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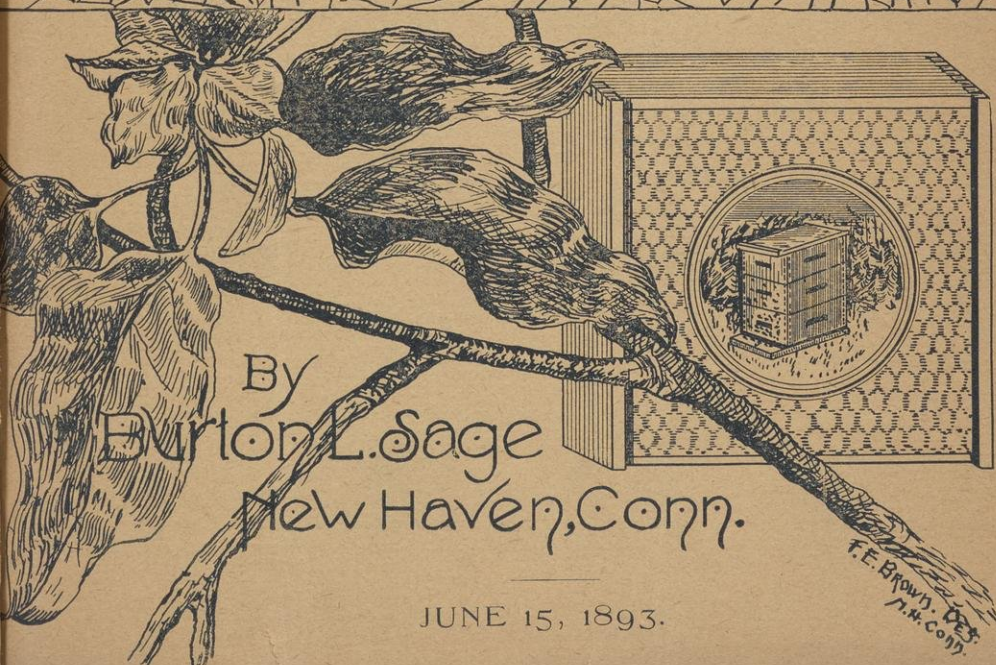
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THE BEEKEEPERS'
Enterprise
Published Monthly



By
Burton L. Sage
New Haven, Conn.

JUNE 15, 1893.

F. E. Brown, Des.
N. H. Conn.

ORANGE THE JUDD FARMER.

WEEKLY \$1.00 A YEAR.

Founded by the late ORANGE JUDD, and now Edited by his Son

JAMES STRONG JUDD,

— And Many Practical Men and Women. —



Has always been acknowledged to be the *best* Farm and Home Weekly Journal in the United States. — Fourteen Departments, covering the entire Home and Farm, under the direct supervision of as many Special Practical Editors and Editresses, aided by a large number of Special Writers on all Topics. — Better Illustrated than any other Weekly Journal of its kind in the country.

Knowing that the large rural class wants special accommodations at the coming World's Fair, we have made arrangements by renting nearly Six Acres of land covered with beautiful shade trees, just South of the World's Fair Grounds—Easily walked or only three blocks from the Bryn Mawr Station on the Illinois Central R. R., going direct to the grounds for a 5 cent fare.

THIS WILL BE KNOWN AS THE

Orange Judd Farmer World's Fair Camp.

The Best Tenting Accommodations near the Grounds—A Choice (1) of a Cot in a Practically Water-Proof Tent on a Board Floor—(2) Of Tenting Ground only if You have your Own Tent—(3) Of Lodging Under Cover in the Annex, or (4) Lodging in a Room in the House.

OPENS MAY 1ST, 1893 -- CLOSES NOV. 1ST, 1893.

IT IS CHEAP.—not more than half as expensive as the cheapest hotels.

IT IS SAFE FROM FIRE, which can not be said of but very few of the large number of the cheap hotels, two or three of which have already been condemned by Chicago building inspectors.

IT IS HEALTHY, while a number will be lodged in buildings, the majority will be in tents, and better drainage and sanitary conditions will be possible than in the ordinary World's Fair Hotels.—Many of the latter have no water connections, and consequently unsanitary closets,

LODGING ACCOMMODATIONS.

We have secured over five acres of ground. On it is a two-story frame House with attic—nicely painted and furnished. Also a Shed (which will probably be used by us as a Baggage Room), and a nice Barn, which will be fixed up and cleaned, and be called (for aesthetic reasons) "The Annex."—Four kinds of accommodations are offered:

1.—TENTS SUPPLIED BY US.—We expect that the larger portion of those availing themselves of our Camp Grounds will find lodging in the tents. We propose to have a large number of 10 oz Duck tents which we consider perfectly water-proof. They will be on Board Floors and provided with single cots, not to exceed four in each tent. Those using these tents will bring their own bed clothes and pillows. Our charge for a cot in tent on board floor, is \$3.00 per week for each person or \$3.25 per week including a year's subscription to the ORANGE JUDD FARMER.

2.—CAMPING GROUND ONLY.—For those who furnish their own tents we will furnish camping ground only (without floor or cots) at the rate of \$2.00 per week for a 10x12 tent, or \$2.25 including a year's subscription to the O. J. FARMER. This \$2.00 per week is for one person; for each additional person, add \$1.00 per week. This \$1.00 for each additional person is for Camp privileges.

3.—THE ANNEX. a good-sized two-story building is to be fitted up with substantial cot with bed clothes and pillow on each. There is no division into rooms in this building, but we expect to give all of one floor, *solely to women* if the demand warrants. For such a cot (or bed), with bed clothing furnished, we charge \$4.00 per week, or \$4.25 per week, including a year's subscription to the ORANGE JUDD FARMER.

4.—HOUSE LODGING.—The Camp Manager will occupy a portion of the House. The remainder will be equipped with bedsteads, supplied with pillows, mattresses, bed clothes, etc., and where space permits, probably two double beds in a room. This will not be more crowded than the many hotels, and as the house will be in charge of a *competent-at-housetake* person, the house lodging will be far preferable to ordinary hotel accommodations. For this we will charge \$7.00 per week for each person, or \$7.25 per week including a year's subscription to the ORANGE JUDD FARMER.

FOR CHILDREN under 12 years of age we will make no extra charge provided they do not use a separate cot or bed. Perhaps two can be placed in the same cot, paying for one.

Coupons should be secured now.

In order that all may be provided for, we would advise to secure accommodations at as early a day as possible. The coupons will be issued for any one of the four classes of accommodations noted above on payment of the price noted, each coupon good for a certain specified week (from Monday to Monday). By securing these now you may be sure of lodging. If you wait until the last moment you may find that there is no room for you, as we must of necessity limit the number availing themselves of our Camp in any week so that proper sanitary regulations may be observed. Decide therefore, at once, what week or weeks you will come, send us remittance for the same, and we will issue you coupons at once. If later on you find that you can not come the week that you have purchased your coupon for, on ten days' notice we will change it to another week.

Circulars giving full particulars, and sample copy of the ORANGE JUDD FARMER mailed to any one, mentioning this paper.

Send all Communications, Remittances, Etc., to

ORANGE JUDD FARMER CO., 358 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Advertising Rates.

All Advertisements will be inserted at the uniform rate of 6 cents per line, Nonpareil space, each. 12 lines of Nonpareil space make 1 inch.

At this rate we can allow no discount for long time or large space.

Advertisements of 25 words or less inserted in our Business Department for \$1.00 per year, three cents for each additional word.

No lottery, quack-doctor, or swindling advertisements inserted at any price.

Advertisements intended for next issue must reach this office by the first of the month.

Business Department.

25 words or less under this head will be inserted for \$1.00 per year; three cents for each additional word.

But one line of business can be represented in each notice; for instance, if you breed Queens and manufacture Supplies, you will have to pay \$2.00 if you wish to have both branches represented in this Department.

GOLDEN QUEENS.

CHENANGO VALLEY APIARY, Head quarters for Golden Italian Bees and Queens.

Tested, \$1.50. Untested, \$1.00. Send for Circular. Mrs Oliver Cole,

Cherburne, Chenango Co., N. Y.

FROM TEXAS. My bees cannot be surpassed for business, beauty, and gentleness. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Untested queens—March, April, and May—\$1.00 each. Send for price list.

J. D. GIVENS, Box 3, Libson, Tex.

QUEENS.

W. B. WEED,

QUEENS from cross of pure Italian and pure Albino. Easily got off combs in extracting, nervous but never vicious, gentle, energetic.

Breeder, \$5.00, Tested \$1.50, Untested, .75. 2 untested \$1.25, Virgin, 25c. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hartford, Washington Co. N. Y.

Foundation

SIX CENTS A POUND

less than formerly, also other Bee Supplies at lowest rates. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and price-list and a copy of **THE AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER**.

THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.
(Established 13 years.) Jamestown, N. Y.

EGGS from first-class B. P. Rocks (Hawkins, Upham and Lambert strain), \$1 per 13, Eggs warranted. John McGuire, Methuen, Mass.

"YOU PUSH THE SLIDE;
NATURE DOES THE REST."

No Swarming!

The first perfect and practical **NON-SWARMING** plan that ever was brought to completion is found at last. Nothing like it ever done. I worked the plan on 100 colonies last year (1892) and I do not make any statements at random in my circular, as each point has been fully tested. Tells you all about it. No hunting or caging Queens, cutting cells, moving hives, or even opening the brood-chamber at all during the honey season, etc., etc., and more honey with no swarming. Get into line and "keep up with the procession" or you'll get left.

The device will be put on the market within the reach of all, or if your dealer does not supply them yet, they may be ordered of me by express or freight at these prices, complete: 75 cents each; \$5.00 per 10; \$40.00 per 100. By mail, 35 cents each extra.

As one device works two hives, at tens rates the cost is **only 25 cents per hive**. Be sure and send for circular, as this plan is almost too good to believe its being true.

H. P. LANGDON,

East Constable, N. Y.

Pat. allowed.

For sale by

A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio; E. Kretchmer, Red Oak, Iowa; The W. T. Falconer Mfg. Co., Jamestown, N. Y. Leahy Mfg. Co. Higginsville, Mo.



FOLLOWING LOW PRICES:

Untested, before June 1, \$1.00; after, 75c. Tested, before June 1, \$1.50; after June 1, \$1.00. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. I breed a fine five-banded strain of Italians. Send for my price for 1893, and get prices on nuclei and full colonies. Cheaper than ever before known. Write for prices on large orders.

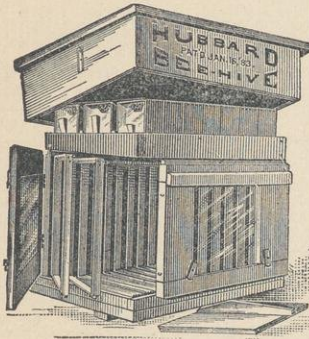
Untested Queens warranted Purely

MATED.

OTTO J. E. URBAN, PROP.,

THORNDALE, TEXAS.

HUBBARD BEE HIVE AND SECTION PRESS.



If you want to handle bees **easy** by sitting down to it, here is the hive.

Frames fixed and variable distance combined. No wrenching or prying or scraping of combs together. Many thousands in use giving excellent satisfaction.

Live Agents

Make Splendid Profits.

Large Circular of 20 pages free.

This **SECTION PRESS** (Pat'd.) is sold at \$2.50 by



the leading supply dealers. Ask them for it or send to me. A boy can put together 800 to 1000 sections an hour and have them **true**. Bend section around, put in press, give a little push—'tis done. Will last a life-time and is bound to please you.

Send for my Circular about Hive, Press, Foundation Fastener, Sections, Foundation, Italian Queens, Extractors, Veils, Honey Crates and Cases, &c., &c. It will interest you. Or send **15 cents** for Practical Book for Beginners—"First Principles in Bee Culture." 11th thousand and just issued.

G. K. HUBBARD, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Bee Hives.

We are furnishing a durable, light hive packed with ground cork, which, for ease of manipulation and securing comb honey in a desirable form, cannot be excelled.

Snow White Basswood Sections, \$3.25 per M.

" " Poplar " 3.50 " "

EXTRA thin foundation, 14 sq. ft. to the lb. 65 cts. per lb. Illustrated Circular Free.

I. J. STRINGHAM, 105 Park Place, N. Y. City

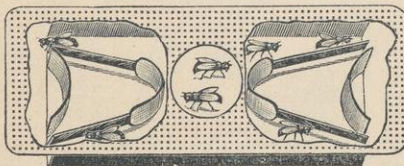
WHITE POPLAR

SECTIONS.

We have New Steam Power, and New Buildings, and are now ready to furnish White Poplar Sections, Clamps, Crates and Wood Sides at short notice. Workmanship, Quality and Price unsurpassed. Send for sample and price list.

PRIME & GROVE,

Bristol, Vermont.



Hastings Lightning Bee

ESCAPE.

SEND for sample of Hastings Lightning Bee Escape and you will be convinced that it is the best and most practical escape yet produced. It will clear the supers in a short space of time (from 2 to 4 hours), and is impossible for the bees to clog the passage, as they cannot return. Each Escape guaranteed as represented.

Price by mail 20 cents each; \$2.25 per doz. Full directions with each escape. Electrotypes furnished to dealers for catalogue free. Write for discount. Address M. E. HASTINGS, N. Y. MILLS, Oneida Co., N. Y.

The Progressive Bee = Keeper

Has Changed Hands. It is now Published by the

LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO.,

Higginsville, Mo.

Money, Experience and Enterprise will not be lacking to make it all that its name indicates. Send for Free Samples and Copy of 25-page Catalogue of Apiarian Supplies.

The Bee-Keepers' Enterprise.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

Devoted to the Interests of the Honey Producers.

50 CENTS A YEAR.

BURTON L. SAGE, EDITOR & PROP.

VOL. 1.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., JUNE 15, 1893.

NO. 2.

SOUND GRAIN FOR THE GRIST.

FROM E. L. PRATT.

The very bright Italian bees have always proved very poor honey gatherers and miserable winterers with me.

F. L. Smith exploded a bomb into the sugar camp as the May Bee-keeper will show.

For transferring there is nothing better than cotton string, except it be melting the combs for wax.

If a woman can rear queens and do it well there is no prettier fancy work in the world.

The nearest we have ever come to a staple in bee fixtures is the dovetailed hive. One can put his money into these and feel pretty sure of getting it back.

A supply dealer is sure of giving satisfaction to customers if he has the dovetailed hive to supply them. Its combinations make it complete and suitable to all tastes.

The simplest and most satisfactory manner of making up nuclei is to take the hives and bees to a strange yard some distance from the home yard, and after arranging the previously equipped hives in their places proceed to supply them with brood bees and queens or cells.

Say what you will, sealed covers will not winter bees as well as absorbents either inside or out; where outside cases are not used a super filled half or two-thirds full of packing material brings bees through in better shape than when the covers are sealed down tight. In a sheltered sunny place this arrangement is almost equal to an outside case if the hives are of thick lumber.

Henry Alley has so improved the Tinker and Doolittle plans of rearing queens in an upper story that any one can now rear all the queens they can use, quite handily without de-queening a single hive.

The Pratt Swarm-hiver can be used as a bee escape board by inserting a Porter escape into it or the bee escape boards may be turned into swarm-hivers.

The new K. D. hive has its entrance at the top, quite a novel feature and possessing advantages to recommend it. Why not try the scheme by turning the bottoms into tops by reversing the strips that raise the covers to make an entrance?

Mrs. Frank Benton is to rear queens this season. Her husband credits his success in mailing successfully all over the world to her.

Division boards are of no real value; an empty comb will do as well in contracting a brood chamber for weak colonies.

I like my new glass bee-house as it is handy to handle bees in during wet and cool weather, and when one is rearing queens for the market a warm, light house is very convenient.

There is hardly a railroad-crossing-tender or flag-man in this state but what could keep a few bees with pleasure and profit without interfering with their R. R. duties in the least.

What better fun for a professional or business man than a few hours in a bee-yard during the summer. It is more healthy than a bicycle.

The old peg method of transferring combs is worse than useless; cross sticks, tins and wires are as bad; use string; it is cheaper, quicker and better in every way.

The coming house apiary will be of glass on the hot house plan.

Glass set into the sunny side of a winter case will aid greatly in wintering out of doors in cold climates. It has a tendency to keep things pretty well dried out and if properly packed and ventilated will prove a great aid in winter.

The price of foundation was reduced this month by leading manufacturers and dealers.

For those who cannot devote all their time to their bees there is nothing that will take the place of a successful automatic hiver.

The honey crop in the greater part of New England was above the average and it will not be a great surprise if this year is phenomenal. The conditions are about as they used to be in olden times when nuclei would gather a surplus.

H. P. Langdon has discovered a practical non-swarming plan which, by the way, will knock the Automatic Hiver out where increase is not desired; but, very many bee-keepers desire increase, so the Hiver is just what they will want to fill that bill.

It has long been a hobby of mine to winter and spring bees under glass in the hope that I could force them along in spring to early swarming, by the aid of the sun a-la-hot house. For three years I have carried on experiments in many different ways, some of which were successful, while others were a great loss to me in time and bees. I believe a winter case can be made to do the work I am now doing with my glass bee-house and another season I shall fit some up with glass on the same principal of my glass house. Now that I have discovered the secret of success with the glass arrangement, I have no doubt that it will work as well as the house, thus doing away with the expense of a large structure. If the winter case plan will work well, the cases now in general use can be used and the only expense will be inserting a light of glass at the front and the addition of a ventilator or two. We will see.

BEVERLY, MASS.

LANGDON'S NON-SWARMING ARRANGEMENT.

H. P. LANGDON.

All bee-keepers recognize the fact that if bees would not swarm and still work as well as they do when allowed to follow their natural instincts, they would get from *one-fourth* to *one-half* more honey in an ordinary season, besides saving the vast amount of work that the owner must do to care for, or attempt to prevent swarming, in an apiary of from 40 to 125 colonies; if he has one or more out-apiar-

ies, the trouble is increased in a corresponding degree.

Self-hivers may remedy this state of affairs in a great measure, but they have many faults and do not bring about the condition most to be desired, viz., *steady energetic work in the supers, combined with the absence of the desire to swarm.*

The editor of THE BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW, on page 301, 1892, says, "What is needed is to be able to place an apiary out here a few miles, another out in this direction another in that, etc., and then have matters so arranged that one man can care for all of them. Or these same methods must allow a man to have an apiary at home and be able to manage it by the use of a small part of his time, allowing some other business to take the greater part of his time."

Now, brother bee-keeper, this is precisely what *you may do* by the use of the new and natural non-swarming plan accomplished by the use of the device now offered to the public for the first time. If you have a large number of colonies, you can increase and care for many more with less work than it takes to care for what you already have, if you have but few and want to care for them with the work of an hour or two in each week, and not have them swarming and running away while you are at your office or other work, just attach this device to their hives and see how they will work for you, as though swarming was the last thing a bee ever thought of.

Mr. Frank Benton, Washington, D. C., (who, probably, knows more about bee-keeping the world over, than any other man in the U. S.), wrote me under date of Jan. 5th, 1893, as follows:—"In reply I may say: If, under the varying conditions which other seasons will bring, it will work as well as you report its having done in 1892—or even *nearly* as well, it is surely one of the *most valuable* of apiarian inventions, and, after the invention of the frame hive, will take rank with, if not ahead of, the honey extractor and comb foundation machine. In fact, it will be in the production of comb honey as great a boon as the extractor has been in the production of honey free from comb, and in addition to this it will also be of great service to the producers of extracted honey." This is the disinterested indorsement of a man

who knows what he is talking about, and which is also published by him in "Insect Life," No. 4, Vol. 5.

It came to me in this way. I was very much behind with my work on account of building my house apiary in the spring, and when swarming time came I found I could not keep up by caging the queens as I intended to do, to keep them from swarming. So, as I was depending on the crop of honey for means to finish paying for the house, and as it would not do to have them swarm, I did more tall thinking than I ever did in the same length of time in my life. The result was most surprising, for, from the experiments which followed, I am able to give to the bee-keeping world the first *perfect, practical*, non-swarming plan with the least labor in it, and one that is always *sure to work*, that ever was brought to completion. I know it will work in the hands of all other beekeepers for the reason that it is (as friend Doolittle says of his queen-rearing) working "along the line of nature" or using the *conditions* which nature gives us, to work *with her* through the instincts of the bees. Of course it may not be nature's way to run bees from one hive to another, but "you push the slide; nature does the rest."

Remember, I worked the plan on 100 colonies last season (1892). My crop 60 pounds average, comb honey, increase 50 per cent.; so I do not make any of the following statements at random, as each point has been fully tested and *proved*.

EAST CONSTABLE, N. Y.

THE BUSY BEE IN JUNE.

WM. BALLANTINE.

There must be promptness in putting on surplus boxes or sections whenever the hives become crowded with bees. Let there be starters of thin foundation placed in each of these sections, and the sections put into a section holder. These holders are simply frames made according to the dimensions of the hive, of such depth as to equal the depth of the section, with slats sunk in the lower edges of the frame flush with its edges, and at proper distances for the ends of the section boxes to rest on. These holders may be put on the top of any hive, with or without a honey board between them.

The manipulation of the bees to secure the greatest amount of honey is the great end to be attained this month. To accomplish this end successfully the following hints will be in place:

Even in good seasons some apiarists meet with disappointment owing to the error of allowing too great a space in the brood chamber for the storing of honey. Whenever this is done there will be difficulty experienced in getting the bees to enter the supers or sections. This can be avoided by removing all combs from the brood chamber that are not absolutely needed for brooding purposes. The number needed will depend upon the prolificness of the queen. Some queens will require eight or nine, while others will not use more than half that number of frames. My rule is to reduce the chamber to the number of frames that are actually utilized. Remove all frames filled with honey from the brood chamber, filling up their places with dummies. These are simply frames with thin boards nailed on the sides. The bees will thus be crowded for room and will, of necessity, enter the supers.

After the season is over, the frames of honey removed at the beginning will have to be restored, and if they do not contain ample stores for winter, feeding must be resorted to. The price of one nice pound of honey will buy at the present price several pounds of sugar. Hence the profit of securing the honey in the above way though it may necessitate some sugar feeding.

Where plenty of old comb exists the same course can be pursued with new swarms. These can be confined on five combs for a brood chamber with a section holder filled with sections on top. Bees will, as a general rule, enter them and commence storing away the surplus nectar. Such colonies in the fall will need more combs and plenty of feed.

It can be inferred from the above that the queen is an important factor in securing a large honey harvest. Let no queen except an imported or otherwise valuable one remain in the apiary over two years. Young queens like young stock of any kind are superior to old ones. When colonies of desirable stock to breed from cast swarms, a good opportunity is then afforded to supplant all old queens with queen cells from such colonies. This will secure young queens without expense.

To avoid in-and-in breeding it is well to introduce from time to time new blood. If the new strain is desirable it will be beneficial to effect a cross. The following plain method of introducing queens will be found efficient: Make a wire cylinder five inches long on a broom handle by winding wire cloth once and a half round and fastening with a thread of the wire to keep it in shape. Take it off and insert a cork or piece of wood in one end and fasten it with tacks. Cut out a piece of stiff honey comb with honey sealed over for the other end. Put your queen to be introduced in this cylinder and plug the open end with the honeycomb. Having captured and removed the old queen, place the cylinder with the new queen between the combs, holding it in position by pressing the combs together. Shut the hive and give yourself no concern about it. The bees will do the rest by liberating the queen through the end of the cylinder stopped with comb.

MANSFIELD, OHIO. *Farm Journal.*

BEE-KEEPING IN OKLAHOMA.

JAMES A. MARSH.

Up before the sun! It is four o'clock. Birds are singing. The quail is saying, "Bob White."

While you in Connecticut are out and the work of the day is doing, we are so far west that even the sun acknowledges the distance by being behind.

But the bees are at home and right merrily they do hum. But sweet as the prairie flowers smell, I do not believe there are many among the early ones that will be worth visiting for their honey.

The Horse Mint will bloom during the latter part of this month and the first of June. Then there are several other plants noticed last year when there were no bees in these parts. That I expect to prove valuable.

Many ask me if bees can stand the strong winds we have here, expressing a fear that they may be carried away so far while on the wing, that they can never find their way home.

From the little I have learned by closely observing my own bees, I should say they are smart enough not to venture out when the wind is too strong for them to make

headway against. They quietly remain at home as though it were too cool while the mercury may be playing around 100 degrees.

Alfalfa is being sown here; so we will have another fruitful source of good honey, besides Horse Mint and other plants not yet tested.

We wish the ENTERPRISE all the success it may merit, and its readers a full measure of the best of all sweets, honey.

SEAY, OKLAHOMA.

Why Our Camp!

A change of Administration in Chicago has caused a change in Building Commissioners. The retiring Commissioner has spent the last two or three weeks, however, in having his Inspectors make a thorough inspection of all the buildings in the World's Fair District, that is, of those which have not blown down or burned. Summing it all up, Commissioner O'Neill says that the buildings were found in very good shape, but he adds: "They are all fire-traps, however." This is just what the ORANGE JUDD FARMER has stated from the very beginning, and is one of the main reasons for the establishment of the ORANGE JUDD FARMER World's Fair Camp. It provides for readers of this paper, and their friends, or any one else for that matter, a *cheap* lodging place, *convenient* to the grounds, *well-managed* and above all SAFE FROM FIRE. We are very much pleased to note the many expressions of commendation of our Camp which have been received from many readers, and want to urge all who intend to come to the World's Fair to live at our Camp. The reputation of the ORANGE JUDD FARMER is such that we can not do otherwise than treat our readers fairly. Announcement of the Camp privileges, prices, etc., is sent on application, and we will take pleasure in sending circulars to all who may desire them.—ORANGE JUDD FARMER,

358 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Bee-Keepers' Enterprise.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

BURTON L. SAGE, ED. & PROP.

TERMS:—50 cents a year in advance. Two copies, 90 cents; five for \$1.75; ten or more, 30 cents each. If it is desired to have the ENTERPRISE stopped at the expiration of the time paid for, please say so when subscribing, otherwise it will be continued.

NEW HAVEN, CONN. JUNE 15, 1893.

A circulation for the ENTERPRISE as large as has the old *Farmers' Almanack* is all that we ask. It is said that it hangs conspicuously in the kitchens of 165,000 farms.

We received a remarkable communication about a week ago from Orion, Ill. The writer evidently spent so much time in addressing the outside that there was no time left to write anything for the inside, as there was no enclosure whatever. Or perhaps he was an absentminded individual who carefully wrote the letter, and then carefully laid it away, and sealed up the empty envelope. However, we do not know how that may be, but we will await developments.

"Rambler" says on page 431 in *Gleanings*, that balled sage is in bloom all around his apiary. There is a certain Sage-plant in full bloom around New Haven, but it isn't bald by any means.

We liked that cut of the bicycle race in *Progressive Bee-keeper* between the editors of the different bee papers, but it *does* seem a pity, now doesn't it, to put our esteemed Bro. Hutchinson on a three-legged "bike." Bro. H. is certainly fully up to the times in the matter of editing a bee paper, and is first in the race. Then why not represent him on a modern wheel, instead of one forty years behind the times. It certainly would be more consistent with his character. The representation of Bro. Root with his "garden sass" was especially good.

I see friend York is advertising Baby Carriages. Is that a cash adv., Bro. York, or have you taken one in trade?

So Bro. Ex-editor Ellingwood has come to grief. I was afraid he would when it was announced that he had purchased a cylinder press. However, we do not like the idea of publishing him as a humbug.

Friend York of the *Am. B. J.* says he never has about him over two or three dollars, so that should he be robbed he would not lose much, neither would the thief be burdened with what he would get. That's just my case, Bro. York, especially since we started a bee paper. However, we are not getting scared, for we have a good local printing trade to back us up.

We were pleasantly surprised a few days ago by a visit from Dr. Lamborn of 32 Nassau Street, N. Y. His visit was short, as he was *en route* for Boston and wished to catch the train. Dr. Lamborn is a great lover of bees, and intended to purchase a colony from us, as he was under the impression that we dealt in bees and supplies, which we do not. Dr. Lamborn was also looking for a poultry farm, as he wished to invest in poultry, too.

Bro. Hutchinson; ever on the watch for the best interest of Mich. bee-keepers, has with the aid of Hon. R. L. Taylor, Hon. G. E. Hilton, and others, secured an "appropriation of \$500. a year for paying a man to conduct experiments in apiculture;" the Hon. R. L. Taylor of Lapeer, has been appointed to do the work. The *Review* says—"he has had experience; he is careful, methodical, and conscientious; and it is no disparagement to other bee-keepers to say that probably no better man could have been chosen for the work." Mr. Taylor will report the results of his experiments in the *Bee-Keepers Review*, and no doubt they will prove to be valuable and interesting.

We find the following very pleasant notice of us on page 743 the *Am. Bee Journal*.

The first number of the *Bee-Keepers' Enterprise*, the new bee-paper, is on our desk. It contains 14 pages and tinted cover, is neatly printed, and looks as if it might be a success. We trust its sagely editor and publisher, Mr. Burton L. Sage, may find in it the realization of his fondest hopes.

Gleanings from our Neighbours' Wheat Fields

ANTI-ADULTERATION LAWS.

AM. B. J.

These are being enacted by various States that are conscientious enough to care for the morals and health of their inhabitants. This is right, and a national law upon the subject will soon follow these State enactments.

An Act to prevent the adulteration of honey was introduced into the Pennsylvania State Legislature in March, a copy of which is given below, which was sent to us by Mr. G. W. Bell, of Bell's Landing, Pa.:

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to adulterate honey by mixing with it any sweets of whatsoever kind not gathered from flowers or blooms, or to mix together any such sweets whether with or without honey or cause it to be done by any agency whatsoever and to offer for sale, or sell without labeling it with the true name of its component parts with the proportion of each, and with the name and location of the manufacturer.

SEC. 2.—Any person or persons convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of Sec. 1st. of this Act shall be deemed by the court guilty of misdemeanor, and shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars (\$100), and not more than five hundred dollars (\$500), one-half of said fine to go to the informer, and the other half to the school fund.

"DRIVING" BEES EXPLAINED.

AM. B. J.

If an empty hive or box is placed over an inverted box-hive containing a colony, all openings for the escape of the bees being fastened up, and the sides of the box-hive be continuously pounded or drummed on for some time, the bees will commence traveling up into the upper hive or box, and if the drumming be continued long enough, nearly all the bees will go up. Such an operation is called "driving" or "drumming." "The former drive" means the bees driven out at the former time of driving.

BEST MANAGEMENT FOR PRODUCING HONEY.

AM. B. J. A LA DR. HOWARD.

Build up the colonies, and have them strong and ready for the honey-flow. I would never take from strong colonies to build up weak ones, as we might lose the working strength of more than one colony, at a time when the production of honey would be worth more than the production of bees. When I had bees I worked for extracted honey exclusively, except in one small yard of about two dozen colonies of black bees, away from home, which was worked for comb honey. By always having plenty of extra combs I never failed in getting the full benefit of the honey harvest. By extracting all the honey in the yard the last of July, the fall honey-flow was devoted to the production of combs, and as mentioned in my essay of yesterday, the pungent honey gathered in the fall was utilized in breeding up in the spring. To induce bees to commence in the boxes, a good way when the brood-chamber is full of honey, is to drive the bees into the boxes by smoking them, which causes them to fill themselves before entering the supers; this done at night they will commence the work of comb-building in the sections to deposit the honey they carried with them from the brood-chamber. I have never produced comb honey to any great extent, and cannot say what proportion of profit might obtain in the production of comb or extracted honey, but I believe that I can produce 3 or 4 times as much extracted honey.

DOES BEE KEEPING PAY?

O. J. F., MRS. L. HARRISON.

I know of no business which, in the same length of time, will yield as much interest on the money invested as bee keeping, though it must meet failures and reverses, and of late years these have been unusually numerous. A business pays, in the broad sense of the term, if, in addition to yielding a fair profit in money, it is conducive to health, happiness, mental culture, growth in virtue, and the comforts of home. Bee keeping stands these tests well. Being pursued mostly in the open air, during pleasant weather, it cannot but be promotive of health; and the cases are not rare, in which invalids have been completely cured by adopting this avocation. It is pre-eminently a calling which demands study, thought, and investigation. When a family has to purchase honey, they do not consume the quantity they would, if it were to be had not for the asking, but for the taking. What purer sweet is to be found? It would add largely to the health of every family, if they would use more pure honey as daily food, and less syrup.

JUNE CARE OF BEES.

O. J. FARMER & LA MRS. HARRISON.

June is the great swarming month of the Northern and Middle States. Bees living in communities in hives are not so dependent upon the weather as other insects, and swarms sometimes issue as early in Michigan as in Southern Illinois. Therefore every facility for hiving them should be in order, to use at a moment's notice; for if the season is at all favorable, swarming will be common. Much time and thought have been spent in trying to learn when a swarm will issue and bee keepers have at last concluded that the problem can not be solved. The rule commonly given is; the first swarm will issue as soon as the queen cells are sealed, and the second, the ninth day following, but this does not hold good and is really the exception rather than the rule. When they are all ready to go, even having their haversacks packed, the order is sometimes countermanded, the honey put back in the cells, and the bees go forth to labor as usual. They change their minds on the eve of departure if the weather is unpleasant, or the blossoms yield an insufficient supply of honey. If, in the swarming season, but few bees leave the hive of a strong colony on a clear, calm, warm day, when other swarms are working busily you may look for a swarm, unless the weather suddenly becomes unfavorable. The old queens which accompany the first swarms are heavy with eggs, and fly with difficulty and on that account are shy of venturing out except on still days, but young queens do not exercise so much discretion. I have had swarms come out as early as 7 o'clock in the morning, but that is exceptional; the majority issue between 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. I have had two swarms come off even later, but they had young queens; no old dame would be guilty of such indiscretion. I have been amused by persons telling me to beat on a pan when a swarm is in the air. Tanging has been practiced since the days of Aristotle, but it does no good except to ease one's feelings. I would enjoy the "music," but when there is a swarm in the air, I have something more important to do than beating on a pan. The hive must be in order. I do not wash it out with apple leaves but I see that it is cool and fresh. I dash in a pail of cold water to remove any dust or insects which may have gathered there. While I am preparing the hive, the bees have rounded up in the air and clustered. If they have decided to leave, any amount of tin pan noise will not stop them.

Some bee keepers claim to stop them when they are about leaving by throwing water or dirt among them, and others by flashing the sun's rays on them with a mirror, or by firing a gun among them. Bees, like men, are not convinced against their will, and will soon desert their hive. The

Creator no doubt intended that bees should be the servants of men, for they instinctively cluster and remain near their old home long enough for their master to hive them, occasionally remaining over night and even during rain storms. When a swarm leaves without clustering they had selected a home before issuing, and if compelled to be hived will abscond unless precautions are taken to prevent it, such as caging the queen or carrying them into a dark cellar and keeping them in perfect darkness until just before sunset of the third day after swarming. When bees which cluster at home, and are hived as soon as they have quietly settled, desert their hive they have some good reason for it. One season a large swarm issued, and were hived and placed in the shade of a cherry tree; the next morning they swarmed out of the hive and left without clustering. On investigating I found that the sun was shining directly upon the hive, and as it was a very hot morning, they were too warm and concluded to seek cooler apartments. This taught me a lesson; when the swarm was placed under the tree, it stood in the shade, the sun being directly overhead, but in the morning the sun shone under it. Some bee keepers recommend and practice putting a comb of unsealed brood in the hive claiming that bees never desert unsealed brood. I formerly practiced it, but have abandoned it, as unnecessary and quite troublesome, when swarms are issuing very fast. If bees are put in a clean well ventilated hive, as soon as they have quietly settled, and are placed away from where they clustered, so that the scouts will not entice them away, and are protected from the rays of the sun, they will seldom desert. I have read about bees being enticed to cluster in one place, by putting up an old wool hat, a ball of dead bees with strings of dead bees dangling from it, or an old black stocking pinned to a limb of a tree. I have tried all of these, and they failed. I never had one swarm cluster upon them. Tying a caged queen to a limb to entice swarms to settle is recommended but I have never tried it. Where swarms cluster, there is often wax upon the limb, and several swarms will sometimes cluster upon the same spot. The nicest way to hive a swarm, is to remove the limb upon which they have settled, carry it to the hive, and placing it at the entrance, remove a few bees and direct them to it. If shaken violently, the bees might take wing and again cluster. A wire basket, or a peach basket fastened to the end of a long pole is a great convenience in removing bees from high trees, where they have clustered. A large tin dishpan, well answers the purpose of a hiving basket, as the bees cannot run up its smooth, polished surface. It would delight the heart of every bee keeper if he had to work early and late, putting together sections, filling cases and putting them on the hives during the month. Do not put them on too early; when the combs are drawn out white, do not delay longer.

BUYING BEES AT SWARMING TIME.

O. J. FARMER A LA MRS. HARRISON.

If bees are removed as soon as hived, they mark their location and remain. I have sold old colonies in Spring which were moved a mile or so, and so many returned to their old location that I put a frame of brood in a hive and placed it there to receive them. It weakened the colony I had sold, but I could not make them return. If a swarm is purchased and removed as soon as hived, not one will return; if bees are seen for a few days flying around where they clustered, they are scouts which were away looking up a home when the swarm was removed. A first swarm of Italian bees, hived upon frames of comb or foundation, would be the best for a beginner to have. Then he may lift out the frames and become familiar with the interior of a hive, see the eggs, larvæ, etc., and learn when a colony is in a normal condition; if he learns when a hive is just right he will know when it is wrong. Some writers tell beginners to purchase black bees in box hives, transfer and introduce Italian queens. I think such advice is all wrong; better for a veteran than or a novice. After he has handled bees for a few years he might increase his colonies in that way, but this is not the best way to begin.

SHADE FOR BEES.

O. J. FARMER A LA MRS. HARRISON.

When a swarm is hived it should not be placed in the sun, or the bees may leave in disgust. They appear to have a mortal fear of their combs melting or breaking down. When a swarm has been purchased and is being removed to its destination, exercise great care lest the bees smother in transit. When to be removed a long distance, it would be well to wring out a sheet or blanket in cold water so that it will not drip, fold it up and tuck it in snugly over the frames and nail wire gauze over the entrance. Never load a hive of bees into a wagon, until it is positively known that not a single bee can escape; where horses are stung to death by bees it is usually the result of carelessness.

GETTING BEES TO WORK IN SECTIONS.

AM. B. J. A LA MARSHALL.

I produce mostly comb honey. My plan of

getting bees into boxes is to take a table fork and scratch the combs containing honey; in order to repair this damage, all the honey must be removed, and to make room for it, it will be carried above and deposited in the sections. This plan I use when I have toward the end of the season a lot of partially filled sections, and have never failed to have my sections nicely finished, so that carrying over half-filled sections to another season is entirely obviated, besides getting all of my sections in a marketable condition. I utilize all of the surplus honey in the brood-chamber.

RELATION OF BEES TO HORTICULTURE.

AM. B. J. A LA DR. HICKS.

Thus we see that the Great Architect of the Universe has given to man the bees as a valuable co-worker in perfecting his wonderful designs in Nature, which are for the good of all concerned. It is also equally true that if it were not for the valuable aid that the bees and some other insects perform in fertilizing many of the blooms of fruit-trees and garden plants, we should soon be found wanting in a proper supply of fruits and seeds, in carrying on the laudable business of horticulture as well as fail in having seeds of a good quality at planting time.

Then let me ask, would it not be good policy for all who wish to succeed in the one to also at least provide a few colonies of bees to aid in carrying on the other? I have no long-spun theories to offer as to the necessity of all who can do so to keep a few colonies of bees; but it is a well-known fact that many of our vegetables, such as cucumbers, tomatoes, and other garden products are greatly aided by the work of the bees in visiting each blooming plant, which is sure to exchange pollen from one to another, and thus aiding the tiller of the soil as God's grand work in maturing and furnishing a bountiful crop to the husbandman as well as much aid to the horticulturist.

HONEY FOR MEDICINE.

O. J. FARMER A LA MRS. HARRISON.

As a safe and pleasant household remedy, honey has no equal. Pure extracted honey, taken warm, a teaspoonful at a time, every half hour, is a valuable remedy for a cough. For diseases of the palate, throat and breathing organs, pure honey has proved itself of great value, and it also appears to have the power of disturbing the formation of fungoid growth.



BRO. ROOT IS STILL RIDING HIS LATEST HOBBY.

We were not impressed very favorably with Jake Smith's articles in *Gleanings* at first, but Zed's Honey-Peddling Machine on page 391 is good. This is what Bro. Root says about it editorially:—

"Look here, friends; I have got something to say about that invention. I do not mean that I ever thought of it before, because I didn't. I never thought of such a thing until I saw the picture on page 391; but ever since that picture came before my eyes I have been thinking about it; and my candid opinion is, that Zed has struck on a great invention. Why, if you will give me such a machine, and only a tolerably fair road, and put pneumatic tires and ball bearings on those two back wheels, I will guarantee to take Mrs. Root and the smallest of the children, and give them about as much speed as they can stand. I shouldn't want to go up hill very much, but I think I could stand a moderate incline. No wonder old Jake has stopped his work and sat down with his whip across his knee. The main trouble at the present time is a lack of suitable roads for such a vehicle. Just give me a good road, and I will manage the rest of it. I do not believe anybody at the present time has any sort of conception of what the future will bring forth in the line of that picture. You need not think I have given up carrying the mails because I am not talking about it. We have been behind on orders for plants, you know. Well, a few days ago the train was whistling that should have carried an important shipment of plants. Our clerk in the express room was just saying, as I whirled up on my wheel, "Well, there is no use. A. I. can't carry that package, even if he were here." He thought the package was too heavy, and that the time

was too short. Said I, as I fetched up before the door, "Bring on your package of plants." It took a minute to get my wire rack in place and off I started. It was fully half a mile to the new depot. I could have made the crossing before the locomotive did, but my basket slipped once so that I was obliged to get off. As it was, I came up behind the train, handed the basket into the express car with the receipt all made out, just as the train got under way. Give me a smooth road, even though it is a little up grade, and it is only play to make 100 pounds (besides yourself and wheel) just hum.

Almost all my life—at least during my business life—I have longed for something that would enable me to get from place to place faster than I could walk. A horse and buggy might do were it always hitched up and ready; but even then a horse and buggy is unwieldy in getting started and in stopping. Another thing, I cannot put my own muscle and energy into a horse. I did not suppose it was possible to find in this world of ours anything that would fill this long-felt want; but the wheel does the business. Oftentimes I am off at one end of the farm, when I suddenly recollect that I ought to be immediately at the other end. I have learned by experience that it will not do for me to run, even if it were the thing to do; but people have already become so accustomed to seeing me rushing past (faster than a horse) on my wheel, they do not mind it. Nature does not mind it either. I can ride just as fast as I please, and the bad effect produced is seen only on the provisions at dinner-time. The wheel seems almost a part of my make-up, and I begin to wonder whether it was not a part of the plan of the Almighty from the beginning. If so, I am sorry for the people who lived a generation ago."

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Price of the book, 50 cts.; the BEE-KEEPERS' ENTERPRISE one year and the book for \$.75.

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