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The bee-hive. Vol. 1, No. 1 April 1, 1886

Andover, CT: E.H. Cook, April 1, 1886

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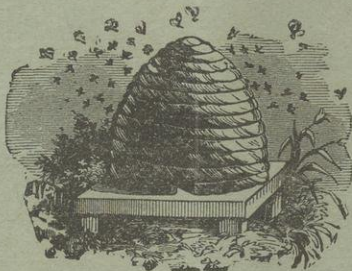
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Prof Wilson

APRIL 1886.

THE

BEE-HIVE



PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY, BY

✻ E. H. COOK, ✻
Andover, Conn.



ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE, ANDOVER, CONN., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

THE BEE-HIVE.

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION TO ALL
WHO DEAL WITH US.

CONDENSED PRICE LIST OF ITALIAN BEES, QUEENS, AND NUCLEI.

We are located in an exceptionally nice place for queen-rearing, as there are but few bees kept within range of our apiary, the most of those being Italian, and as we have made arrangements to Italianize all the blacks early this spring, our customers will be quite certain to get pure queens.

We never send out poor queens to any one, only those that are perfect, active and good layers. We are near express and post office, and as a general thing fill orders the next day after they are received. SAFE ARRIVAL OF ALL BEES, QUEENS, AND NUCLEI GUARANTEED.

QUEENS IN JUNE.

UNTESTED.

1 queen.....	\$.90
5 queens.....	4.25
10 queens.....	8.00

TESTED.

1 queen.....	1.75
5 queens.....	8.50

WARRANTED QUEENS.

Twenty-five cents each more than in above prices.

NUCLEI IN JUNE.

The demand for one and two-frame nuclei last year was so great, that for this season we shall make a specialty of them. They are shipped in light boxes (five two-frame nuclei will weigh about 50 lbs.) on wired combs, as experience has shown that this is the only SURE way to prevent the combs from being broken out of the frames during transit.

1 one-frame nucleus.....	\$ 1.75
1 two-frame nucleus.....	2.50
2 two-frame nuclei.....	4.75
5 two-frame nuclei.....	11.75
10 two-frame nuclei.....	22.25

BEES BY THE POUND IN JUNE.

1 pound of bees.....	\$ 1.10
2 pounds of bees.....	2.10
5 pounds of bees.....	5.20
10 pounds of bees.....	10.00

BEES IN HALF-POUND PACKAGES.

½ pound of bees.....	.75
Five packages as above.....	3.50
Ten packages as above.....	6.50

These are put up in light wire-cloth cages.

Address all orders to

E. H. COOK,

Tolland Co.

Andover, Conn.

A PREMIUM.—To all who order Queens, Bees, or Nuclei to the amount of \$2. or over, we will send the **Bee-Hive** free for one year.

How to send Money.

Money by Registered Letter, Check payable to our order, or Post Office Money Order, will be at our risk. **⚠** Make all Postal Notes and Money Orders payable at **Williamantic, Conn.**, but be sure to send them to Andover, Connecticut.

BOOKS FOR BEE-KEEPERS.

We can recommend the following apicultural works as being instructive, practical, and up to the times.

A B C OF BEE CULTURE, by A. I. Root.—This is one of those books which it is a pleasure to read. It explains the various manipulations in detail, how to make your hives, crates, frames, etc. Fully illustrated.

Price with the Bee-Hive one year 90 cts.

BEE-KEEPERS' GUIDE; or Manual of the Apiary, by Prof. A. J. Cook.—A valuable work on the honey bee. It describes, with numerous illustrations, the anatomical structure of the bee. Gives a description of many honey-bearing flowers, and is a thoroughly practical work.

Price with the Bee-Hive one year \$1.00.

BEE-KEEPERS' HANDY BOOK, by Henry Alley.—If you intend to rear queens for your own use or to sell, you should read this work. It gives a thorough treatise upon queen-rearing, besides many hints of value to the bee-keeper. Illustrated. Price with the Bee-Hive one year \$1.10.

Sent by mail at above price.

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

JOB PRINTING.

We make a specialty of printing for bee-keepers and poultry men. Here is what one of our customers writes:

Dear Sir :—I received the price lists all right. I like them much. It was a *very neat and nice* job for the *money*, and you was prompt. I did not have to wait so long as I have for others that have *printed them before*. You can reckon on my printing *hereafter*. Yours, etc.,

North Madison, Me., Mar 17. W. H. NORTON.

Our prices are very low for good work. Send for estimates.

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

HOW TO GET THE BEE-HIVE FREE.

We will send it for one year to any one sending us a good article upon any of the subjects under "what we want to know"—see page 7.

Clark's Cold-Blast Smoker.

We will send one smoker by mail post paid, and the BEE-HIVE one year for 85 cents. It is strong, well made, and durable.

Comb Foundation.

We have a small quantity of fdn. that we will sell for 50c. per lb. Postage, 25c. per lb. extra.

Section Boxes.

One pound, 4½ x 4½, for 75c per 100; or \$5.00 per 1000. They are the one-piece section.

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn

BEE-KEEPERS' CLUB LIST gives lowest wholesale rates on the leading **NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES**. If you wish to secure your reading matter for the **very lowest price**, then send your address on a postal for a free copy.

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

DELAY.

Owing to an accident to our press, we are a little behind time with our first issue, but we hope to be prompt hereafter.

THE
BEEHIVE

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

VOL. 1. ANDOVER, CONN., APRIL 1, 1886. NO. 1.

MARCH.

So rude and rough—you'r noisy enough!
But we're glad to see you here.
For do we not know, as onward you go,
Ice and snow will soon disappear?
Your frolic and fun, has just begun.
But you haven't long to tease,
So whistle away, make much of to-day.
And march! forw'd! as quick as you please!
—*Christian at Work.*

Modern Apiculture;
OR,

How Frank made Bee-Keeping Pay.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION OF FRANK AND HIS MOTHER.

BUT, mother, I know I can make them pay for themselves and give me a profit besides."

The speaker, a youth of sixteen years of age, medium light, and finely proportioned, was standing in the doorway of a small cottage, looking at his mother, who was busily engaged in sowing flower-seeds in a round terraced mound, at one side of a neat path that led from the veranda to the highway.

His face, full of intelligence, expressed both anxiety as to the answer he would receive, and a determination of purpose, which showed that if a task was once undertaken, there would be no flinching, however hard it might prove. His mother stopped a moment in her work, and looking at her boy, while a smile stole across her handsome features, said: "You know we can hardly spare the money for so doubtful a venture, yet, as you are so sure you can succeed, you may have the ten dollars to buy the bees with;

but you must promise not to spend any more money for such a foolish purpose, even if you earn it, for we need it all for necessary expenses."

"All right, mother, I promise not to expend any more money on this 'foolishness,' as you call it, unless you think best."

"When are you going to get the bees, Frank?"

"Mr. Brown said that I could have them at any time; so I shall go over and get them to-night. He is going to let me take old Dick and the business wagon to draw them home with."

"Be very careful not to let them sting the horse; for if he should run away and break the wagon, to say nothing of the danger to you, my son, it would be a very dear experiment."

"I will be very careful, mother, and as I shall tack a piece of wire cloth across the bottom of the hive, there will be no danger of their getting out."

"Well, my son, as you are usually very careful, I hope that you will meet with no accident. As it is now half-past four, I think you had best to select the place where they are to stand, and I will get supper ready, so that you can start for Mr. Brown's in good time, as it will be nearly dark by the time you get there."

Frank at once went out into the yard east of the house to select a place where he should set the hive, and while he is busy deciding upon a suitable place, we will give an introduction. Mr. Grant, Frank's father, had died two years before the opening of our story, leaving his wife the small cottage and three acres of land, together with a few hundred dollars in

in the bank, so that by careful economy Mrs. Grant and her son were enabled to live quite comfortably.

The cottage set some three or four rods from the road that wound through a pleasant valley in one of our New England states, and the land which was all enclosed in one piece, was nearly level, except a small portion west of the house, and just back of the small work-shop (for Mr. Grant was a carpenter) where a small brook flowed noisily between two steep banks. The time of year at which our story opens was the middle of May. With this brief sketch we will now proceed with our narrative.

"Have you found a place to set the hive?"

"Yes, mother, I have decided to place them just east of the sweet apple tree, so that when the weather is very warm they will stand in the shade the warmest part of the day; as I have read in the *American Bee Journal* that bees sometimes swarm out because their hive gets to hot."

"Do you expect to transfer them, or shall you keep them in the box hive?"

"I shall transfer them just as soon as apple trees are in bloom, as I couldn't think of keeping them in that old box hive. Why! it's so rotten that it will have to be handled very carefully, and if it is as difficult to winter them as the bee journals represent, I should have thought they'd have frozen solid the past winter."

[To be continued June first.]

[It will perhaps not be out of place to say that our story "Modern Apiculture," is intended for the instruction of beginners. Commencing with the purchase of the bees, Frank will show how he transferred, Italianized, and finally became a successful apiarist.—Ed.]

Clippings.

GETTING BEES OUT OF BOXES.

We extract the following from the *Apiculturist*, and we think that the writer, P. R. Russell, has touched upon a point where we need a little more "light." If any of our friends have a way that will outwit the "busy bee," we shall be pleased

to publish the same for the benefit of all.

I find that none of us are too old to learn something, and this seems to be especially true of bee-keeping. Bee-keeping is a remarkably progressive business. So much is this the case, that the best of us, if we would keep abreast of the times, must continually be on the alert for new and improved methods of management. Hardly are we settled down in the use of a method or device, before it must be changed or set aside for something better.

All this is as it should be, no doubt, as it tends to increase of production, cheapening of products, increase of consumption, and is a real blessing to the masses, who could not otherwise enjoy the good things of life in so large a measure. But there is one line of improvement that I would like to see advanced at the present time, and that is a *better* method of getting bees out of filled sections, in a sort of wholesale style, if you please.

I am free to confess that I have not as yet learned of any method that is wholly satisfactory in all cases. It is true that in a small way we may get the bees out without much trouble, especially during a good yield of honey, by any of the old methods. But after the flow has suddenly ceased, or at the end of the season, when bees are fierce for robbing and we wish to remove cases of honey by dozens and scores rapidly, the trouble begins in earnest.

I want a plan whereby I can remove one or more cases in the morning, place them with the adhering bees under protection, go about other business for the day, and when I return at night find that the bees have all escaped and none have found the way back again. I have tried wire cloth cones with a small hole in the apex, and much to my disgust have seen the bees pass freely in and out. Turning sheets or revolving windows require too constant attention, and are poor methods at best.

The best method I have found, and the one I am still using for want of something better, is a small building with one window. The whole outside of the window is covered with wire cloth which projects some ten inches above the window-frame, with sufficient space for the bees to crawl in and out. This is not my invention, and if it were, I hardly think I should be very proud of it, for after a time, the bees find their way back again, and at best, it is only a help. I would like

much to see this matter further discussed by those who may know of better methods. I think myself, that if anything is found that proves to be a complete success. it will be something that is adjustable to a window.

☞ Subscribe for the BEE-HIVE.



MAINE AS A BEE AND HONEY COUNTRY.

We copy a part of an article from the *Am. Bee Journal* that shows what the bee-keepers of Maine have accomplished the past season. The secretary of the Maine State Bee-Keepers' Association, Mr. Wm. Hoyt, has given it in a concise and comprehensive form that might well be imitated, when giving reports.

From the reports received, I have made up the following estimates: Number of persons engaged in bee-keeping in the State, 2,360; number of colonies of bees in the spring of 1885, 13,393; number in the fall of 1885, 22,597; number of pounds of honey taken during the season of 1885, 384,503, or 192½ tons; number of pounds of wax taken, 3,304, value of bees in the State at the present time, including hives and fixtures, \$225,970; value of the honey crop of 1885, at 15 cents per pound, \$57,675.45; value of wax at 30 cents per pound, \$991.20; making the total value of the product of the busy bee in the State, during the past year, \$58,666.65.

I also gather the following items of interest, from the reports received: There are about 200 towns in the State in which no bees are kept; there are 25 persons engaged in bee-keeping in the town of Dexter, 17 in Oxford, and 13 in Bluehill. There are 50 colonies of bees in the town of Caribou, 200 in Poland, 162 in Clinton, and 160 in Columbia. There were 10,000 pounds of honey gathered in the town of Caribou, 5,250 in Clinton, and 3,000 pounds in Poland, the past season.



Honey as a Medicine.

Honey is not only a welcome addition to the food of the healthy, it is also a welcome medicine to the sick, or rather a vehicle. How many sufferers have not already been freed in the simplest and most welcome way from a worrying cough, from pain in the chest, from sore throat, and many other complaints by means of a spoonful of honey? To how many elderly persons who

suffer from asthma and have often at night a most violent attack of this complaint, has not a teaspoonful of warm honey brought immediate relief? The sick man seeks help where he can.

Often he contents himself with drinking the most insipid broth made of boiled roots or leaves of different plants. Why should not others prefer honey, which is the finest and most aromatic substance that the young plant would offer us?

It is a matter of congratulation that in recent times scientific and accomplished physicians lay themselves out to order this most precious product in many diseases.

In "The Bees and their Management," a professor of medicine has lately spoken of the use of honey as a medicine. In a distinguished article, in which is so forcibly shown what a noble product we have in pure honey, and how foolish it is to believe that it can be replaced by various kinds of sugar.

"Honey," this physician affirms, "disturbs the formation of fungoid growths, and has therefore been of great use as a preservative in thrush, in babies.

"Worked up into an ointment with flour, it is the best remedy for boils.

"Used internally honey can not be too highly praised; by its use incipient coughs, colds and catarrh, quinsy in its early stages, diphtheria in the embryo stage are destroyed by it, and bacteria as well as fungoid growths.

"For diseases of the palate, throat and breathing organs, pure flower honey, especially strained honey, has proved itself to be infallibly of use, especially when used continuously and with a corresponding diet.

"When a teaspoonful of warm honey is taken every fifteen, twenty or thirty minutes it has a surprising effect on catarrh, and many a consumption of the lungs would be hindered by its use, as well as stomach complaints.

"Every family should have a glass of pure honey in their house, in order at once, after catching cold, to be able to use some. Many a valuable life would be preserved thereby."—*Ex.*



THE HUNNY BEE.

Hunny bees are bit with a sting, which is quicker than a ghost when a gud bizzness chance offers; but I never knu one to use it just for the

deviltry ov the thing. These little workers travel about five miles a day during the sweet season, and bring their hunny home stuck onto their legs. If there iz a lazy one in the hive he gits lynched at once.

Lynch law iz the hunny bee's justice.

Man stole this code from the hunny bees, just as he has stole pretty mutch everything else he haz got.

Killing oph the lazy may look a little tuff, but after all thar iz sumthing like mercy in it, for it iz the only way known az yet to put an end to their tormentes.

Hunny bees have a queen, but never a king, this iz a grate kompliment to the sex, and iz an argument for "Wimmin's Rights," which beleavers in this doktering are welkum to use without giving me kredit for it.

The hunny bees are the only nation i kno ov who hav allways had a queen for their ruler, and who hav been more prosperous, and hav existed longer than enny people we kno ov.

I luv hunny bees bekauze they are allwuss bizzzy and hav a stinger allwuss hot and reddy for the lazy, and for thoz who poke their nozn into their bizzzness.—JOSH. BILLINGS.



Bee-Business in Iowa.

I have just received the census returns of this State, and thinking that the bee-men of Iowa would like to know the number of colonies in the State, and the number of pounds of honey produced here in 1884, I give them as follows: Total number of colonies, 148,384; pounds of honey, 1,997,931; pounds of wax, 35,034. This report is not very good for Iowa, as it gives only about 13½ pounds of honey per colony.

The best county for honey, as reported, is Dubuque county, the number of pounds being 48½ per colony; and the least number of pounds per colony in any county in the State is that of Tama county, which is only 2¼ pounds. I think there must be some mistake about that county. The following is a report of a few counties, showing the difference in the yield of honey in the same year: Tama county, number of colonies, 12,065, pounds of honey, 27,637; Benton county, number of colonies, 3,378, pounds of honey, 66,550; Monona county, number of colonies, 1,083, pounds of honey

34,832; and Dubuque county, number of colonies, 1,833, pounds of honey, 91,710.—*Am. Bee Journal*.



Perspicuity in Writing.

S. D. Webster, Kirkwood, Mo., in *Am. B. J.*, says: On page 153 I find the following sentence: "That the flowers of many species of the vegetable world do not require insect aid in the process of fecundation is evident; and that any species of the melliferous flora is absolutely dependent on the insect tribes for their fecundation, I am not prepared to accept as an axiom from which deductions may be drawn that harmonize with the principles of sympathetic reproduction as unfolded in cosmogony." If there is one thing, Mr. Editor, that I admire more than another it is clearness of expression; and I always feel under obligation to correspondents when they so forcibly express their opinions.

I had some trouble, when a boy, from a boil; and some more trouble with another boy about whether it should be pronounced "bile," which led to a reference to the "Unabridged." There I found that a "boil" "was a circumscribed, subcutaneous pustule, characterized by a circular-pointed tumor, suppurating with a central core; a perencutus." I do not exactly know yet what a "perencutus" is; but the lucidity of the definition was so striking as to cause it to cling in my memory through all these years. If we cannot have the principles of sympathetic reproduction either of the flora or hymenoptera harmonized when cosmologically unfolded, we do not want them at all.



Wax and Its Uses.

It is used for all sorts of purposes in medicines, in glues, in cements, and a thousand other things. Makers of fancy paper use it in coloring the paper; cutlers use it in polishing the handles of knives; jewellers use it in waxing molds in which they cast articles of jewelry; tailors and shoemakers use it in waxing threads; painters use it in cements and paints; druggists use it in hair oil, pomade, salve and perfumery, and pattern-makers close up holes in their patterns with it. Much of it is made into wax flowers, and flowers are dipped into melted wax to preserve them.

A SWARM OF B'S.

B patient, B prayerful, B mild,
 B wise as a Solon, B meek as a child ;
 B studious, B thoughtful, B loving, B kind,
 B sure you make matters subservient to
 mind,
 B cautious, B prudent, B trustful, B true,
 B courteous to all men, B friendly with few,
 B temperate in argument, pleasure, and
 wine,
 B careful of conduct, of money, of time,
 B cheerful, B hopeful, B grateful, B firm,
 B peaceful, benevolent, willing to learn ;
 B courageous, B gentle, B liberal, B just,
 B aspiring, B humble, because thou art
 dust ;
 B penitent, B circumspect, sound in the faith,
 B active, devoted, B faithful till death,
 B honest, B holy, transparent and pure ;
 B dependent, B Christ-like, and you'll
 B secure,
 B but half as perfect as these lines suggest,
 And here, and hereafter, you'll surely
 B blest.
 — A young bee-keeper.

Hints concerning Bee-Keeping for
March.

The experience of many bee-keepers, not all novices, is that while they can get their bees through the winter well, the early spring is the most trying time. The life of the worker-bee is short at best, and the great proportion of those that go into winter quarters die before the season is half over. New brood must be reared to maintain the strength of the colonies. It is often fatal to success to start colonies at work rearing brood too soon, which is done when they are placed to early upon the stands before the weather remains continuously propitious.

It is better to wait. Colonies coming through the winter very strong may be trusted out earlier than weakly ones. Warm weather will excite the bees to activity ; if this occurs unusually early, the colonies should be kept as quiet as possible. When the red buds of the soft maple put forth, the bees, as a rule, may be safely released from their imprisonment. Queens are liable to disease and death, and it happens that sometimes a colony is without a queen.

In such a case it may well be united with a weak one that has a queen, if both, after close examination, prove healthy. If honey is exhausted, feed ; and it is well to place fine, uncolored rye flour where it is accessible to the bees. They will use it in place of pollen, if few flowers are open or the weather rough.—*Agriculturist*.

My friend, can't you write us a short article about something of interest to bee-keepers, and so help to make our paper instructive.

Chit Chat.

A Buzz From Iowa.

Bees are wintering very finely in this part of the country. I have not heard of but three or four colonies that have died during the winter. I had twenty colonies all nicely put away in the cellar, and about as many more on their summer stands in chaff hives. I took them out of the cellar a day or two ago, and examined those on the summer stands; and found all in splendid condition. I do not think bees can be successfully wintered in in this part of the state on their summer stands with no protection, we need a bee-cellar or chaff hives.

We are having very fine weather for bees the last few days, they have had a good flight almost every day for a week. I look for a good honey crop this year, as we have plenty of white clover, basswood, etc., etc.

A. B. HOWE.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Mar. 22, 1886.

[We are glad you have had such good success in wintering, and we hope you may be equally successful in securing a bountiful crop of honey. We have wintered our bees in one and one-half story hives with chaff division-board on each side of the hive and cushion on top with good success for several years; but the chaff hive is no doubt the best for a winter hive.—Ed.]

The Heddon Hive.

That Mr. Heddon's new hive has created a "breeze" among the bee-keeping fraternity is evident to any reader of the *Am. B. Journal*, but whether it will be generally accepted or not, time alone can tell. If it is an improvement over other hives in use, it will not take long for enterprising bee-keepers to discover the fact.

In this number will be found reports from two states—Maine and Iowa—showing what the bee-keepers of those states have accomplished. Can any of our friends furnish us reports from other states?

Our bees commenced to carry in pollen from the willows on March 26th. Have any of our New England bee-brothers noticed bees carrying in pollen before above date?

PLEASE NOTICE!—All articles and advertisements for insertion in our June number, must reach us by May 15th.

Subscribe for the BEE-HIVE.

Stray Thoughts.

Where Shall We Place Our Hives ?

Several bee-keepers have asked in the various journals whether they should place their hives close to the ground, or on stands one or more feet above the surface, and the reply has been that it made none or but little difference. Now we wish to say a few words upon this subject, however a miss they may be.

Placing hives close to the ground (as recommended by A. I. Root) has, we think, several advantages which should be duly considered by careful apiarists.

What bee-keeper has not noticed on a windy day or towards night when bees are gathering honey, and the hive sets on a stand, that many bees as they come in laden with pollen and honey fall to the ground, and after resting a moment, have to make an extra effort to gain their hive.

Not only do many of them lose their load of pollen; but *time* also. It requires much more of an effort for a bee filled with honey or laden with pollen, to raise herself sufficiently to enter the hive, than it would to fly a long distance when on the wing. Now suppose that the hive sits close to the ground and is fixed with a nice entrance, so that should she miss the alighting board, she could "go in on foot," all this loss of time and wasted energy is avoided.

Again, where single-walled hives (it is equally applicable to double-walled) are used they are certainly warmer near the ground, than when raised up on stands.

They are not so liable to be blown over by high winds, or upset by some careless person, and are just as easily manipulated as when on stands. Another thing, nearly all of our most prominent apiarists place their hives close to the ground, which should be a strong argument in its favor.

All these may appear, to use a common expression "small potatoes," but please remember that it is such small matters that make or destroy the profits.



Rye Meal for Bees.

When the first warm days of spring come and before the buds on the trees have started suffi-

ently for bees to get natural pollen, if a pan of rye-meal is set in a sheltered place near the hives where the sun can shine on it the bees will find it, or if they do not, a little honey will show them where to find it. This will give them a start in brood-rearing and keep them busy.

It will probably surprise one who has never seen them working on rye meal, to see how fast they will carry it away. It is very amusing to watch the little fellows tumble one over another and roll about, finally emerging from the "general melee" looking like a veritable miller, except in size, and hurrying away home to unload so as to return before the others have it all "bagged." When natural pollen is obtainable they will not work on the meal.



Salt for Bees.

It is now claimed by some that salt is beneficial to the health of bees. We remember that last spring, a neighbor called our attention to the cover of a large earthen crock, which she had placed bottom up near the well and filled with water. The rim was almost covered up by bees and they kept going there until the cover was removed. Now it could not have been the water only, as there was a small brook between their hives and the well where the cover was.

Now it certainly will not do any harm to place some salt where the bees can have access to it, either by placing some in a glass fruit-can, filling the can with water and placing it bottom up on a board that has been grooved partly through with a circular saw, or by any other method that may be convenient.



Our Apiary.

On March 15th we examined several colonies, and found them in good condition, with brood in all stages of development. Only one hive showed any signs of dysentery, and that not very bad. This hive had the section-case on all winter, which may have had something to do in making the hive quite damp on one side, as well as two or three combs of sealed honey. Two other hives where the section-cases were left on we found in good condition. Have any of our brother bee-keepers tried wintering with the section-cases on, and if so with what result ?

Odds and Ends.

The larger the cakes of wax are made, the better they will keep.

For two subscribers to the BEE-HIVE at 20cts. each, we will send a rubber name and address stamp as a premium.

A Big Yield of Honey.

It is stated that Mr. R. Wilkins of California has taken 100,000 lbs. of honey from 1000 colonies of bees. Why! that just makes one feel *sweet*, to think of it.

The deacon's son was telling the minister about the bees stinging his pa, and the minister inquired: "Stung your pa did you say?" "Step this way a moment," said the boy, "I'd rather whisper it to you."

The BEE-HIVE and the Bee-Keepers' Guide, by Prof. A. J. Cook, post paid, for only \$1.15.

What we want to know.

The best way to induce bees to commence work in section boxes.

The best way to introduce queens—both virgin and laying.

The best way to rear the best queens.

The CHEAPEST and best way to buy bees.

Will it pay bee-keepers to use reversible frames?

Do we want our hives placed near the ground, or up on stands?

We notice that the *Apiculturist* for March has a new colored cover—an improvement—and also, that it has changed hands, being now published by Philip H. Mordant & Co.

Our price for the BEE-HIVE and the *Apiculturist* is only 90 cents.

Italian Queen Free!

To the one sending us five subscribers at 20 cts. each, we will send as a premium, one Italian Queen (untested). The queen will be sent in June.

We see by the reports given, that bees are wintering nicely, as a general thing; although a few have met with losses as will always be the case, while there are so many "It's" and uncertainties about wintering.

Subscribe for the BEE-HIVE so you will get the June number which will contain several items of interest to all bee-keepers.

If you are a beginner, don't invest to heavy in supplies, but go slow, and if you succeed with two or three colonies, then try a larger number; and as you will have the knowledge gained by the care of a small number, you will then be all the more likely to be successful with a number of colonies.

THE



PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

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

Subscription Price, 20 cts. Per Year.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Twenty-five cents per inch; in advance. One inch, or more, per year (six numbers) \$1.20 per in.

Honey at 7cts. a pound.

We notice that A. I. Root, editor of *Gleanings*, offers a good article of honey for the above price. Surely, honey as a luxury, so far as price is concerned, is getting to be a thing of the past.

Wanted!

Good practical items on bee-keeping. Don't write us long articles, but "skim the cream" (we don't want to make butter), but we do want a live go-a-head article, that will make one feel interested, just as one does when the "bees are swarming."

Manufactured Honey.

We are indeed glad to notice that the bee journals have taken up this falsehood, for not only is it a disgrace to the paper which publishes it, but it is an injustice to bee-keepers.

If all bee-keepers would use their influence for good, by writing a gentlemanly letter to the editor of the paper publishing such false statements it would do much toward suppressing this evil.

Short of Honey.

Look after the bees that they do not get short of honey and starve to death, now that you have got them through so much of the cold weather. When a warm day comes so that they fly freely, you can examine them carefully, and if they are short of stores, give them combs of sealed honey if you have them; or if you have no honey you can make some candy for them—but don't let them starve.

What can I do?

Do, why get your hives, frames, crates, section boxes, and all the "fixin's" you are going to need the coming season, all ready. Have your hives nailed together, and nicely painted (the paint will last a good deal longer if allowed to harden before the hot weather comes) and stacked up in a dry place. Then when "swarming time" comes, and some one says: "The bees are swarming," you won't have to hurry and work to get "some kind of a box to hold those pesky bees that swarmed just when one's driven about wild with work."

To Our Bee-Keeping Friends.

We present the first number of our little paper, the BEE-Hive, and will leave it to introduce itself, as our space will not admit of the usual "dry and long-winded introduction" that heralds a new paper. We have made the price so low that every person, whether they have but one hive or many, can subscribe for our paper.

Every subscriber can confidently rely upon receiving many times the cost of our little sheet. We shall take the bee for our model, for although so small in size, and apparently insignificant, she contains sufficient energy and "business capacity" to secure respect from many a man.

We will only ask in conclusion, that if you are interested in our little sheet, as we trust you will be, to receive your subscription and any facts of interest to bee-keepers, so that our paper, like the bee, will be brim full of "bees-ness."

E. H. COOK.

Circulars Etc., Received.

The following circulars and price lists have been received from our apiarian friends.

Dr. J. P. H. Brown, Augusta, Ga., sends a 20-page catalogue of Italian bees, queens, and apiarian supplies—size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ inches.

The Berlin Fruit Box Co., Berlin Heights, O., sends a 16-page price list of berry packages and apiarian supplies—size $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

W. C. Pelham, Maysville, Ky., price list of Pelham foundation mills; 6 pages—size $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Oscar F. Bledsoe, Grenada, Miss., sends a 5-page circular of Italian bees and queens—size $3 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$

W. T. Falconer, Jamestown, N. Y., sends a 24-page circular of hives, sections, and apiarian supplies—size $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

John Nebel & Son, High Hill, Mo., send a 5-page circular of Italian bees, comb fdn. etc.—size $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Abbot L. Swinson, Goldsboro, N. C., sends a 1-page list of Albino, Syrian and Carniolan queens—size $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in.

E. L. Wescott, Fair Haven, Vt., sends a 12-page catalogue of bees, queens and apiarian supplies—size $5\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ ins.

A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass., sends a 6-page circular of Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte fowls—size $6\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

C. D. Duvall, Spencerville, Md., sends us his 1885 catalogue of Italian bees and queens; also a supplement giving prices for Carniolan, Cyprian, and Syrian queens—size $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5$ inches.

F. Boomhower, Gallupville, N. Y., sends an 11-page circular and price list of Italian bees, queens, and English rabbits— $3 \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

J. B. Murray, Ada, O., sends a 16-page circular containing a description of the "Scientific" beehive, together with a general list of apiarian supplies—size $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5$ inches.

We have recently printed the following circulars;

C. W. Costellow, Waterboro' Me., a 12-page price list of apiarian supplies—hives, section boxes, comb foundation, queen cages, etc.—size $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in.

W. H. Norton, North Madison, Me., a 16-page price list of bees, queens, and bee-keepers' supplies of all kinds—size 3×5 in.

Any of the above circulars will be sent to anyone sending a postal to the addresses given.

Always mention the BEE-HIVE when writing for circulars.

EXCHANGE NOTICES.

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

WANTED.—To exchange one first-class lathe, suitable for turning broom handles, neck yokes, single trees, etc., etc., for bees, queens, sections, beeswax, Simplicity hives, Dunham fdn. mill, or any thing I can use.

A. B. HOWE, Council Bluffs, Ia.

Our Clubbing List.

By special arrangements we are enabled to make the following offer: We will send the BEE-HIVE for one year and any of the publications below at the prices quoted.

American Apiculturist.....m	\$.90
American Bee Journal.....w	.95
American Agriculturist.....m	1.15
American Garden.....m	1.25
American Poultry Yard.....m	1.20
Bee-Keepers' Guide.....m	.55
Bee-Keepers' Magazine.....m	.90
Canadian Bee Journal.....w	.95
Century Magazine.....m	3.65
Christian Herald.....w	1.25
Country Gentleman.....w	2.15
Fruit Recorder (Purdy's).....m	.50
Gleanings in Bee Culture.....s-m	1.05
Vick's Monthly.....m	1.00

Address all orders and subscriptions to,

E. H. Cook, Andover, Conn.

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— IN THE —

BEE-HIVE

IF YOU WISH TO

SELL ANYTHING.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO TRY IT,

ONLY 25cts. PER INCH.

THE BEE-HIVE.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

That our subscribers may not get "taken in," we shall use the utmost care to place only advertisements from reliable parties on the pages of our paper, and we believe that all our advertisers in this issue will be found honest and conscientious in their dealings.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Yes,

I Have Them!

Those Beautiful Large
Light Colored Tested Italian
Queens for one dollar each.

Safe delivery and satisfac-
tion guaranteed.

Everything else at propor-
tionate prices.

Send for particulars and
sample of live workers.

THOMAS HORN,

SHERBURNE,

Box 691. Chen. Co., N. Y.

For 30 Days Only!

To introduce them, I will present to every person who will send a club of EIGHT subscribers to this paper, one Selected Tested Queen.

Have You Ever Seen

Alley's Drone AND Queen Trap?

If not, send 65c. in stamps and get one by return mail.

The trap combines the following good points:

- 1st. It is a perfect non-swarming arrangement.
- 2d. It prevents any swarm from absconding.
- 3rd. It saves the apiarist the trouble of climbing 20 feet to get the bees in case a swarm comes off.
- 4th. It catches every drone and destroys them.
- 5th. It has a simple arrangement so in case the bees swarm, in the absence of the apiarist, the bees and queen will return to the hive again.
- 6th. If a swarm comes off they may be easily and quickly hived, by merely removing the parent stock and placing a hive in its place, as the bees will miss their queen and immediately return and enter the new hive.
- 7th. By using the trap, the young queens may be fertilized by any drones the apiarist may select.

Price, by mail, each..... \$.65
Price, per dozen, in the flat, one made up
(13 in all)..... 3.50

Address,

HENRY ALLEY, Wenham, Mass.

Mention the BEE-HIVE in writing for Circulars.

A CHALLENGE!

I challenge the world on fine and gentle
ITALIAN AND ALBINO BEES; ALSO ENG-
LISH AND ARTIC RABBITS.

My English Rabbits will average 20 lbs. to the pair when full-grown. A large stock of Bees for sale at low prices. One and two-frame Nuclei a speciality. Send postal for circular.

Address, F. Boomhower, Gallupville, N. Y.

Bee-Hives, Honey-Boxes, One- PIECE SECTIONS.

Largest Bee-Hive Factory in the World.

Capacity, one car-load per day. Best of goods at lowest prices. Write for Price List.

G. B. LEWIS & CO., Watertown, Wis.

Mention the BEE-HIVE in writing for Circulars.

If you are wise then you will advertise,
Advertise to sell your bees and queens;
Advertise to sell your hives and sections.
If you're wise in the BEE-HIVE advertise.

A SPECIAL OFFER.

To every one who will send us \$1.00 we will send the BEE-HIVE one year and an untested Italian queen. The queen will be sent in June.
We make this liberal offer because we wish to secure a large number of subscribers at once.

THE BEE-HIVE.

DADANT'S FOUNDATION

is attested by hundreds of the most practical and disinterested bee-keepers to be the cleanest, brightest, quickest accepted by the bees, least apt to sag, most regular in color, evenness and neatness of any that is made. It is kept for sale by Messrs.

- THOS. G. NEWMAN & SON, Chicago, Ill.
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 E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.
 ARTHUR TODD, Germantown, Phila., Pa.,
 E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa,
 ELBERT F. SMITH, Smyrna, N. Y.,
 D. A. FULLER, Cherry Valley, Ills.,
 EZRA BAER, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.,
 CLARK JOHNSON, Covington, Ky.,
 C. A. GRAVES, Birmingham, Ohio,
 M. J. DICKASON, Hiawatha, Kans.,
 ED. R. NEWCOMB, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.,
 J. W. PORTER, Charlottesville, Va.,
 J. B. MASON & SON, Mechanic Falls, Me.,
 J. A. HUMASON, Vienna, Ohio,
 Dr. G. L. TINKER, New Philadelphia, O.
 ASPINWALL & TREADWELL, Barrytown, N. Y.
 J. M. STUCK, Des Moines, Iowa.

and numbers of other dealers, write for SAMPLES FREE and Price List of Supplies, accompanied with 150 COMPLIMENTARY and UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS from as many bee-keepers in 1885. We guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect. CHAS. DADANT & SON, HAMILTON, Hancock Co., ILL.

Mention the BEE-HIVE in writing for Circulars.

B SURE TO SEND
 FOR MY NEW
 Price List for '86,
 Before purchasing your
 BEE-SUPPLIES.

CASH PAID FOR BEESWAX.

A. B. HOWE, Council Bluffs, Ia.

ITALIAN QUEENS, BEES, AND NUCLEI

at the very lowest prices for which good ones can be furnished.

Two-frame nucleus with warranted queen in June, only \$2.40. Send for circular and price list.

E. M. YEOMANS, Andover, Conn.

\$65. CIRCULARS FREE. Any one wanting cheap poultry, bee-keeping or farming implements of any description, should never buy until they have sent to Best, the bee-keeper, for (and carefully read) his price list. Pure B. or W. Leghorn eggs \$1. per 18; Turkey eggs \$1. per 13.

Address, D. E. BEST,

BEST'S, Lehigh Co., PA.

ADVERTISE IN THE
BEE-HIVE!

Bee-Keepers' Guide;

OR, MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

12,000 SOLD SINCE 1876.

13th Thousand Just Out!

10th Thousand Sold in Just Four Months!

4,000 Sold Since May 1883.

More than 50 pages, and more than 50 fine illustrations were added in the 8th edition. The whole work has been thoroughly revised, and contains the very latest in respect to bee-keeping. It is certainly the fullest and most scientific work treating of bees in the World. Price, by mail, \$1.25. Liberal discount to dealers and to clubs.

A. J. COOK, Author and Publisher,
 Agricultural College, Mich.

Sections! Made from White Basswood, 4 pieces: dovetailed, or to nail; planed, or smooth sawed; 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 2. Planed, \$5 per 1000; smooth sawed, \$4.50 per 1000. Cash with the order, and satisfaction guaranteed. Any size Section made to order. Send for sample. Shipping crates in season.

F. GRANGER & SON,
 Hartford Mills, Cortland Co., N. Y.

Italian & Carniolan Queens

Bred in separate apiaries away from all other bees. NUCLEI, BEES BY THE POUND AND FULL COLONIES. Be sure to send for my Reduced Price List and Circular, giving full particulars, before you purchase. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHAS. D. DUVAL,
 Spencerville, Mont. Co., Md.

Mention the BEE-HIVE in writing for Circulars.

SOUTHERN QUEENS NOW!

We have made arrangements with a reliable party at the South and can furnish untested or tested queens, either Italian, Cyprian or Holy Land, in April and May at the following prices.

Tested queens, each \$2.00.

Untested queens, each 1.25.

Address, E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

SEND TO

W T. FALCONER,

Jamestown, N. Y.,

for his Illustrated Price List of all styles of

→ SIMPLICITY HIVES. ←

Also containing description of the

CHAUTAUQUA HIVE

which takes the Simplicity Frame. This Hive combines the qualities of the Chaff Hive, with the lightness and convenience of the Single Walled Hive. Full description in circular.