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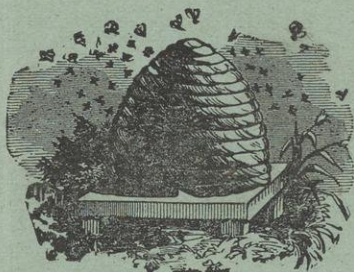
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DEC., 1887.

THE

BEEHIVE



PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

— EDITED BY —

E. H. COOK,

ANDOVER, CONN.



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THE BEE-HIVE.

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THE



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

VOL. 2.

ANDOVER, CONN., DECEMBER, 1887.

NO. 9

GRANDPA'S SOLILOQUY.

It was n't so when I was young,
We used plain language then:
We did n't speak of "them galoots"
When meaning boys or men.

When speaking of the nice hand write
Of Joe, or Tom, or Bill,
We did it plain—we did n't say,
"He slings a nasty quill."

An' when we seed a gal we liked,
Who never failed to please,
We called her pretty, neat, and good,
But not "about the cheese."

Well, when we met a good old friend
We had n't lately seen,
We greeted him—but did n't say,
"Hello! you old sardine."

The boys sometimes got mad and fit;
We spoke of hits and blows;
But now they "whack him in the snoot,"
And "paste him on the nose."

Once, when a youth was turned away
From her he held most dear,
He walked off on his feet—but now
He "crawls off on his ear."

We used to dance when I was young,
And used to call it so;
But now they don't—they only "sling
The light fantastic toe."

Of death we spoke in language plain,
That no one did perplex,
But in these days one does n't die—
He "passes in his checks."

We praised a man of common sense;
"His judgement 's good," we said:
But now they say, "Well, that old plum
Has got a level head."

It's rather sad the children now
Are learning all such talk:
They 've learned to "chln" instead of "chat,"
And "waltz" instead of walk.

To little Harry yesterday—
My grandchild, aged two—
I said, "You love grandpa?" He said:
"You bet your boots I do."

The children bowed to strangers once;
It is no longer so—
The little girls, as well as boys,
Now greet you with "Hello!"

Oh! give me back the good old days,
When both the old and young
Conversed in plain, old fashen words,
And slang was never slung.

—Western Plowman.

Modern Apiculture :

OR,

How Frank made Bee-Keeping Pay.

CHAPTER XV.

A Swarm of Bees and What they Did.

"YOU see it was about nine o'clock the other morning, and father, Harry, and the old horse were coming up from the three-cornered lot where they had been cultivating potatoes. Harry was riding, while dad kept the cultivator from digging up the turf, and just as they got up abreast the house, Harry looks up and says: 'There's a big swarm of bees coming out, father.'

"'Hold on,' says dad, dropping the cultivator handles, and beginning to shout as loud as he could. But the bees kept pouring out of the hive and flying up into the air all the same. Harry was sitting astraddle of old Dick, a clapping his hands and whooping like a wild man."

"Where was you?" Frank interrupted.

"In the shop trying to make a water-wheel, though dad left me hoeing onions," replied Dick.

"Did n't the bees sting the horse?" put in Uncle Simon.

"I was coming to that when Frank interrupted me."

"Well, fire ahead!" said Frank "and

we will try to keep still and not ask questions."

"You see they had stopped the horse right in line with an old apple-tree, and after the bees got into the air they commenced moving towards it, and the first thing Harry knew he was right in among them bees. As one would come near his face he would cuff at it, till all at once the old horse gave a sudden spring, and as he was using both hands to keep away the bees, he turned a summersault right over backwards, coming down just in time to land on top of the cultivator as it was bobbing and jumping about. Harry clinched hold of it as though he had determined to be part of that cultivator; but it was no go, as the next bounce sent him flying heels-over-head, while the cultivator played tag with old Dick's heels till he reached the barn. Dad had forgot to keep up his yelling while this was happening, but seeing that Harry was all right he suddenly thought of the bees and at it he went, louder than ever.

"Just as he was getting in some of the finest howling I ever heard, a bee took him plump on the nose. That seemed to disconcert him a little, but he continued to shout, though I thought a little less vigorously, backing away from the bees at the same time. You remember there is an old hogshead out there that is sunk level with the ground and kept full of water for the ducks? Well, as he kept walking backward, I suddenly saw him sink into the ground, so it seemed to me at first, but on second glance I saw just his head, minus hat,

a-sticking up, then I knew what had happened. Harry started to help dad out, but just as he got up there, the bees made for him, and he retreated to the house to find a veil or something to protect his face, so he afterwards claimed; though I don't believe that, as mother said he wanted some ammonia, and what ammonia has got to do with a veil is more than I know.

"But what was your father doing all this time?" Frank asked.

"Soaking," replied Dick; "and fighting bees. He was the wettest and the dirtiest man I ever saw when he got out a few minutes later. He made straight for the house, but mother would n't let him come in, so he had to change his clothes out in the shop."

"What became of the bees?" Uncle Simon inquired, driving in the last of the swarm with several big puffs of smoke.

"I don't know," he replied. I asked father if he was going to look for them, and he said I'd find a bigger bee than I wanted to if I asked any more such questions."



CHAPTER XVI.

How Frank and His Uncle Managed their Bees.

FRANK and his uncle laughed heartily at Dick's graphic description. As the bees were now in the hive it was decided to move them to the south side of the apple-tree that shaded the old colony, placing them so they would be in the shade during the warmest part of the day. They next went to the old col-

ony and lifting off the cover, peered through the side-glasses, and were surprised to find nearly all the boxes full of nice white honey, all beautifully capped. With a broad chisel they pried the crate loose, previously driving down the bees with a few dense puffs of smoke, when it was carried to the shop. At his uncle's suggestion Frank had spent some of his spare moments in making the shop bee-tight, fixing the windows so that he could darken all but one, and arranging that so it could be reversed for the purpose of liberating any bees alighting on the inside of the glass.

Uncle Simon directed Frank to take out all the sections that were not perfectly filled and place them all together in the center of an empty crate, filling in with sections having V-shaped starters of fdn. This crate was placed on top of the swarm, which contained seven frames of fdn. and a division-board on each side of brood-chamber. Frank gave Dick one of those nice boxes of clover honey and he went home feeling very much pleased with his visit.

By the first of July they had built the Italian nucleus up to seven frames, nearly all of which were filled with eggs, larvæ, and hatching brood. The old colony also had a young queen that was beginning to lay, and the outside combs were found to be full of sealed honey. These they removed, one from each side of brood-chamber, and placed away in the shop where mice could not get at them. Moving the remaining frames apart they placed two frames of fdn. in the hive, one each side of the middle frame, for the queen to fill with eggs. By the 15th of July they found that the crate on the swarm was full, so it was removed and an empty one placed in its stead. They also divided their Italian colony, and by the last of August they had four strong hives of bees, and had taken another crate of completed sections from the swarm.

"I wish we could raise some Italian queens," said Frank one day as they were looking over their bees.

"We can this fall, I think, as I see they are killing off their drones."

"Won't the Italian queens mate with our black drones and thus give us hybrids?"

His uncle replied: "I have thought of a plan to prevent that and we will begin our arrangements to-morrow."

[Continued next month.]

Knows How the Editor of Bee-Hive Looks,

AND WOULD LIKE TO HAVE HIM COME AND EAT THANKSGIVING TURKEY.

Friend Cook:

I enclose a newspaper notice of my honey exhibit at Orwell fair this fall. There is in this State little encouragement to any one to make displays; the premium at the State fair being only \$3, and at County fairs from \$2 to 50 cts. My bees are all packed. It is snowing as I write, and the ground is white. I feel as much acquainted with the editor of BEE-HIVE as with the editors of any of the larger bee-papers. You know we all have some sort of an idea of the looks and character of each of the editors and writers for the bee-journals, and I have my idea of the appearance of the editor of BEE-HIVE. I would like to invite you to eat *Thanksgiving Turkey* with us if I thought it were possible for you to accept, but I can at least wish you many things to be thankful for, and a cozy happy Thanksgiving.

J. H. LARRABEE.

[How I should enjoy helping you on that Thanksgiving turkey, friend L. It would need to be a large one too, for I am a great worker—at the table. What a time we would have, talking bees! Now, I will wager friend L., that if you was to see said editor you would say: "Why, he don't look at all as I thought he would."—Ed.]

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Report for 1887. -- And Some other Things.

I have not secured nearly a full crop of honey, but as prices are so much better than last year, I am content to wait. My yield was about 65 lbs. per colony, spring count. We are thankful that we live in the fertile and generally well-watered Champlain valley, and thus far have escaped the drouths this year.

I am striving to produce a superior grade of honey. Every section needs to be well filled, with the fine comb as white as snow; the section itself as white when ready to ship, as when received from the factory, and almost absolutely free from propolis. My experience the past season has convinced me that I placed some of my sections on the hives too early, and left them on too long after the close of the harvest. The result being that they were not as white and free from propolis as heart could wish; though by no means looking badly, as the price obtained, shows. The sections should not be adjusted until bits of comb show along the top-bar.

Then bees will mount up at once. Also, every section should be removed as soon as the bees cease work in them, or a *little before*. I made another mistake this summer. (Don't think it was my only, for I can't count them on my fingers.) I transferred ten colonies in box-hives *a la* Heddon, i. e., allowed them to swarm and three weeks after drummed them out, putting them on fdn. If your honey season is short don't do that

way, for I did not obtain a pound of surplus honey from them and had to feed them for winter. Three weeks after swarming brings us too near to the end of the honey season—in Vermont. If I transfer any another year, it shall be done earlier in the season.

By the way, friends, did you ever see a copy of the *British Bee Journal*? I receive it each week and learn many things from it. It seems that these British cousins of ours, are away behind us in most things pertaining to bee-culture. They still advertise straw skeps and box-hives. They have a *standard* frame which is in use all over the kingdom, and their "bar-frame" hives are much like ours. The editor of the *B. B. J.* having just returned to England from America, is now giving British bee-keepers the full benefit of the information gained during his stay in this country.

J. H. LARRABEE.

Larrabee's Point, Vt.

Our Question Box.

In this department subscribers are invited to ask practical questions on bee-culture.

Young Queen not Laying.

Will a young queen, late in the fall after she has mated, commence laying at once or not until in the winter? I have a young queen that was mated about the first of October, and there has been no sign of eggs.

D. C. BUCK.

[Queens mated late in the fall frequently fail to lay till the next spring. I think you will then find her laying all right.—Ed.]

Ohio Poultry Journal.

Some Things Not to Believe.

Some things we need not believe. If you see an advertisement agreeing, for two red stamps, to tell you all about bee-keeping, and how to make twenty-five dollars per stand out of your bees, don't believe it.

Another thing you should see before you believe, that bees gather and store great quantities of honey from red clover. I have had bees for many years, and always saw them on red clover when they could get nothing else to work on, and would seem to be very busy, but would gather very little honey.

I once had the satisfaction of getting some pure red clover honey. In a dearth of honey from other flowers they were working strong on the seed-crop of red clover; the fields were just humming with bees. I put a strong swarm on clean, empty combs, and succeeded in extracting a little from them. It was thin, of a dark red color, had a clover taste, and I thought any thing but good honey.

Another thing: Be slow to believe when somebody tells you it is all luck with bees. Luck has nothing to do with them. You manage the bees by knowledge and practice; Providence gives the weather; and your bees will gather honey and store it for you.

H. D. Cox.

Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

Wanted.

To show what an editor sometimes

encounters in the way of "puzzles," the following is just as "she is wrote."

Mr norman potter Told me that you
Was A Bee Deeler if you Bee i Want
yoo to rite me And tell How much
yoo Wil send me one oe taw foe Heve
them to fit A old Langstrath Hive i
Got some Hives that the Beese Dided
out this Winter And i Can put them
right in them so Thay Will mak Good
swarms By fall to Winter i Want yoo
to rite And tell me if yoo Charge eny
Diferenc Beteeene Hy Blad And Ey-
tallens Bees And Wich is the Best
foe this Cantry if i send feesome
Haw Dew yoo Want youre monee
sent .By male or Draft yooees truly.

[Our supply of bee-dealers is rather limited. Owing to the drouth they failed to get ripe. Then if we had a supply they would be too large to fit "a old Langstroth hive," for they are somewhat plump (except now and then a lean one) and might also object to being crowded into a hive where the "beese dided." It depends on who that "male" is, that is to bring us that money, for we should dislike to have it carried off to Canada.—Ed.]

Written for the Bee-Hive.

J. W. Tefft's Bee-Hive.

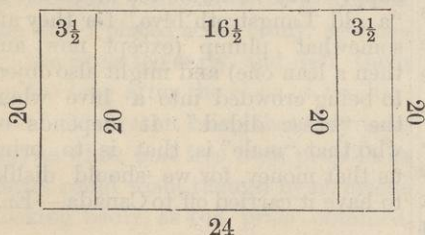
DIMENSIONS FOR MAKING; HOW TO MAN-
IPULATE, PREPARE FOR WINTER, ETC.

Editor of BEE-HIVE:

A very heavy rain is now pouring down and has driven me into the house. I had nearly finished packing my bees for the winter and taking away from them what little surplus honey they can spare. I find so far that every one of my colonies has enough to winter them, both old and young, also

quite a number of unfinished sections which I uncap and feed back to them. I have been thinking that I might amuse you by writing you a crude idea as to how I prepare my bees for winter. I commence doing so early in the spring in this way: I winter my bees on eight frames, I manage to have the queen occupy four and the other four they fill with honey which I lay away until fall.

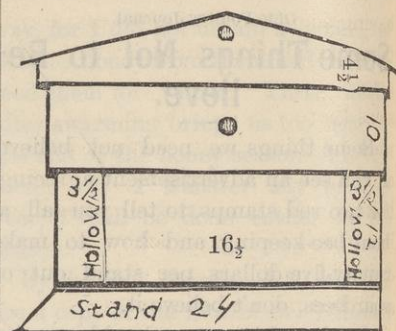
Now right here before I go any further it will be necessary to give a brief discription of my hive that you may be better able to understand. My hive is all built of one-half inch lumber, one-half being double-walled. The brood-chamber is 20 inches wide by 24 long and 12 high; the ends only are permanently hollow.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW—BOTTOM OF HIVE.

This makes the brood-chamber inside $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 20 inches wide. Now by using two division-boards I use as many frames as the bees can cover, be it one or twelve. The middle rim of outer wall above brood-chamber rests on ledges on outside of brood-chamber, and is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. The cover of hive rests on ledges on outside of middle rim and has a rim of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

This middle rim and cover is made large, for so many reasons that it



PERSPECTIVE VIEW—SIDE OF HIVE.

would tire you to read them, so I will be as brief as possible and give you the chief reasons.

First, to protect the bees and inside of hive from excessive heat and cold; it needs no shade-boards and on cool days and nights the bees do not leave the sections, and on hot days do not hang out but keep at work.

Second, room for packing for winter. Now I will tell how I prepare the bees for their long winter home.

About September I usually remove all surplus honey in sections, crowd the bees down on as few frames of brood as possible removing all brood-combs containing no brood, leaving four frames of brood in brood-chamber and with the division-boards crowd all together in center of brood-chamber; this gives me five inches of space outside of brood-combs each side for packing.

I now take my surplus chamber which has no top or bottom (dimensions 7 in. wide, $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; 10 in. high), this box I place over the brood-chamber, the sides resting on the division-boards in brood-chamber, the ends resting on front and rear ends of hollow wall of brood-chamber.

This box I fill in with brood-combs

having some brood, honey and bees, taken from the brood-nest. This gives me an inner hive, the dimensions thereof being, $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 7 in. wide, by 22 in. high—leaving a space all around for packing top, sides, and bottom. My summer stand is hollow, into which I put as much wheat straw as it will hold. (I use wheat straw as it does not absorb moisture as oat straw will.)

When I have this manipulation all fixed, I go to the house, remove all finished sections, taking the unfinished ones and placing them in frames. These I return to the hive, placing them in brood-chamber, *one on each side* of the brood and on the inside of division-boards. My frames hold six $5 \times 5 \ 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide sections. The poorest sections I uncap and place in the space outside division-boards, and feed back. By this operation I get my bees in good shape for winter—honey above and brood below, just as they would put them. We have now got down to October first.

The first thing is to take away the side-storing sections, crowd up the division-boards, examine the frames of honey in surplus-chamber, if there is plenty, all right; but, if on the other hand they have not enough, remove such empty or partly filled combs, and replace them with the full frames of honey secured early in the spring. In this way I feed my bees at once all they can possibly consume in the next six months, as each frame of honey averages seven pounds.

To make sure they have enough I uncap the extra frames of honey and set them in the space outside

brood and outer wall, where the bees will empty them by the time you wish to pack this space. When all is ready remove the enamel cloth from over the frames. I use a woolen carpet to cover the frames, doubled together, with several thicknesses of newspapers over that, and on top of these a straw mat. I pack with peat-moss or forest leaves. For several years I have packed my bees on this plan and have been remarkably successful.

It makes a cheap, simple, and efficient hive. I think cheaper than the cellar and better—my way of thinking—and this is my reason: We build a cellar outside to hold 100 stocks, we keep no lack of the expense, we put in 51 stocks, they all winter splendid; we place them on their summer stands, all strong in bees and honey. But somehow, no reason for it, they dwindle, dwindle, down, down, to 36 before there is any activity at all. The maples, willows, and red raspberries were in bloom when we placed them out. Whereas, the 10 that was left on their summer stands, were just booming; and furthermore, the 10 colonies and their increase to 22 produce, I think, more than the 36 and their increase to 61 will.

It is easy to winter bees in cellar, but others know more than I am able to learn, to know the proper time to place them out. I have tried my best to find out for the last ten years and have failed. I think I will quit the bee-business if I cannot winter on summer stands.

J. W. TEFFT.

Collamer, N. Y.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Alpino Pees.

BY YAWCOB LOUDTENESLAYER.

Frank Schmidt he keep shome leedle pees,
Und der hair vosh white ash shnow,
Und he couldt handles dem ash he bleas,
Vor dhey ver dem Alpinos.

Vortless blaydings dhey ver called
Py some vone you may know,
Und all der pees, both pig und shmall,
Vos der prettyesh pees ter show.

Id rudder haf dot Alpino pee
Und mosh eny udder thing;
Dhey vosh not so cross yer see,
Und dhey nefer phit midt der sthing.

Mine pees makes lots of drubbles
Midt my vrow, Katrina und me;
She whites dem midt der shuvel,
Und den she gets madt midt me.

I vish I had shome udder pees,
Mine hyprids dhey drubbles me sho;
Mine hye dhey sthing, und I cannot see,
Und I vill send und got shome Alpino.

Turkey Hill Bee-Keepers' Meeting.

The following, clipped from the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* and sent us by friend Braeutigam, gives the doings of their bee-convention:

The third meeting of the Turkey Hill Bee-Keepers' Association, which was organized in January last with twenty-five members, was held to-day at Turkey Hill Grange Hall, about five miles southeast of this city, and it was a very interesting and profitable one. Several new members were enrolled, and a growing interest in bee-culture is being manifested throughout St. Clair County.

There were about forty ladies and gentlemen, all deeply interested in the care of bees and production of honey, at the meeting, and the ladies

signalized the occasion by providing a bounteous dinner for all present.

The officers of the association are as follows: Charles Hertel, President; Peter Miller, Vice-President; J. P. Smith, Secretary; Sigel Braeutigam, Assistant Secretary; Miss Effie Sandidge, Treasurer

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock by President Hertel, and after the reading of the minutes of the last meeting and the transaction of some routine business, the rest of the morning session was devoted to a general discussion of several topics, as follows:

"The Raising of Honey-Producing Plants."

"The Reason Why Some Bee-Keepers do not Succeed."

"The Sowing of Seeds of Honey-Producing Plants by Roadsides and Along Railroads."

The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Hertel, Smith, Leilbrock, Illig, Braeutigam and Helms, Mrs. I. Sandidge and Miss. E Sandidge.

During the afternoon session very interesting essays were read by Mr. Charles Hertel, on "Honey-Producing Plants, and the Value of Bees in the Fertilization of Fruits and Flowers," and by Mr. Sigel Braeutigam, on "Preparing and Packing Bees for Winter."

The association adjourned to meet in January next at the same place.

Among the leading bee-keepers of this (St. Clair) County are: E. T. Flanagan, Belleville; Dr. George Leilbrock and son, of Mascoutah; Mr. Ross, of Lebanon; Wm. Little, of Marissa; Dr. A. W. Illinski, of Cahokia; Jacob Villinger, of Stookey Township; Peter Miller and Charles Hertel, of Freeburg Township, and Jefferson Rainey, of Belleville.

The number of colonies of bees in the County is about 800.

Bealleville, Ill., Nov. 1st, '87.



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

Poultry and Bee-Keepers' Journal.

A Profitable Occupation for Women.

In May, 1884, I visited a practical bee-keeper, spent a few hours with him, and purchased one colony. Previous to the summer of 1886 I sold three colonies of bees and had six left. Last summer my six colonies increased to eighteen, besides \$100 worth of surplus honey. Now, I would like to say a few words to other would-be beginners who want bees, and yet dread to make a beginning or else do not know how to begin.

First, study up the flora of your locality. Learn if there are willows, alders, maples, birch, beech, basswood, and fruit trees (apples, cherries, pears, peaches, plums), raspberries, gooseberries, dandelion, fireweed, clover, figwort, golden-rod, aster (frostweed), sunflower, sumac, motherwort, mustard, mignonette, sage, rape, buckwheat, borage, gill-over-the-ground, locust, teasel, pigeon plum, etc., etc. It is not necessary to be surrounded by all the above-mentioned trees and plants, for bees are kept at a profit, even in villages and cities.

But, of course, the better the pasturage near the apiary, the larger the yield of surplus honey. Then write to or visit some reliable bee-keeper, the nearer home the better, get a good book on bee-culture, a colony of bees, and subscribe to some good bee-magazine, *The Poultry and Bee-Keep-*

ers' Journal is a good one. With patience and perseverance, supplemented by common sense and a determination to win, there is no reason why one should not make a success of the business.

Do not let the fear of bee-stings prevent you from engaging in a business which you will find interesting, instructive, and profitable. I find many people are kept out of it by this same foolish fear. A bee-sting is not such an awful thing to endure, even if you do happen to get one occasionally, while by proper protection, careful handling, and a little smoke judiciously applied, one may work among bees for years without being stung.

Many have a dread of handling and hiving natural swarms of bees. With a movable frame hive the bee-keeper can make artificial swarms, thus doing away with natural swarming. Or, by the use of a queen-trap, he can hive a swarm of bees without handling them at all. The drone and queen-trap combined, an invention of a Massachusetts man, is a boon to bee-keepers, particularly to those who allow their bees to swarm naturally.

Hiving a swarm of bees with the aid of a trap is such an easy, simple matter, that any one who can place in position on the ground or stand the empty hive for the bees to enter, can alone and entirely unaided, hive a swarm. A bee loaded with honey rarely if ever stings. When a swarm is about to leave the parent colony, each bee takes all the honey she can carry, which readily explains why a person is so rarely stung when hiving a natural swarm of bees.

MRS. M. R. JOHNSON.

Nickajack, Ga.

☞ The BEE-HIVE free one year to any lady who sends us a practical article on bee-keeping for this department. It is worth trying for.

We should like an article from the ladies for this department each month.

WHIT AND YUMER DEPARTMENT.

Hereafter this department will be kondukted by John Henry Tucker, the great Apyarium Phyl-
osapher, and any one havin questions to ask per-
tainen to this subjeck will have them ansered troo
this department of the B Hive.

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

A NOVEL IN THRE CHAPTERS.

PREFACE.

Know Dowbt some ov the reders ov B Hive will think it strange that a grate Phylosopher, in that most nobel ov al the fine arts, (B-Kepin) shood devot his valable tyme to so smal a biznes az writin novils. But this aint no real novil, az novils iz allways ficktishus; whereaz this iz a real troo story. Yes, reezalizin it az Bill Jones did, it was a heap too real. And kon-siderin that the long winter evenins iz a drawin ny, praps sum wood like to reed novils, I No the ladys wood. It iz not kustomary to put a *Preface* to a novil, but az I chose to do so it iz awl rite.

I hav always notised that what ever a grate man says or duz iz kon-sidered grate, whereas if some ordi-nary man says or duz the same thing it attracks on partikalar attenshun. So if this duz appear a littel odd, it makes no diferents; bein rote bi John Henry Tucker it wil be a *Big Hitt*. This Charmin Novil will never appear in Book foarm, so you all what aint awlreddy subskribers ov the B Hive had better subskribe rite oph, and thuss seekure this delightpull Roamants, netightled, The Broken-Harted B-Keper, or Her Face Her Misphortune. A charmin Novil in Thre (3) [III] chapters. By John Henry Tucker. I ment to call this

Twise Lost, or More Bittur than Death, but sum won has awlreddy rit these and stole mi annismun.

CHAPTOR WON.

IT was one bright sumer evenin in Ocktober. Evry thing was merry az a marrige belle in the Jones manshun; yes, it was the sekond evenin after the weddin ov Bill Joneses Brother, and the Joneses was givin a resephshun (Bill Jones thats our Hero). Among the menny friends that attendid the resephshun was Mary Smith. Mary was won ov these buties that no pen kan deskribe, she had butiful long black hair, and those purty, large expressiv ize that no won kood resist takin a glanse at nowandthen, and a nose that no Skulpter kood have improved on.

Yes; mary was a butie. What wood a novil be if its Heroin wasent a butie? I wood give you a pickter ov her, but I no kno artist kood do her justise. How kood enny body blame Bill Jones for fallin in luv with Mary, with her quiet bewitchin manner.

Yes, Koopid was thare with his bow and kwiver, and he fired an arrer rite throo Bills Hart. (If you dont kno ho Koopid iz look in your dick-sunary.) Bill Jones was a tall, slimm young feller, with a rather preposses-sin face.

There was nothin exackly hansum about Bill accept his Ize. Bill had those large, honest, expressiv Dark Brown ize thats enuff to charm the hart ov a saw buck. (I dont know why they didnt charm Mary.)

At the tyme mi story kommenses Bill was just 20 too years ov age—just the rite age to fall in lov, and ov coarse he did. He had fell in the river mannys a tyme before that, but that was his first experryents in fal-lin in luv; so you may now he was kinder green about it. The follerin winter Mary was to teach skool at Brightwater, and a few days after the

eventfull evenin, Mary kame to take bordin with Bills Pa & Ma, Marys parants livin to far fur her to bord at home while techin at Brightwater. (Brightwater, thats the name of the willage where The Jonesesses lived.)

This gave Bill ampul opportunite for fallin in luv, so he jest kep a fallin in, never thinkin how he wood fall out. The moar Bill was with Mary the moar he fell in luv with her, however, he seldom got a chants to speak to Mary aloan; she beein a favorit with hiz sisters az wel az with him self. She spent the grater part ov her tyme while out ov skool with the girls, but az the daze past on and real winter sot in, the river froze over and ofered a delightpull tyme for yong folks on the ice, after skool and ov noonlite knites

Ov coarse Mary wanted to learn to skate, and this ofered Bill just such an oportunitie az he was wishin for. It was not long until Mary had a pare ov new skates, and was out on the ice with Bill bi her side. Bill, ov coarse, was verry karephull to not let Mary fal, and some tymes he held her so klose thet she seemed to think him 2 karephull.

Bill was beginnin to take kourage, and wood nowandthen say purty little nothins to her, tellin her that she wood make a good skater and such. But just about this stage ov the game Bill recieved a lether from Bloomfield, that hiz brotherinlaw, a merchant there, was dangerousley ill, and hiz sister wanted Bill too cum and take hiz plase in the stoar untill hiz rekoverry.

[To B Kontinude in Jan. B Hive.]

Ansurs to Kweries.

1. Vot meeks der leedle pees sthing von you dhondts rhont dhem to?

Anser 1. Frend Yawcob, bs sting bekaws thare sick.

2. Vot dhood dhe leedle pees ven idt coomes cholt vedder? Dhem pees von dhe houdt shide of dhe glusder got indo dhe midle all reddy?

Anser 2. Theyl do the best they can under the sircumstanses, whic ma B starvin to deth after the past disassuss sezon. It b hoves the B Keper to C that they hav plenty ov stors. Yes, you bet your life theyl all try to git into the middle ov the kluster when coald wether cums.

3. Und Meesder Tooker dohnd dhe leedle hitalian pees komb midt dhe yellor jakhidts?

Anser 3. No, the Italyans dont cum from the yellor Jakitts. While they both likly b long to the same klass & order (vis, klass insekta order Himenoptera) the Italian B aint no paten to the yellor Jakitt as a stinger. The Italyans can only sting wonse each, whereas the yellor Jakitt iz a repeter on the sting. However, Yawcob, you mite try domestikatin a kolony ov yellor Jakitts, if you pheel much interestid in them; bnt I shoold addvise you to first get out ov the drubbles midt your pees.

Bee-Keepers' Guide.

About Several Things.

The following contains so many good points that might benefit the average bee-keeper, if followed, that we give it in full.

The poor season of 1887 will no doubt be a blessing to all earnest beekeepers who depend to a great extent on their bees for a living. It will have the effect to take the wind out of the sails of the wise individuals who have been seeking notoriety under the plea of friendship to the "Specialist." Most people will be able to see that the "Specialists" have suffered most

of all. The clammer about "too much honey" will be silenced for a while at least. The year 1887 has convinced every bee-man that "patent bee gums" don't gather and store honey. The great "Revolution in bee-culture," has failed to revolutionize 1887.

Many of us who look at bee-culture as a branch of agricultural pursuit, are not seriously discouraged. The bee-business will survive the discouraging effects of 1887. And bee-men will be better prepared for future work. It will have a tendency to help the "Specialist" to see the fact so often urged by some of us, that it is not entirely safe to depend wholly on any *one* agricultural pursuit for a living: bee-culture is an agricultural pursuit. It has helped me wonderfully to keep some pigs, a small dairy, (a nice little herd of Jersey cows), some "truck patches" and some poultry, all in connection with my apiary. You could not starve me out under this management.

If the season is good and all my attention must be given to the apiary, I can hire cheap labor to run the "truck patches," and if the season is poor, and the bees do not need all my time, I can look after the truck patches myself, that is, if I was not too lazy to do it. By this kind of management in all my affairs it is no longer necessary for me to do any more manual labor than suits my fancy.

I mention these things that I may help some of the young thrifty sort of bee-keepers to gradually build up into a life of so-called independency. Let it be understood that the safe way is to proceed gradually, and keep

on steadily and cautiously till the end is reached. The tendency of the times is to rush into speculations, or to run through life as on the "home stretch," is the great "whirlpool" that has engulfed so many hopes.

It is utterly impossible that the generality of mankind can succeed in this way. No nicer picture can be drawn than the unpretentious home, surrounded by the fruits of industry, so varied in resources that all help a little to meet the great end—the wants and necessities of the household. Such a home is like a cord made of many strands which is not easily broken.

Bankruptcy and disaster passes over the home of industry and frugality, and wreaks its vengeance on towering palaces, and we rejoice that it is so. The great drouth in Kentucky and perhaps in the Ohio valley, was broken by copious rain-fall, beginning on the 17th day of September, the precise date that the rains commenced after the severe drouth of 1881. Our bees have taken on new life and energy, and are making a struggle for winter stores, and from present prospects they will store sufficient honey from smart weed and golden-rod for winter stores—at least in favorable localities.

G. W. DEMAREE.

Christiansburg, Ky.

Bees should be moved very carefully at this time of year, so that the cluster may not become broken and many perish of cold before they can re-cluster.



We desire to make this department of value to subscribers, and for this purpose questions of a practical nature and general interest will be carefully answered by a number of experienced bee-keepers.

Do Bees Hear?

QUERY No. 9.—Do bees hear? If they do not what proof have we that would be satisfactory? and by what means do they hear?

J. L. H.—, Conn.

J. H. LARRABEE.

I believe they do hear, although by what means is not known.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

I know of no *positive* evidence that they do, but there are *indications* of their hearing.

W. M. BARNUM.

Theoretically, — I think they do. Practically, — I don't know. I leave this question to Prof. Cook.

DR. C. C. MILLER.

I do not know that hearing has ever been *positively* proved or disproved. The organs of hearing as well as smell, are supposed to be situated in the antennæ.

PROF. A. J. COOK.

Probably they do. Some anatomists think that they find organs of hearing in the antennæ. Piping of queens, the high note of an angry bee, and the quick response of bees to the low hum at time of hiving, all argue that they hear. Possibly they detect the faintest tremor in air or hive, and so have no real hearing as we know it. I incline to this opinion.

G. W. DEMAREE.

Beyond doubt bees have the sense

of hearing, and I think their sense of hearing is very acute. If a bee gets pinched when manipulating the frames and "squeals," the sound of distress starts the bees on the war-path. And when a swarm issues, the swarm "hum" acts like magic to draw the bees together in the cluster, or to lead them into their new home. After seeing these demonstrations why should any one doubt that bees *hear* like other animals do?

S. P. YODER.

Linnæus and other naturalists thought that insects could only detect atmospheric vibrations by the touch. Bees are certainly conscious of sounds in some way. The sharp notes of an angry bee will quickly attract other bees ready for fight; the quick, exciting buzz of robbers is sure to bring other bees eager for plunder; the low soothing hum of a handful of bees just entering the hive, no doubt helps to guide the scattered swarm to their new home. *By what means they hear*, is, I believe, still an open question. Some think the antennæ are organs of smell and hearing.

J. L. HYDE.

They sense only a jar by means of their antennæ coming in contact with some substance that will convey the vibration from the object making it. It can be proved by stamping the ground near the hive when the bees are quiet, when they will always respond, but never will by making a noise with horns, bells, guns, etc. 2d. A bee feeding in a pan or other receptacle, will never be disturbed by noise; but a little jar or scratching, will cause her wings or body to start instantly: also the rejoicing when bees come in sight or scent of their companions, but never by hearing the buzz as some suppose. They will answer the buzz or peeping of the queen in the hive, because this would cause the combs to vibrate or telephone the jar through the hive.

No. Frames in Brood-Chamber.

QUERY No. 10.—What number of frames should be used in the brood-chamber to secure the largest percentage of comb honey in section-boxes above brood-frames?

E. K. T.—, Ills.

DR. C. C. MILLER.

Perhaps about five L. frames.

PROF. A. J. COOK.

No one could answer, so much depends on size of frame.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

I have secured comb honey with the least labor by using the Heddon hive and fixtures.

J. H. LARRABEE.

Just as many as the queen and bees will keep well filled with brood before the honey harvest. To specify, I should say nine.

J. L. HYDE.

Ten or twelve, or as many as will produce the most bees; and when the honey-flow comes crowd onto a few frames so as to drive the bees into the sections, using a division-board for this purpose.

S. P. YODER.

This depends on the kind of hive and the size of frame you are using. The brood-chamber should be large enough to give the queen room to keep up the strength of the colony, and yet not so large as to give store-room for more honey than the colony needs. Generally eight or nine frames.

W. M. BARNUM.

In answering this question there are several points to be taken into consideration,—the time of the season, the prolificness of the queen, the strength of the colony, etc., etc. But, taking everything into consideration, I think about ten frames will secure the largest percentage of comb honey in sections.

[G. W. DEMAREE.

It depends on the size of the frames

and their management, as to how many frames gives the best results. I use ten frames of standard "L." size, and when these are filled with brood and sealed honey, the brood-chamber is "contracted" as effectively as if the number was reduced to five or six, by means of dummies or division-boards. As you gain nothing by changing your money-purse from one pocket to the other, so you gain nothing by forcing the honey out of the brood-nest and then have to force it back again to sustain the bees through the winter months. Try the experiment for yourself and be convinced that the result lies in a *full brood-nest*, and not in its size.

THE



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

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Work in the apiary for this month—if your bees are all right, as they ought to be, nicely packed and with plenty of food—let them alone.

It is now a good time to fix up all the traps about the apiary and shop, and have them nicely arranged where they will be handy to use when needed.

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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 good 8 x 10 camera, tripod and Darlot view lens, with book of instructions, for foot-power saw or extractor.
N. S. Davis, Somerset, Mass.

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

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

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

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

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

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Send for sample.

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

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