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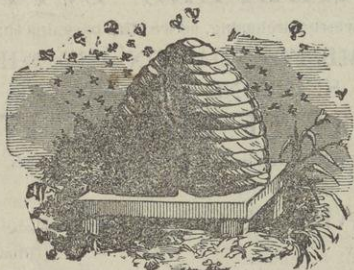
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APRIL, 1888.

THE

BEE-HIVE

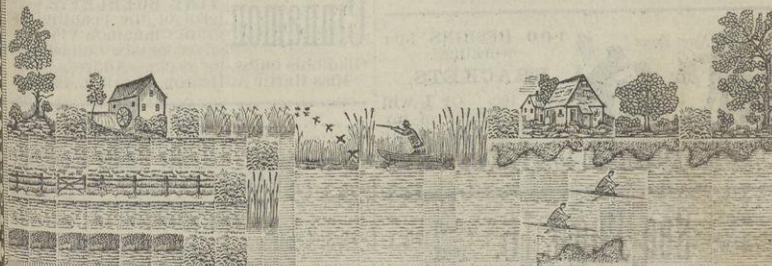


PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

— EDITED BY —

E. H. COOK,

ANDOVER, CONN.



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THE BEE-HIVE.

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See Page 16.

THE BEE-HIVE

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

VOL. 3.

ANDOVER, CONN., APRIL, 1888.

NO. 1

Written for the Bee-Hive.

A BEE'S SOLILOQUY.

BY JOHN JAMIESON.

[I inferred that friend J. had concluded the "Bee's Soliloquy" from the closing verse in the March No., but he writes that the Bee has a good deal to say yet.—Ed.]

I reckon we must not forget
That man has got dominion yet;
Sky, land and see subserve his end,
This state of things we cannot mend.

About increasing few agree.
Some say divide, some let them be.
'Tis hard to tell which hive's the best,
Each maker thinks he beats the rest.

We've head and eyes and wings to sail,
But dear me! we have got no tail.
We've got a barbed, mephitic thing
Which scientifics call a Sting.

In spring we often have the dwindle,
And that the bee-man's ire doth kindle;
He's often left without a bee
And that's a piteous sight to see.

Some plant the luscious mellilot
As near as can be to our cot,
So that we need not travel far
To gather in the sweet nectar.

Perhaps it pays to raise bee plants,
Although the fields supply our wants;
For honey only, waste of time,
Such sweets abound in every clime.

Wherever Nature makes secretion,
There we repair to get repletion;
Some please less and some please more,
We travel miles to get our store.

I often think I'll give it up
And never gather one more sup,
This daily slaving is all folly,
I'll stay at home and feel right jolly.

There's just two things that keep me flying,
The first, to save the brood from dying;
The next to feed our worthy Queen,
To her we never can be mean.

But gather! gather! every day,
And have it mostly moved away;
We like to help our own dear clan,
But not insatiable man.

By nature small and weak with toil,
Yet thousands yearly us despoil;
'T were better to consume each day,
When winter comes just drop away.

'Tis likely drones have got no 'Pa,'
But sure enough they have a 'Ma';
This is a pretty knotty question,
And one requiring much digestion.

Last fall a great time for conventions,
And bee-men showing their inventions,
And all their plans and ways of ease
In handling us poor helpless bees.

Some keepers look in every day,
And others mostly stay away,
Some never make a fuss at all,
And others think they know it all.

We're shrouded up in darkness yet,
And many things as black as jet;
The wedding flight and scouts and such
The wisest bee-men don't know much.

The most they know is take our honey
And line their pockets with the money,
And talk of swarms, and pounds and shares,
And who made most at County Fairs.

How few there are who keep for pleasure,
The most have got their eye on Treasure;
Not many love us for our sake,
But for the profit that we make.

The bosses all must own to this,
That their main object 's not to bless.
'Cold facts are very stubborn things,'
And us inclines to use our stings.

We're poor, wee, silly, helpless things,
But God has given us biting stings
To drive our enemies away,
That we might not become their prey.

The Saviour honey often ate,
With likely neither spoon nor plate.
'Tis often mentioned in the Book,
And of it holy men partook.

West Toledo, Ohio.

(Continued next month.)

Beginner's Corner.

DON'T be in too much hurry to spread the brood in your hives by adding extra frames. Give extra frames as the bees become crowded, never giving more than they can cover, and cover thickly, till settled warm weather comes; and even then it is not well to spread out too freely.

Beginners, let me tell you a secret that old bee-keepers sometimes lose sight of; keep every stock strong! It seems simple enough does n't it? Well just see if you can do it the first time you try.

Don't let us hear that you let any of those "little busy, buzzy, bees" starve at this time of the year. If you think their store-room is about empty, go right away this instant, before you forget it, and take them a load of "family groceries" in the shape of honey, syrup or a brick of maple sugar.

Look over your colonies on some nice warm day and see if they all have queens. Perhaps the best way to discover this, is to look in about the middle of several central combs or where you find the bees clustered thickly and see if there are any eggs. Of course you know how they look—little mites of nearly white specks, setting on end in the bottom of the cell. Look sharp or you will miss them.

Found them did you? Well, now see if they have plenty of honey, for soon there will be hundreds of little "baby bees" that will be awfully hungry, for you know they have nothing to do but eat and grow, and grow and eat.

What! Found a hive without any eggs! Well, now as they have no queen where is your weakest stock that has a queen? Just take this

queenless colony and unite it with the one having the queen. Of course if your queenless colony has several quarts of bees and is a pretty fair colony, you might get a queen from the South and try your hand at introducing her, if you wish to keep up the number of your stocks.

Take our advice and stick to the Italians. There are no better bees and many that are inferior.

Old honey can now be given to such stocks as are short of stores. By adding a little water and warming the honey till dissolved, the bees will quickly take it up. Be careful not to burn the honey in heating.

Be careful about opening hives on cool or windy days and exposing bees and brood. Keep all heat possible confined to the brood-chamber at this time of the year.—WORKER BEE.

Sweets From Every Field.

Gathered for BEE-HIVE by one of the Workers.

HERE are many golden sweets
In the sunny soul's retreats
Which are not from the flowers
Of our planting nor care;
But are oft heaven-willed,
And in mercy distilled,
Though the others our heart's had
been panting to share.

—Eugene Secor, in A. B. J.

—(—)

Rev. W. F. Clarke in reviewing the "Review" remarks thus: "In this limp age the lmpet people I know of, take them as a class, are bee-keepers. They slobber over one another, distribute taffy and "brother" one another to a most ridiculous extent." Perhaps we may as well state here that we don't believe in the "slobbering" process. We shall give "points" and "hints" of practical value regardless of the writer and shall criticise regardless of where the blow hits.

Now is the time to paint your hives and white is the best color.

—0—

When examining bees during April be careful not to chill brood and work at times to avoid robbing.

—0—

"Pollen is absolutely necessary for bees when functionally active."—Prof. A. J. Cook.

—0—

It seems to us preposterous for practical bee-keepers to assert that (as one says) "Combs refilled cannot contain the best quality of honey." As Mr. Doolittle some where remarks, why has not this fact been discovered before? The bees consume their stores and yearly their old combs are refilled yet they never complained, and, indeed, most bee-keepers prefer old combs for wintering.

—0—

Prof. G. G. Groff in the "Independent" states this concerning the races of bees. "There are two varieties of the common bee now well known in all civilized countries, viz.: the German or black bee and the Italian or Ligurian bee. The first named is the bee first introduced into America, and the only bee known here until 1860, when the Italians were first imported. This bee is not black, but rather a gray-brown. It was first spread over the world through the superior activity of the German colonists. Of the German bee there are quite a number of sub-varieties. All the different races of the German bee are valued for their honey-producing qualities, some, as the Carniolans, are very mild tempered, very industrious and produce an exceedingly white wax, which makes their honey very salable. The Italian (or Ligurian) bees have received a great deal of attention all over the civilized world since 1860. This is no new race, being known in the time of Virgil, and even to Aristotle."

At last we are likely to have some kind of statistics in bee-culture. The committee of the N. Am. B. K. A. have interested the statistician at Washington, and special reporters all over the U. S. will take hold of the matter. We await further developments.

—0—

Every bee-keeper should impress indelibly upon his mind the the following figures: "The bee is in the egg form three days, in the larva form six days and in the chrysalis form twelve days, making twenty-one days from the egg to the perfect bee." About sixteen days after hatching the bee becomes a honey-gatherer.

—0—

Messrs. Schacht & Luncke, of San Francisco, make the following statements in their review of the honey market for the past year. "It is very difficult to estimate the amount of honey produced in California, but we may say that during 1887 not over 500 tons of extracted honey and 100 tons of comb-honey was produced, against 2,500 tons of both extracted and comb-honey in 1886, 700 tons in 1885, and 4,500 tons in 1884."

—0—

Mr. Z. A. Clarke, of Arkadelphia, Ark., is in prison for keeping bees in the corporate limits of the city. All who desire to help him may do so by addressing T. G. Newman, 923 West Madison St., Chicago, Ills., who is manager of the "Union" which is defending Mr. Clarke.

—0—

Water. — We believe that much brood perishes during the early spring months from want of water, particularly where upward ventilation through pervious quilts is allowed. In small colonies, during cold weather, when the bees have difficulty in keeping up the temperature of the hive to brood-raising point, the larvæ die from lack of moisture, and, putrefying, becomes

a fertile source of foul brood, while the colony dwindles, and finally becomes extinct.—“British B. J.”

—O—

We are using a scraper for scraping separators, hive bottoms, etc., made by drilling a hole in the center of a mower section and putting on a handle with a screw, thus



PROPOLIS SCRAPER.

Try it, and you will exclaim *eureka!*

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Hot Shot.

A Compliment.—Dr. Tinker's Objections to the Heddon Hive get Raked “Fore and Aft.”

SAMPLE copy of your BEE-HIVE is received. Confess to some surprise at the neatness of the interior and the amount of interesting matter presented. So many bee periodicals have been issued by persons having no knowledge whatever of the “art preservative,” that I have come to expect a botch of each new one I hear of. Tell your printer to dump that “scenic border” and other “fuddy-duddy” trash on the title page and give you a neat, workman-like title page, and the appearance of your journal would do credit to my fraternity as it certainly does to the fraternity of bee-keepers.

Now what prompted this note especially was the little editorial note following the notice of Dr. Tinker's essay at the Ohio convention. I don't know whether you are interested in one description of hive more than another; if you are there is no call for you to encourage what *seems* to you impracticable, especially if it runs across your interest. You run your journal as a business, I take it, but supposing you

have no care what fixtures are used so long as the best interests of your journal and the fraternity at large are enhanced.

I express my belief that a personal experience in the matter would change your verdict. If you have carefully read all that the Dr. has publicly said in relation to the hive you can “put this and that together” and guess pretty clearly how the thing stands. I have used nearly as many of the hives as he claims to have used and mine were *genuine* while I have strong reasons for believing that his *were not*, in several important respects, just such as Mr. Heddon would “father.” Dr. Tinker says a single section is too small, for a “swarm” will store pollen above the queen-excluding honey-board and also dwindle to a mere nucleus. He said nothing of that import about his first season, and the past season when no honey could be had what were his sections on the hives of swarms in such shape as to be filled with pollen?

If they dwindled with the capacity of five L. frames wholly for the queen's benefit, it is plain enough what the trouble was. Put the pollen yarn and the dwindle yarn together and it must be a poor observer who could not unravel the skein. Again he says:—“It is too small in the fall since the bees are limited in space for stores and brood, and become too weak in numbers to winter to the best advantage.” The experience of those who have for years practiced the system of contracting brood-chambers, except in the spring breeding season, is the exact opposite, and put this point along with the first two he mentions and we get more light.

He next claims that the equivalent of five L. frames will not contain stores enough for winter and start brood-rearing in the spring. What eaters he must have! But that is a cheap point provided it were fact. The bee-keeper who does not find it worth his while

to occasionally exchange an empty frame for a full one in *any* hive, during early spring, can have little regard for his own interests. Next he says, in using the two sectional parts in the spring the bees breed up slowly. Never heard it advocated to use both sections till they were needed. There is one of the *best* features *distorted*. What sort of mental calibre did the Dr. think his hearers possessed? In this point and later, where he speaks of the two sections being built together, he either asks us to believe the opposite of the facts when the hive is intelligently used, or confesses himself a mighty poor bee-keeper.

If he is persuaded not to try the shake-out function but once, he had best go slow in condemning it.

His last point makes me smile:—"Objectional because of the extra expense of so much rigging for the amount of honey they contain."

What contains? the *brood*-chambers he says. Was the Doctor conning "Nasby"? Well Bro. Cook, I did not intend to say only a *word* for your private ear while acknowledging your favor; but when one is told that black is white he is inclined to get enthusiastic. If I could not make out a better case against the Heddon hive after two seasons' use, I should let some one else try.

It has points that are objectional, but the Dr. has not mentioned them. Heddon's system is the smoothest working system, when intelligently applied with the proper fixtures, of any I have ever heard of. Still I can see where it would meet with utter failure. It is *not* suited for careless, slipshod, go-as-you-please bee-keepers—the box-hive more nearly meets their actual wants, but for the *apiarist*, "its a good 'un." Bro. Cook, "its a good 'un."

FRANKLIN P. STILES.

Haverhill, Mass., 3-20, '88.

[I have no interest in any hive "hobby" and stated what I believed to

be a fact. Mr. Heddon has extensively advertised his hive through the *READING* columns of leading journals, and no doubt has thereby sold many of them; but, with one exception, I have noticed no reports as to its excellence as a *HONEY*-producing hive. I cannot believe that a shallow brood-chamber or one divided into two parts is better for wintering, handling, or brood-rearing. How can bees form their brood in a circle as is natural to them? Is n't it a fact that Heddon's hive costs more? and wherein is it better than any good frame hive? The inverting feature is a myth so far as *PAY* is concerned. I am inclined to think, Bro. S., that the Heddon hive will never be a favorite outside of Mr. Heddon's admirers, even if it is a "good 'un." The Dr. must speak for himself.—ED.]

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Notes from the Silver Fir Apiary.

By our California Correspondent.

BEES commenced to carry in pollen the first of the month. Several colonies have from four to six frames of brood. All indications point to a good honey-crop in California this year. The season has been a wet one so far, with about ten feet of snow.

The Silver Fir Apiary is located about 14 miles above Placerville, in a spur of the Sierra Nevada mountains, at a height of about 5,000 feet above the sea level, consequently it gets pretty cold here in the winter time; four degrees below zero being the coldest this winter.

At the Oak Leaf Apiary, located in Placerville, it was ten degrees above zero during the cold spell.

Handling Frames Without Getting
Daubed with Honey.

Go to the hive that you wish to re-

move the frames from, loosen every frame and close the hive for half an hour, when the bees will have every drop of honey cleaned up so you can handle the frames without any honey dripping out. I generally loosen the frames in about twenty hives, and by that time you can remove frames out of the first hive without getting daubed up.

Dividing Bees.

I generally wait till the colony is about ready to swarm. I take about half of the bees, honey and brood, and the queen, and place the new colony where I wish it to stand. I place three or four sticks of wood in front of the entrance of the new colony, so they will mark their location and not go back to the old stand. I next go to the old stand and cut out all the queen-cells but one, and fill up with empty comb or foundation, and let them boom. In a few days they are ready for section boxes.

Honey Freezing in the Hives.

During the cold spell I noticed honey running out of the entrances of several hives. I lost five swarms by the honey freezing and running over the bees.

S. L. WATKINS.

Placerville, Calif.

[Are you sure it was freezing that caused the honey to run out? Heat will cause honey to run as you describe.—ED.]

Mr. Bradley, of Iowa writes:—The sample copy of the BEE-HIVE is at hand, and I herewith enclose 50 cts. for one year's subscription and A. T. Cook's Int'd box of Seeds for the family garden. This is the best offer I have heard of. How can you do it? The paper is worth all you ask for both.

[So are the seeds.—ED.]

Mr. H. R. Boardman, of O., says:—The BEE-HIVE for March is before me, I am pleased with its appearance.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Ode to the Honey-Bee.

"What is sweeter than honey?"—Judges, 14:18.

When we lived in a Western State,
On a noble prairie,
We labored on early and late,
And we made a dairy.

We then were tillers of the soil,
Our task we did not dread,
'T was our delight to work and toil,
To earn our daily bread.

But if the truth must be confess'd
About our getting money,
The enterprise that paid the best,
Was our wax and honey.

Our bees was what we did admire,
We seldom saw them still;
All the long day did never tire,
But labor'd with a will.

For they were always on the wing,
Except amid the rain,
How merry they did work and sing,
Did never once complain.

They worked as though they were alive,
Nor did they stop for play;
Were ever active 'round the hive
Until the close of day.

To us it was a pleasant sight
To see them labor so,
And we always took delight
To see them come and go.

A merry scene we oft did meet;
'T is what the farmer sees
Amid his fields of rank buckwheat,
When all alive with bees.

Reader, you should always keep bees,
They work each sunny hour;
They extract sweetness from the trees
And from the tiny flower.

They will not prove to you a curse,
Will many comforts bring;
They will put money in your purse,
You 'll love to hear them sing.

B. F. C.

Andover, Conn.

Get your bees ready for the large
crop of honey that is coming.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Bee-Hunting.

CHAPTER 4.

WHEN starting bees make your stand in as good place for lining as possible. Usually a flat-topped stump can be found, from which bees can be lined in any direction. Take all the combs out of the box, except one in apartment 2, (see Chapter 2), which should be filled with bee-feed; close the box; open the slid in the partition; unscrew both windows, and open the slide to the entrance hole in the cover to apartment 1. Put feed in one of the extra combs and place it beside the box, and somewhere on the stand stick a scented feather, unless you are near an apiary. I carry the feathers in a leather sheath, in shape similar to a knife-sheath. Never carry this sheath in the box.

Now you are ready to catch bees. For this purpose I use a small spice-box (without the cover), with an awl hole through the bottom, and a little paddle about two inches by three.

Catch the bee as she is gathering honey from a flower. It will immediately come up toward the light that comes through the awl hole. Place the paddle on the slide in the cover to No. 1, so as to slide the cup on to the cover, over the entrance hole.

Place your finger over the awl hole and the bee will at once go down into the box. Close the slide of the entrance hole, darken the window of No. 1, and the bee will go toward the light in No. 2. As soon as it can be seen buzzing against the glass, close the partition and darken the window by closing the slide. The bee will then settle on the comb and commence to feed. This operation may be done in less time than it takes to tell how.

It will take the bee three or four minutes to fill, in the meantime we may be catching more bees and leave them in No. 1, or let them through

into No. 2. I would advise leaving them in No. 1 until the first bee is let out.

WILLIAM E. GOULD.

Fremont, Mich.

[Continued next month.]

COMIC HITS.



B.-K. U., 1887. — "How easily one can manage this little pet."



B.-K. U., 1888. — "Great Scott! I'm afraid I can't manage 'im!"

Written for the Bee-Hive.

His First Swarm.

WVERY bee-keeper knows the excitement that a first swarm brings. The old foggy bee-keepers had to have bells, horns and pans to settle the bees, but what I call a bee-keeper now, should be pretty calm. He ought to have his hives already leveled, and every thing in trim; but if he does not look for more than three or four swarms at the same time, he has ample opportunity to get ready for hiving the bees. And even if two swarms should unite, as they always will if in the air at the same time, take my advice and leave them together, even if you do lose one queen, for one strong colony is better than a dozen weak ones—that is my experi-

ence. As I have already stated the first swarm came May 27th, the second one came the 5th of June, the 3d on the 9th, and then that hive swarmed every day till I had seven stands, and one swarm had three queens.

That was a good summer for bees. The old stand weighed 87 lbs. with the bees; the first swarm 93 lbs.; the second 69 lbs., and the third 27 lbs. The rest I do not remember about.

I sold three of them to a doctor, and he made the best medicine for lung diseases of honey. He advertised it to cure consumption, and the beauty of it was it would do it, if the case was not too far gone. My net profit that year was \$23, and was the best year I ever had, except 1883; that year I made out of one colony, from the 25th of July to the first of October, \$25. Right here, friends, let me give you a little advice: don't invest too much in bees; if the bees can not support themselves let them alone.

I had in 1887 one hundred colonies, and did not make enough to pay my advertising and bee journals. I don't wish to mention my stock, and I wish it distinctly understood that my bees are not blacks, but what are called three-banded Italians.

W. G. HAYEN.

[Continued next month.]

Written for the Bee-Hive.

My Experience Keeping Bees.

By a Bee-Keeper of Fifteen Years.

IN the fall of 1886 I visited a small apiary of thirty hives, and learning how profitable an occupation it was, decided to keep a few colonies for pleasure and profit. I then sent to Aroostook county and ordered four swarms, but it came on cold so they could not be shipped until spring. During the winter I read "Quinby's Bee-Keeping," and a bee-keeper with a large apiary moved here; this gave me good opportunities to study the

habits of the little workers. I then got "Cook's Manual of the Apiary," from which I gained a great deal of knowledge.

I received my bees the last of May, which was rather late in the season. I ordered four swarms, but received only three; these were in box-hives and not very strong. I transferred two of them and let the one which was strongest remain. I then bought a three-frame nucleus on the Langstroth frame and soon built it up to a full colony, and on the 28th day of July it swarmed. This swarm I hived and it gathered nearly enough honey to winter upon. One of my black queens gave out and I introduced an Italian. The Italians I think are much better than the blacks and I think I shall Italianize more of them this spring. I did not get one pound of surplus honey, but had to feed some syrup, made of granulated sugar. Late in the fall I found one colony queenless, and so put it with another swarm. I now have four strong colonies in their winter quarters. I think they are all coming out right this spring.

It took one season to get them in good condition. Hope I shall do better with them the coming season. I receive the BEE-HIVE regularly, and could not well do without it. Some folks think I am rather too young to keep bees, as I am but 15 years old, but I shall enjoy them and shall stick to them until I am successful. I think the beginner will do best to start with not more than two colonies.

WALTER R. GAGE.

Skowhegan, Me., 3-9, '88.

[You would have done better had you bought full colonies in frame hives, the transferring however gave experience in handling. Your report is equal to many given by bee-keepers of experience, as last year was a poor one for honey in most localities. Hope to hear from you at the end of the coming season.—ED.]

Honey.--Wax.

L. HYDE sends the following, taken from a magazine published over fifty years ago. It is interesting, as it shows what improvements have been made since that time. It is as follows:

A thick, viscid substance, collected by the bees from vegetables and flowers. It is distinguished into three kinds, namely; first, the virgin honey, which is first produced of the swarm, obtained by draining from the combs without pressing; the second sort is thicker than the first, and is produced by pressure; the third is the worst sort, which is extracted by heating the combs over the fire, and then pressing them. In the flowers of plants near the basis of the petals, are certain glands containing a sweet juice which the bees suck up by means of their proboscis or trunk, and, flying with it to their hives, discharge it again from the stomach through the mouth into some of the cells of the comb. This honey is destined for the food of the young, but, in hard seasons, the bees are sometimes reduced to the necessity of feeding on it themselves, and die of hunger after they have eaten it all up. In France, a good swarm of bees will yield, in two years nearly thirty pounds of honey, but honey is most abundant in the island of the Archipelago and other countries which abound with flowers throughout the year. From honey is made the pleasant liquor called mead.

WAX.

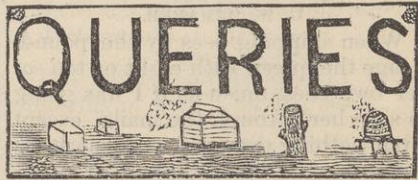
A soft, yellowish, and tenacious matter, wherewith the bees form cells for the reception of the honey. The upper surface of the leaves of many trees is covered with a varnish which may be separated and obtained in a state of purity, and found to possess all the properties of bees-wax; hence it is justly inferred that wax is a vegetable product and that the bees extract it unaltered from the leaves of trees and

other vegetable substances that contain it. Several plants contain wax in such abundance as to make it profitable to extract it from them.

After-swarms may be prevented by destroying all but one queen-cell five or six days after the first swarm issues. This should be remembered when bees get the swarming fever.

"We often wonder if the time will ever come when man will know all that can be learned about so simple a creature as the honey-bee."—C. H. Dibbern in "Western Plowman."

Go out when they feel in the mood of the Irishman who said, "Thred on the thail o' me cote!" and see where the "simple" comes in.



Introducing Queens.

Query No. 17.—Please give us the best method of introducing queens, when selling bees by the pound with queen. E. D. B.—Conn.

J. H. LARRABEE.

Let those who have had experience answer.

DR. C. C. MILLER.

I suppose the same as introducing under other circumstances.

S. P. YODER.

As I do not sell bees by the pound I will let those answer who do.

PROF. A. J. COOK.

First let the bees find that they are without a queen, then shake them up well, and drop in a queen well daubed with syrup or honey and she will usually be received all right.

J. L. HYDE.

I should say that if you put the bees in a cage and keep them over

night they would accept the queen; but if you want to send right away, cage her with plenty of good food and fasten her in among the bees, then after she arrives at her destination she can be easily found and taken care of.

W. M. BARNUM.

Take five or six frames of hatching brood from your strongest colonies, shake off every bee; put them in an empty hive, let the queen and bees run in; keep the entrance closed for a day or so, or until the queen becomes used to her new home, and you will soon have a "rousing" good colony, with her "purchased majesty" hard at work for the welfare of her subjects, and the tastes of man—her master! "And man shall have dominion over all the earth, and over every creeping thing upon the earth."

G. W. DEMAREE.

When shipping bees by the pound, I cage the queen with eight or ten of her own bees, much as if I was going to ship her through the mails, except I put nothing over the wire cloth as is required when shipping by mail. The cage is fastened to the side of the shipping box, inside, with some wire nails. And now the bees are dumped into the box, and in their imprisoned state they will soon take up with the caged queen. All the purchaser has to do is to hive the bees and as they run into the hive liberate the queen from the cage and let her run in with the bees. This plan is a sure thing.

Clipped Queens.

Query No. 18. What are queens clipped for? 2. If clipped do they swarm? 3. What queen (if they swarm) do they use? 4. Where do they alight or go? S. J. Mich.

DR. C. C. MILLER.

1. To keep from flying off. 2. Yes. 3. If left to themselves, a young queen. 4. Back to the hive.

PROF. A. J. COOK.

To insure against loss of swarms and for convenience in hiving. Yes,

they swarm just the same but the queen can not go and so the swarm returns as no swarm will ever go without a queen. The old queen always goes or tries to go with the swarm. Do not know what is meant by last clause. I think the queriest should read a good bee-book.

J. H. LARRABEE.

1. To better control the swarm after it rises or as an index of the age of the queen. 2. Just the same. 3. The queen goes with the prime swarm. 4. With me they fly around and perhaps partly cluster on some bough until they discover the absence of the queen; then they make home, where they find the old hive covered with a sheet and the queen at the entrance of a new hive which I place in front of the old one.

W. M. BARNUM.

1. To prevent swarm absconding, etc., etc. 2. Certainly. 3. The one that is clipped, of course. 4. Which: the queen or bees? The bees sometimes alight on a convenient fence post or the topmost branch of a tree; but generally they will return directly to the hive without alighting as soon as they discover the absence of the queen. The queen—unable to fly—will generally be found hopping on the ground near the entrance of the hive.

G. W. DEMAREE.

1. Queens' wings are clipped to keep the swarms from running away. 2. Yes, the bees swarm, but the queen can't follow them; but she will try to go, and the apiarist watches for her and picks her up off the ground in front of her hive, and slips her into a queen-cage, several of which he carries about his person. And while the swarm is circling in the air he lifts the old hive from its stand, and sets a prepared hive in its place and waits for the swarm to miss their queen and return, which they are sure to do, and when they return and begin to enter

the prepared hive, he lets their queen loose from the cage and makes her enter with the bees. The old hive is then carried to a new location in the apiary.

S. P. YODER.

To prevent swarms from absconding or clustering in inaccessible places. 2. Clipping the queen does not prevent swarming, but (3) when the queen finds that she cannot fly, she will (if you do not catch her) return to the hive on foot, and (4) when the bees miss her they will search for her at the old stand, and also return, generally without alighting; but no matter *where* they alight they will return of their own accord in a short time. Sometimes we have to "hustle around" pretty lively after securing the queen to get the old hive out of the way and a new hive in its place before the swarm rushes back to their old location. There are, however, a few cases on record where swarms absconded without the queen.

J. L. HYDE.

To keep the swarm from absconding. Yes. The clipped one. Sometimes they alight but oftener after flying about for a little while they return to the old hive. You want to catch the queen and after caging her fasten her into your hiving-box and the bees will, after they find her, go in with her if the box is held up where they are flying; or you can throw a sheet over the hive and when the bees return place the box before the entrance and they will go into it, but this will cause some of the bees to wander into other hives. I think the best way is to move the old swarm by taking the frames with the bees on them to a new hive and insert new frames in the old one and let the bees return, letting the queen in with them. Queens when clipped will, sometimes when swarming, go into the upper story and try to get out through the ventilator.

THE

Bee  **Hive**

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

Subscription Price, 30 cents Per Year
in Advance.

Editorial Ink Drops.

Subscribers, Please Notice.

When you find a slip of Red paper in your copy of the BEE-HIVE saying, "Your Subscription Expires With This Number," please consider it an invitation to renew.

Short, sharp, concise articles are always acceptable.

Have you noticed our "big offers" on 16th page?

The right temperature for cellar wintering of bees is 45 degrees.

Our pamphlet on "Queen-Rearing," by G. M. Doolittle, will be published this month.

A subscriber writes from Kansas that many bees in that State froze to death the past winter.

The "honey-plant" seed business is a good scheme to reduce the surplus cash of overcredulous bee-keepers.

For the next three months Mr. Benton will be at Larnaca, Island of Cyprus, but orders should be sent as per advs. in this number.

In some parts of the State of New York nice comb-honey is selling at retail for 10 cts. per pound. One would suppose it might pay to ship to parties outside to sell on commission.

"It is generally conceded that Italian bees are the best bees for all purposes."—G. W. Demaree in Am. Apiculturist. Good for you, Bro. D.!

Down with scrubs, *cross-breeds* and all like ilk.

Much is being said about giving "rye meal, wheat flour," etc., to bees as a substitute for natural pollen. Can any of the scientific or unscientific bee-keepers show that it is of any advantage? Give us the proof, gentlemen.

Give you neighbor some of your damaged sections of honey, and offer to pay for any damage that your bees may do, and you will find this the best and cheapest kind of law for the one who is working for his daily "bread and honey."

Certain writers advocate feeding in early spring to stimulate brood-rearing. Is not this a mistake? It seems to us that the loss occasioned from exciting the bees to leave their hives on cold, windy days more than counteracts the benefit of such feeding. Better give your feed at one operation in the shape of honey in the comb.

If you expect a good big crop of honey this year don't sit on the south side of the building sunning yourself, but just pull off your coat and see if you can't put in more hours a day than your bees. Suppose they estimated their time worth so much per hour and believed in the eight or ten hour system, where would your profits come in?

It is possible that we don't look at the matter through the right pair of glasses, but the bringing before the public of bee law suits will eventually result in loss to bee-keepers. Last fall about \$500 was needed to defend suits then awaiting trial, and now some \$2,000 are wanted. If any one can show where and how the bee-keeper is to receive any benefit, let them "arise and shine." Don't say that no one will be allowed to keep

bees, for you don't believe that yourself; besides we shall ask you *who* first cried "The law! give us the law to defend our bees!"

Saturday, March 10th, was a beautiful spring-like day and our bees were out enjoying it to the full. But who would have thought such a day the precursor of the worst snow-storm that has visited New England for over one hundred years, yet such is the fact. The storm began in earnest the morning of the 12th, increasing in violence as the day waned, and for the next 36 hours the snow gathered rapidly; ranging from three to ten feet in depth. Living about one-third of a mile from the village it was a question how we should get to it for our mail, but we solved the problem by making a pair of snow-shoes, and though we failed to take a "header," as most beginners are supposed to, we did "sit down" rather suddenly a day later when going to the hen-house, and as a friend remarked on a similar occasion, we did n't get much rested either.

ADVERTISING RATES.

As we are constantly receiving inquiries in regard to our rates for inserting advertisements, we give prices below. ☞ Terms, cash.

PRICES:

Space.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
One inch.....	\$.25	\$.60	\$1.00	\$1.50
Two inches.....	.50	1.10	1.90	2.50
Four inches.....	.90	2.05	3.60	4.50
One column.....	1.50	2.80	5.40	8.00

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

Circulars, Etc., Received.

W. T. Falconer, Jamestown, N. Y.—Simplicity hives, sections, fdn., frames, smokers, extractors, and a full line of supplies—20 pages.

Wm. H. Bright, Mazeppa, Minn.—Chaff and Simplicity hives, crates, bees, queens, etc.—20 pp.

S. W. Morrison, M. D., Oxford, Pa.—Carniolan bees and queens—1 page.

Chas. H. Smith, Pittsfield, Mass.—Modern apian supplies of all kinds—48 pages.

The D. A. Jones Co., Ltd., Beeton, Ont., Canada.

—Bees, queens, hives, supers, and a complete list of supplies—20 pages.

S. Valentine & Son., Hagerstown, Md.—Albino and Italian queens, hives, sections, fdn., etc.—32 pages.

J. E. Shaver, Fridens, Va.—“Advertiser’s Favorite,” bee-hives, fdn., and supplies—24 pages.

Wm. E. Gould, Fremont, Mich.—Italian bees, queens, and supplies; also scroll-saws, mitre-boxes, etc.—12 pages.

Wm. Hoyt, Ripley, Me.—“The Bee-Keepers’ Advertiser,” bees, queens, hives and supplies—18 pages.

R. B. Leahy, Higginsville, Mo.—queens, hives, sections, etc.—8 pages.

Wm. W. Cary & Co., Coleraine, Mass.—Italian bees, sections, extractors, etc.—30 pages.

We have printed the following circulars:

S. H. Stockman, East Auburn, Me.—Queens, bees, hives, extractors, and a full list of supplies.—30 pages.

R. Stratton & Son, Hazardville, Conn.—Leaflet of hives, fdn., etc.—1 page.

W. H. Norton, Skowhegan, Me.—Bees, queens, hives, sections, etc.—15 pages.

Hayward & Stratton, East Pepperell, Mass.—A 1 page leaflet of hives, fdn., etc.

Baker & Holstinger, Manassas, Va.—Condensed list of Virginia farms, mills, etc.—19 pages. Parties desiring to buy lands in Va. should write them for a list.

Exchange Notices.

Exchanges will be inserted for Subscribers free. Any thing savoring of an advertisement will find place in the waste-basket.

WANTED. To exchange a Lamb Knitting Machine, nearly as good as new, for aparian supplies: sections, shipping cases, hives, etc.
A. Jennie Wilson, Macedon, N. Y.

WANTED.—To exchange a double barrel, muzzle-loading shot-gun in good order, price \$8, for Wyandotte or Patridge Cochon fowls. Write.
Harker Bros., Hornerstown, N. J.

WANTED.—To exchange instructions in electro-silver plating, with and without battery, for instructions in rubber stamp work. Would exchange for other useful articles. Write.
Chas. Everts, Gould, O.

WANTED.—To exchange bees and queens for printing-press and outfit, or offers.
G. D. Black, Brandon, Iowa.

WANTED.—To exchange 1 cloth-bound copy of ABC (new) for Quinby’s New Bee-Keeping; also a “Young Naturalist” microscope for “Bees and Honey,” by Newman. Write first.
Jacob T. Timpe, Grand Lodge, Mich.

WANTED.—To exchange Cuthbert or Hansell raspberry plants for Italian queens or nuclei.
J. B. Clarke, Barkhamsted, Conn.

WANTED.—To exchange eggs from thoroughbred Pekin ducks for patent hives or a 100 egg incubator. If you have either write.
Otis Callahan, Wellsboro, Penn.

WANTED.—To exchange the Bee-Keepers’ Advertiser, for your name and P. O. address. State the number of colonies of bees you keep.
Wm. Hoyt, Ripley, Maine.

To exchange. A 100 egg Craig incubator, cost \$12, also a pair club skates, No. 11, cost \$5, for Lee-supplies or a White Leghorn rooster.
Glenn Clarke, Pipestone, Mich.

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 good strong hives of Italian bees for good chickens, ducks and turkeys, or any thing I can use.
A. B. Howe, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

WANTED.—To exchange 1 pair W. C. D. Polish fowls (Seely strain), perfect birds, for A B C of Bee Culture or good Simp. hives.
E. C. Francis, Madison, Conn.

WANTED.—To exchange chaff hives, with standing or Langstroth frames; also one 4-frame honey-extractor (new) for bees-wax, honey, or offers.
Mrs. Oliver Cole, Sherburne, N. Y.

WANTED.—To exchange 1 new Lovell washing machine (cost \$5.00), for dictionary or other books or offers. Wm. H. Bright, Mazeppa, Minn.

Advertisements.

Good News.

Mr. Frank Benton writes as follows:

DEAR SIR:—I have decided upon considerable reductions in the prices of Queens for this season as can be seen by the enclosed list. Notwithstanding this I am constantly endeavoring to improve the quality of queens sent out, all being reared from selected mothers and in full colonies, while none but drones from selected queens are allowed in my own apiaries; also each race is bred in its native land where only that particular race exists in its greatest purity. These points are only being attained through considerable expenditures and the devotion of all my time to the work. I am now about to start for the Orient to engage in rearing queens there and would respectfully request your assistance in the shape of an immediate order for queens, accompanied by remittance. During my absence Carniolians will be sent as usual from here direct.

Thankful for past favors, I remain,
Yours Faithfully,

FRANK BENTON,

“The Carniolan Apiary,”

Laibach, Upper Carniola, Austria.



SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS
EXCLUSIVELY.

I have worked seven years, and no one can beat my stock. All my birds score over 90 points.
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The Aunt Keziah Papers, by CLARA AUGUSTA, author of "The Rusty Documents." A most ridiculously funny book—in every way equal to "Widow Bedott."

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Popular Recitations and Dialogues, humorous, dramatic and pathetic, including all the latest, best and most popular.

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Familiar Quotations. Containing the origin and authority of many phrases frequently met in reading and conversation. A valuable work of reference.

Low Life in New York. A series of vivid pen pictures showing the dark side of life in the great city. Illustrated.

The Road to Wealth. Not an advertising circular, but a thoroughly practical work, pointing out a way by which all may make money, easily, rapidly and honestly.

One Hundred Popular Songs, sentimental, pathetic and comic, including most of the favorites, new and old.

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Choice Italian Bees.

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Brood per comb, 65 cts.

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you will send me the full names and addresses of those who keep bees in your or neighboring towns. Names must be plainly written.

IF you do not feel able to pay a dollar for a bee-book, I will mail you one FREE.

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CHAFF AND SIMPLICITY HIVES, SECTIONS, FDN., SMOKERS, ETC.,

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Send for Catalogue.

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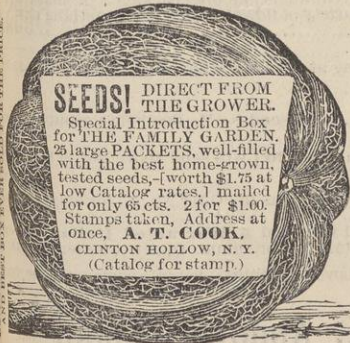
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Special Introduction Box for THE FAMILY GARDEN. 25 large PACKETS, well-filled with the best home-grown, tested seeds,—worth \$1.75 at low Catalog rates, mailed for only 65 cts. 2 for \$1.00. Stamps taken. Address at once, A. T. COOK, CLINTON HOLLOW, N. Y. (Catalog for stamp)

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Circulars and card, giving full information, free. Package of Cards, 10 cts. Sample Honey Package, filled with honey, 12 cts. Now is the time to look these things up for the coming season.

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Extra-Tested Queen.	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.00
Half-pound Bees.	.60	.50	.40	.30
One pound Bees.	1.00	.85	.75	.50
Frame of Brood.	.90	.80	.50	.60

Circular free. Satisfaction guaranteed.

G. D. Black, Brandon, Iowa.

12t

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