive, also it is a good handy hive for summer.

I use the division-board, covered with perforated zinc instead of the thin board, when I want side-storing. You will find the fly-boards in back, a good thing to hold frames when you are manipulating and wish to place a frame outside of the hive, as the boards are just the right distance apart for them to hang on. I make

[\*What! not even Thanksgiving day friend H.?—Ed.]



the bottom-boards separate from the hive and not fastened to them. I place a tin 5 ins. high in front of the frames before packing. The edges of this tin are bent about  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. on the sides, so that when they are placed next to the entrance on the inside, there will be a space for the air to come up, even if the hive should get half full of dead bees. The tin is bent in this shape ], and should not cover more than half of the entrance, so the bees will have room to come out.

This is quite a simple hive to make for a chaff hive, but you will find it will take some time to make fifty or a hundred of them without a power saw. If you have no such power it will be cheapest for you to take your boards to a planing mill and have them planed and sawed up just as you want them, even if you have to cart them some miles.

J. L. HYDE.

Pomfret Landing, Conn.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

### A Sure and Easy Way to Introduce Queens.

A VALUABLE METHOD FOR BEGINNERS, AS IT IS SIMPLE AND PRACTICAL.

There are several ways of introducing queens, that have been published in the bee-journals from time to time, but none of them are as easy to follow as this one. If you have a valuable queen that you wish to introduce and not lose any of the queen's time; you should open your hive about an hour before sundown and catch your old queen, unless your hive is already queenless. After you are certain your hive is without a queen, shake the bees all off the combs into a box, having one side at least covered with wire cloth; as soon as you have them in the box close them up and set them in a dark place without anything to eat, and in a short time they will be found in a perfect uproar, trying to get out of the cage; by this time you

could almost invariably turn your queen loose among the bees without any danger to her, but to be on the safe side, it would be better to leave her caged, and lay the cage wire cloth side down, on the wire cloth of the cage in which you have your bees.

Almost immediately there will be a different sound issue from your cage of bees, and in half an hour or less, the bees will have formed in a cluster like a natural swarm, and you would be safe in letting your queen loose with them. You can now shake your bees out of the box, in front of the hive you took them out of, or almost any place else on the premises, and they would, nearly every bee, stay where you put them.

Perhaps some of the friends, may think this too much bother, but I think that after a trial you will conclude that it is not near the bother it is to introduce by the old way; besides you lose but little time of the queen, which is quite an item at certain times of the year. To impress the minds of the readers more forcibly, that the above is the best method yet published, I will repeat some of the principal features; first it is absolutely safe at all times, and under all conditions; occupying but little time, either of the apiarist, or of the queen or bees; a half an hour's time, often being all the time necessary for the whole operation, and being done in the evening, the bees are ready to go at work as usual in the morning.

By the above method the new queen can often be found busy at work in a very few hours after introducing; when, by the old way, she would need to be caged, in some instances, for a week or more and then some times be lost after liberating. This plan works equally as well for virgin queens as for laying queens.

LUTHER PURDY.

Killbuck, O.

Our bees had a good fly on the 30th of Nov. Three ins. snow in W. Va.



Written for the Bee-Hive.

### What to do With Toads.

MR. EDITOR:—In THE BEE-HIVE for October, page 33, a correspondent asks, "What shall we do with the toads?" I answer, — nothing, — let them alone: to "gather them up and carry them off" would be more of a job than any bee-keeper could accomplish, and they should not be wantonly destroyed, for they really have a "useful place in the economy of nature." There are more toads in many localities than a casual observer would suspect

A neighbor of mine being troubled by fleas injuring plants in his greenhouse, employed some boys to gather toads to destroy the fleas. It was but a short time before the boys brought him one hundred toads, for which they received a cent apiece. The boys expressed a willingness to continue the business on the same terms. The stock of toads was apparently inexhaustible.

I find but very little trouble in preventing toads from destroying my bees, although my hives are placed near the ground. I fence them out in this manner: I saw off a piece of board 2 feet long—this being the width of my hives, outside measure—then two more pieces of the same width, 12 or 18 inches long, which I nail on to the long piece, when it resembles a box with the top, bottom, and one side knocked off. This I place on the ground in front of the hive, letting the ends lap a trifle by each side of the hive, leaving no place where a toad can crowd to the front of the hive. To make it more secure, I nail another narrow strip on the top of these boards, projecting over the outside in such a manner that it will prevent the toads from climbing over. This contrivance is placed around the hives at night and removed in the morning before the bees return from the field with their loads.

I wish you would induce C. E. An-

drews, jr., to continue his article on page 14, June number, and tell the right way to fix up bees for the winter. Also J. L. Hyde to tell us how to make the body of the hive to match his cover, and his method of winter protection. When I commenced writing I intended to give my experience with "Alley's drone and queen trap;" but this has strung out beyond all calculation. I will give it in your next number if agreeable to you.

D. L. HOWE.

Woodstock, Vt.

[Think we should prefer to go 'fishing for toads occasionally if necessary, rather than to place and remove the frames every day during the summer. For a few hives it might not be much of a job, but where one had fifty or more it would be quite a task. Prof. Cook gives a method similar to the one you describe. J. L. Hyde has anticipated your request, and gives us engravings (his first attempt at this work) of the hive, which make quite an addition to his article. Friend Andrews, will you take the stand and tell how you prepare your colonies for winter? THE BEE-HIVE has a loose cover, so just take it off and drop in that article for next issue.—Ed.]

Written for the Bee-Hive.

### Propolis.—Queens.—Preparing Bees for Winter.

For keeping the sections clean and white I use wide frames, and when the sections are nearly or quite finished I take them off. Early in the season the bees will not stick up the sections, but late in the fall they are sure to. My method of introducing queens is this. I go to the hive that I want to put a queen into and find the old queen, then I cage the queen that I want to put in (I use the Peet introducing cage) and fasten it on a comb that has brood and honey in it and as near the center of the hive as you can. Pull out the tin slide and the queen will be on the comb but the bees can-



not get at her; close up the hive and do not open it for 48 hours. It depends some on the time of the season; if the bees are storing honey fast you will have no trouble, but if late in the fall and they are through storing and robbers are abundant, I would advise new beginners to let introducing queens alone.

I will tell you my method of wintering bees. I use all chaff hives,—some say they are expensive,—packed on sides and bottom with four inches of oat chaff. I go to each hive and weigh each comb, allowing one pound for bees and comb. I leave 30 lbs. of good sealed honey in every hive, then I put over the frame Hill's devise, so the bees can cluster over the honey; then I spread over this a good heavy woolen cloth, then I put on a chaff cushion and the work is finished. A colony so protected will come out as strong in the spring as they were in the fall. Leave the cushions on until it is time to put on the surplus cases, and you will not be troubled with spring dwindling.

ISAAC FRAZIER.

Little Best, N. Y.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

### Report of Past Season.

As you ask for reports I send mine. I put 10 colonies in the cellar in Simplicity hives; left 2 on summer stands in chaff hives. All were strong but one and all came out in good shape except that weak one, which dwindled after setting out. I never saw bees do better up to the first of June; from that time to the first of Sept. they did little more than make a living. I took 50 lbs. of honey from my best swarm and 40 lbs. from my next best, while last year I had 90 lbs. from the colony which gave me 40 lbs. this year. During the season I increased to 20 swarms; shall double up to 12 or 14. All have plenty of stores for winter; these were gathered since the first of Sept. from goldenrod, etc.

### BLACKS VS. ITALIANS.

The 50 lbs. which I took from one colony this year, is very white and nice box honey. The bees were blacks, taken from the woods last fall. The 40 lbs. came from hybrids, and these are quite black. I have not taken 20 lbs. from pure Italians this season. Perhaps I have not the right strain of Italians, but have queens from Boomhower, Hutchinson, Doolittle, Lake, A. I. Root, and others.

### HOW TO RAISE AN EXTRA QUEEN.

I wanted to raise an extra queen, so I cut all queen-cells except two, one on each frame; put in division-board, bee-tight; nailed canvas to the division-board so I could uncover one-half the hive without uncovering the other. I put a board 12 or 15 ins. square, in front of the hive, dividing the entrance. After taking out one queen, remove the division-board, give a good smoking and they are all one colony again.

J. A. BATCHELDER, Keen, N. H.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

### How Shall We Keep Propolis Off the Sections?

AN INSTANCE OF BEES USING TAR FOR PROPOLIS.

I have just received the Oct. issue of THE BEE-HIVE,—the home of our little pets,—and still think it is the best investment I ever made for 20 c. Don't stop your serial story; have become quite interested in it. Friend Cook, if any one can tell me how to keep Italian bees from propolizing sections, I will be happy to make him a present of many times the price of THE BEE-HIVE. I have had some little experience in the matter myself, and gave up running Italian bees for *comb* honey for that very reason, and have now two separate apiaries,—one of pure Italians run for extracted honey, and one of blacks and hybrids for *comb* honey. I have very little trouble from propolis with black bees, and *some* hybrids and a colony of Carniolans I am trying for first time this season (from which I took 48 lbs. of



comb honey) *did not find* a particle of propolis on sections; although I left clamps on some time after sections were finished. Whether this was accidental or not, I cannot say; however I am going to give them a good trial next season, and should they prove "non-propolizers," I will start a Carniolan apiary and run it solely for comb honey.

If it will not take up too much of your valuable time, I would like to give you a rather curious experience I had with a colony of Italians and tar propolis. Two years ago, I went to an Italian colony to take off sections, and was surprised to find them covered with some very black sticky substance which I, after following a few bees up, found to be tar, which they were gathering from a plank fence just coated with tar. Now why should one colony and its progeny work on that tar and no other colony in the apiary?

R. R. CUYLER.

Rapidan Station, Va.

[It could n't be possible that those bees had been reading *Puck*, could it friend C.? You know *Puck* says, bees now have no drones—they are "socialists;" so perhaps they were getting ready to "tar and feather 'em" Was not the supply from which the bees usually gathered propolis quite scarce at that time? You failed to tell us how the Carniolans compared with the Italians as honey-gatherers.—ED.]

Written for the Bee-Hive.

### Is BEE-KEEPING an Occupation Suitable for Ladies?

Certainly. Who will say it is n't? Surely our sisters will not admit that they are too weak, both in body and intellect to care for an apiary. Perhaps but few will be adepts in hive-making, but there are many smart men who can't make a good bee-hive. Bee-keeping as a business, compares very favorably with teaching school and is much more healthful. How many young ladies (and older ones

too) who are wearing themselves out running sewing machines, might find pleasant and profitable employment in keeping bees. But little capital is required to start an apiary; and a small one will soon become large, if properly cared for. Ladies are as capable of bringing it up and making it grow as any body. We might even say that they are better adapted to bee-keeping than men, as they are said to have more patience and perseverance—qualities very necessary for success. Surely there is a demand for gentleness in bee-culture. Women are chosen for nurses, why not to care for bees, which are often cross and irritable like invalids. "Novice" says a man is n't fit to be a bee-keeper if he has n't a wife or sister who will go out and help him. It is admitted that ladies stay in the house too much; bee-keeping will give them exercise in the pure air and an opportunity to study nature. We might offer a whole "BEE-HIVE" full of reasons and inducements for ladies to leave less pleasant and paying occupations and engage in bee-culture. I think here is a good chance for ladies seeking agreeable and remunerative employment. Buyers will naturally give them the preference, and they will succeed if any body can. Let us have more ladies as the leading bee-keepers.

HARRY E. MILLER.

N. Searsmont, Maine.

[If the ladies don't give you a vote of thanks for standing by them so ably, then they ought to, that's all.—ED.]

Written for the Bee-Hive.

### BEE-CULTURE in EL PASO County, Cal.

Please find enclosed 20 cents for which send me THE BEE-HIVE one year. It is a fine little paper, and I wish you succes. Please send me a few sample copies and I will try and get a few subscribers for you.

What few bee-keepers are here have



box hives and black bees, and don't know much about them. I introduced Italian bees in this County in 1885, and I find them far ahead of the black bees. This is a good place for bees as there is not very many kept, people paying more attention to stock raising. In a few years El Dorado County will produce a good many tons of honey, as there are several starting into the bee-business.

There are thousands of acres of the best bee-pasturage, such as falocio, California lilac, sage, manzanita, madrona, maples, wild cherry, and hundreds of other different kinds. Falocio is the best bee-plant, yielding honey for about two months. The honey is very thick, of a beautiful straw color and weighs about 11 lbs. to the gallon. I guess my letter is about long enough. This is my first letter to a bee-paper, and if I see it published in THE BEE-HIVE, I will write a few more short articles on the honey plants of this country, and tell you how I hunt bee-trees in the winter time.

S. L. WATKINS.

Placerville, El Dorado Co., Cal.

[Thank you. When one encloses the "wherewith," we always know they are genuine in their sympathy for THE BEE-HIVE. We shall look for those articles on bee-hunting and the honey plants. Can you give us a description of falocio? It is something that we have not seen mentioned before and should like to know more about it.—Ed.]

### Our Question Box.

#### A Whole "Batch" of Queries.

1. Give the best way to fasten tin separators to sections (in section case.)
2. Are the Carniolan bees as good as the Italians?
3. Give a brief description of them.
4. Also their *good* and *bad* qualities
5. I have two colonies of hybrid bees and I intend to introduce a queen of some kind "next apple blossom

time." Which race had I better select her from? I don't like the Italians; they are too "confounded" lazy! I intend to "run" for comb honey exclusively.

6. Will bees winter on 20 pounds of *goldenrod* honey?

7. Will *dry* leaves answer as well as chaff, for packing Langstroth hives?

8. Will some of the "old veterans" kindly give their methods of getting bees out of the section boxes?

W. M. BARNUM.

[1. The separators can be folded over part way at the ends so as to snap on to each row of sections, or a thin piece of wood can be slipped in at each end of case for them to rest on without their being fastened to the boxes.

2. Have never had any experience with Carniolan bees; the Italians are good enough for us—'till we can find some that are better.

3 and 4. Who can tell us.

5. Are you not rather hard on the Italians? How would Cyprians do? We understand that the only prominent feature about them is their "business" ability.

6. 25 pounds are none to much for a fair colony.

7. See J. L. Hyde's article, this number.—Ed.]

#### Can After-Swarming be Prevented by Introducing a Queen?

Will you please publish in THE BEE-HIVE whether you ever introduced a queen to a colony right after a swarm had issued, and did it prevent after-swarming? Can the queen be smoked in at the entrance?

W. E. KLINE.

[Do not now recall to mind an instance of ever having tried it. Have any of our readers? The queen could be introduced without doubt, but if there was many bees left in the hive, they would probably swarm out.—Ed.]



THE  
  
**Bee Hive**

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

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

**ADVERTISING RATES:**

Twenty-five cents per inch; in advance. One inch, or more, per year (12 numbers) \$1.50 per in.

Propolis can be easily scraped from hives, crates, sections, etc., in cold weather.

Please examine this number and see if 14 of them are not well worth the small sum of 30 cts.

Several very good articles are crowded out of this issue, but will appear as soon as space will admit.

Suppose you've got all those bees nicely tucked up in their hives by this time. If you have'nt, you will have to stir around, and right quick, too.

Some one wants to know if THE BEE-HIVE "is still going." What a question! It's just boiling over on bees! Send along the shekels, neighbors, and get 14 numbers for 30 cts.

Will subscribers please remember that an exchange for cash, we consider an advertisement, so in future send only genuine exchanges—these we are willing to insert for the benefit of all.

We already have on hand several circulars and price lists to print for bee-keepers and others, for 1887. If it is any object to save money on your printing, we shall be pleased to quote price on same.

Through the kindness of its Editor, the *American Bee Journal* reaches us

weekly. We welcome it right gladly; for it is replete with the latest news pertaining to apiculture. Nearly all the other American bee periodicals appear on our desk, and to all of them we say, welcome.

We have received from the publishers, Thos. G. Newman & Son, Chicago, Ill., the 7th report of "The North American Bee-Keepers' Society." It is in pamphlet form and covers 31 pages, consisting of essays on bee-literature, foul brood, success in bee-culture, the coming bee, wintering, etc., etc. Price, 25 cents.

From *The Southern Cultivator and Dixie Farmer*, Atlanta, Ga., we extract the following:

"We have number four, October issue, of volume one of THE BEE-HIVE, published bi-monthly at Andover, Conn., by E. H. Cook, 'for and in the interest of bee-keepers, by one of them.' It is a very neat and interesting publication, and we cordially welcome it to our sanctum."

Thanks, for the reception so kindly given us. THE BEE-HIVE extends to *The Cultivator*, the same greeting. To our readers, we would say that the above paper is published monthly, contains 40 pages devoted to the interests of agriculture; as ensilage, horticulture, live stock, poultry, bees, mechanics, etc., with a department for the ladies, on fashions, and another for the young folks. The price is \$1.50 a year. When ordered through us, at full price, we will include THE BEE-HIVE for one year. Send to the publishers for sample copy.

**What We Want to Know.**

Can perfect sections of honey be obtained without using separators? If so, how?

Are chaff hives, all things considered, to be preferred to single walled?

How can we make the bees build only worker comb?

How early in spring is it advisable for beginners to examine their hives?

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



**BOOKS FOR BEE-KEEPERS.**

A Bird's-Eye View of Bee-Keeping (by Rev. W. F. Clarke).....	.25	.22
Aplary Register (by T. G. Newman).....	1.25	1.10
A Year among the Bees (by Dr. C. C. Miller).....	.75	.70
Bees and Honey (by T. G. Newman)....	1.00	.85
Binder for Gleanings in Bee Culture....	.70	.63
Blessed Bees (by John Allen).....	.75	.70
Binder for A. B. Journal.....	.75	.68
Bee-Keepers' Text Book (by A. J. King) 1.00	.85	
Queen-Rearing (by Henry Alley).....	1.10	.95

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

**Premiums for Subscribers.**

For three subscribers at 30 cts. each, we will send a copy of **A Bird's-Eye View of Bee-Keeping**. This gives, all in poetry, a brief outline of bee-keeping.

For six subscribers at 30 cts. each, we will give a **Pure Italian Queen**. The queen will be sent July first. They will be tested as to purity.

For two subscribers at 30 cts. each, a copy of **Honey as Food and Medicine**, will be given.

**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.**—To exchange a single barrel shot gun, just as good as new, and shipping crates for honey, for bees in Simplicity hive or brood-frames.  
H. D. FRIEND,  
Douglas, Putnam Co., Ohio.

**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.

**WANTED.**—To exchange a good colony of bees for poultry of any kind. Mass., Conn., or R. I. offers only.  
C. E. ANDREWS, JR.,  
10 Haswell St., Providence, R. I.

**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 best drone traps made, for extractors (Simplicity frame) fdn., or sections.  
J. A. BATCHELDER, Keen, N. H.

**WANTED.**—To exchange Plymouth Rock cockerels for Light Brahma pullets; also L. Brahma 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.

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Notices inserted in this department free of expense to subscribers.

**FOR SALE.**—1500 lbs. of nice comb honey in one-pound sections.  
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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.

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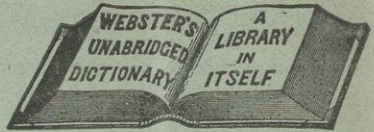
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