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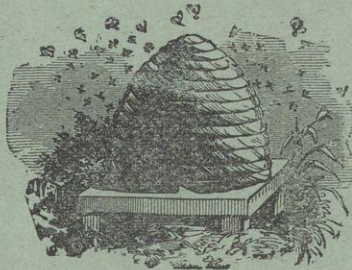
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January, 1888.

THE

BEEHIVE



PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

— EDITED BY —

E. H. COOK,

ANDOVER, CONN.



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THE BEE-HIVE.

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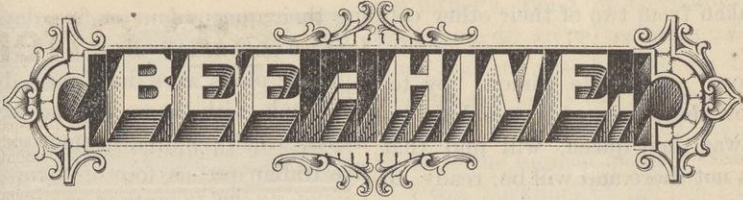
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BEE-HIVE

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

VOL. 2.

ANDOVER, CONN., JANUARY, 1888.

NO. 10

Written for the Bee-Hive.

A BEE'S SOLILOQUY.

BY JOHN JAMIESON.

As I sat musing one fine day,
I to myself commenced to say:
The Poet Virgil sang of Bees,
His martial Countrymen to please:

So I will now prolong the strain,
And sing about the Bees again,
Above all Insects we have fame,
And no one has a sweeter Name.

We're found almost in every Land:
Oh Mediterranean Strand,
And on the shores of Norway bleak;
In Mexico, round Mozambique.

We're humming round on ev'ry hand;
Australa, and Van Diemen's Land;
On Japanese, and Chinese Shores,
We gather in the saccharine stores.

We must have perished in the Flood,
In water deep, and silmy mud;
Except the Pair in Noah's cell,
What kind they were let some one tell:

That's far beyond my ken,
And puzzles e'en the the wisest men,
I've heard the Natives often say,
That they were in the earliest day,

Fresh from the Great Creator's Hand,
With all the humble creeping Band;
That climate, food, and habit chang'd,
According to the Parts we rang'd.

It puzzles me and all the rest,
To find how we got so far West;
Perhaps we came by Behring's Strait,
On some rude craft with Indian Freight.
Perhaps the Northmen brought us here,
Their Heterogeneous mass to cheer;
Perhaps we are a New Creation,
Prepared to feed this Yankee Nation.

They brought my Mother o'er the sea,
My Daddy was a Native Bee;
So I'm a vicious Hybrid Pest,
And dreaded more than all the rest.

Italians boast a balmier air,

And sky with which few can compare;
But still I love my Native Land,
And care not for your triple Band.

No doubt the Primordial Hordes,
Had Honey on their Festive Boards;
Not from a pretty Langstroth Box,
But from the hollow trees and rocks.

We do not care for stylish Hive—
If in a keg could live and thrive;
We like the one as well 's the other,
New Inventions seldom bother.

Had I my way I'd rather be
In hollow dark of some high tree;
Or in the cleft of some steep rock,
Away from human kind and smoke,

Where Beeman's foot had never trod;
There I would make my blest abode,
And flutter thro' the glades in peace,
Where human hand could never fleece.

West Toledo, Ohio.

(Continued next month.)

Modern Apiculture :

OR,

How Frank made Bee-Keeping Pay.

CHAPTER XVII.

How Frank and his Uncle Reared their First
Italian Queens.

THE next day, in pursuance with the plan Frank's uncle had mapped out, they removed two frames of bees and brood, also the queen, from one of their strongest colonies of black bees and placed them in an empty hive, adding a frame of foundation and two more frames of brood, the latter be-

ing taken from two of their other colonies.

"Now," said Uncle Simon, "by to-morrow these bees where we have taken away their queen, will find that she is not there and will be ready to start queen-cells. Now, in order to keep our Italian drones, we shall have to feed our Italian colony from a pint to a quart of sugar syrup every night, or they will kill them off as the blacks are doing. I know this will give us queens mated with drones from the same stock—inbreeding it is called—but I do not think it will deteriorate our stock or give us poor queens, unless carried too far."

"I don't see how we are to get any queens now," said Frank.

"My plan is this: To-morrow we will remove all the remaining frames in this, our cell-building colony, from which we have just removed the queen, that have any unsealed brood and substitute a frame of eggs from our Italian queen in their place. In from ten to fourteen days we can remove the queen-cells they will have built, putting one in each of our black colonies and in two or three days' time we have a young Italian queen in each hive. By this time the black stocks will have killed nearly or quite all of their drones, so our young queens will stand a fair chance of mating with some of the drones we shall save in our pure colony by feeding."

"Won't our black bees destroy those queen-cells when we put them in their hives?" Frank inquired.

"To be sure they would unless we prevent it, which we can do by remov-

ing their queens four or five days before we put in the cells."

These plans were duly carried out by Frank, with his uncle to advise and assist, which resulted in their getting five Italian queens, four of them proving pure. The result of the season's work showed that \$20 had been received for honey, and that \$19 had been expended for hives, crates, fdn., etc. Frank had six colonies of bees, five of them being pure, and four complete empty hives, as the profits of his first year of keeping bees.

"Well, Frank," said his uncle one day late in October as they were packing chaff around and above their bees to protect them from the coming cold weather; "how do you like bee-keeping thus far?"

"First-class, Uncle. I consider that I have made \$50 this season; as these six colonies ought to be worth that amount next spring."

"But what if Jack Frost concludes to try his hand at bee-keeping, and experiments with all our bees?"

"I should just like to catch him fooling around these hives!" exclaimed Frank, straightening up and shaking his fists menacingly.*

A loud laugh from his uncle quickly convinced him of his mistake and he said: "The Jack Frost you mean won't find it so easy to try his experiments on these strong colonies; see if he does!"

"He is a sly fellow and needs very careful watching," his uncle observed.

(Continued next month.)

*There was a boy living within a mile of Frank by this name, and being full of mischief, he supposed his uncle referred to him.



Bees that are wintering on the summer stands had a grand fly Dec. 12th. December has been mild so far with no snow.

W. HOYT.

Ripley, Me., 12-17, '87.

Some time ago you sent me a sample copy of your paper, the BEE-HIVE, and one piece in that paper was worth \$25 to me; so you will find my subscription inclosed with others. You have the best club list that I have seen.

WM. O. HEIVLY.

Raymore, Mo.

Dear BEE-HIVE :

I have received two copies of the HIVE, for which please accept thanks. I like it well; enclosed find 30 cents for one year's subscription. Will the friend who mentions early winter feeding, in the November issue, please give his manner of so doing, and oblige many readers.

MRS. J. H. VILES.

West's Mills, Me.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

His First Swarm.

A Novel Swarming - Box. — Following a Swarm for Two Miles.

WILL tell your readers how I first started at keeping bees. There was a bee-keeper, a neighbor of

my father's, living in Germany, who kept from 40 to 50 colonies all the time, and one year he told my father that his net profit was an even thousand dollars. That raised the bee-fever to the highest point. One day as I was working at a pig-pen, I heard a roaring sound, and on looking up, there was the swarm I had been looking for, for over three months.

You ought to have seen the wooden shoes flying in all directions and seen me go! But don't forget that I kept up with them for two miles. As it happened, there was a potatoe-patch over which they went, and grabbing



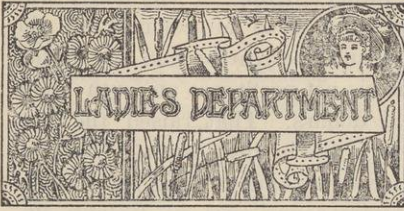
HOMeward BOUND.

up three or four vines I brushed the bees right and left until they settled. What would you have done in my place for a hive? There was not a house nearer than two miles. I was afraid to leave the bees for fear some one would happen along and claim them. I will tell you what I did do; I took the shirt off my back, in which I placed a hoop, and made a swarming-box of it and carried my bees home. It was a load for a boy only thirteen years old to carry, after having run for two miles on the sixteenth of August in the hot sun, at the rate of fifteen miles an hour.

W. G. HAYEN.

Pleasant Mound, Ills.

(Continued next month.)



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

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Honey Crop a Failure.

BEES are taking a rest now, that is, they are not flying around trying to get their neighbors' stores of sugar syrup, for their honey is rather scant. We bought sugar, the best we could get, and added enough hot water to make a thin syrup, and fed by setting a saucer on top of the frames and filling it with feed. We place a little grass in the saucer to keep the bees from getting wet. Suppose a feeder is better, but did not have any and times are hard, so we used small dishes or any thing that was handy.

The failure of the honey-crop has learned us a good lesson, not to be soon forgotten. We had been in the habit of raising some chickens and having a garden. We were a little lazy in the spring and said, it takes so much work to care for so many things let us care for our bees and buy other things with our honey—but where is the honey?

I love the bees and am glad to get away from my household cares for a few minutes. I always am glad when I hear the roaring of a coming swarm. I love to read the letters from the

sister bee-keepers and always turn to the Ladies' Department first.

MR^S. ALMIRA HAYEN.

Pleasant Mound, Ills.

[There, friends, you see what Mrs. H. says about the Ladies' Department, and the good example she sets you in giving her experience. I had nearly concluded to drop this department for lack of support. A good many of our subscribers are ladies, and we know they could give items of practical experience that would be of benefit to their sister bee-keepers if they would *try*. Your report brings to mind that oft-repeated adage about having too many eggs in one basket. It is generally the best plan to have some other business—as poultry, small fruits, gardening,—in connection with bee-keeping.—Ed.]

Ladies are fully as capable of conducting an apiary successfully, as are men; while the benefit to health, derived from exercise in the open air, is beyond value.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Bee-Hunting.

CHAPTER I.

ALL down through the years of the past, bee-hunting has been the pastime of the few and the mystery of the many. If the readers of the BEE-HIVE will kindly bear with me, I will attempt to present to them my ideas upon the subject, and the methods I have come to use after trying nearly all the methods known to bee-hunters. Perhaps among those who read this article, there will be many old bee-hunters who have a "better way" of their own; if so I shall

be glad to hear from them. But I shall direct my words to those amateur hunters who are willing to reap the benefits of another's experience.

First let me ask you a few practical questions. Would you advise a beginner in any profession, to put but little thought upon his work? Would you tell him to use any old tools he could get, or would you tell him to procure the best tools adapted to his work? I scarcely need repeat your answer. We all will admit that the success which anyone has in almost any work, depends upon the thought which he bestows upon it, coupled with perseverance. By the way—a great deal of what is called “natural ability,” is merely perseverance and careful thought. You will agree with me that if anyone would do first-class work, he must use first-class tools.

This applies to bee-hunting as well as to any thing else. Some thoughtless persons denounce bee-hunting as the work of a lazy man. I beg to differ with them. He who would be a successful bee-hunter, must be careful, observing, and persevering. You can not hunt in a careless, slipshod manner, and yet extract all the enjoyment and reap the profits.

Does bee-hunting pay? Mr. Root in his A B C asks this question and then says: “If you could earn a dollar per day at some steady employment, I do not think it would, as a rule; but there are doubtless localities where an expert would make it pay well, in the fall of the year.” This is doubtless true. Bee-hunting may not pay, financially; but a few days during vacation spent in rambling through

the fields and woods, will have a beneficial effect upon our health, well worth the seeking. I am a lover of nature. Many times I have found a natural curiosity or a rare flower for analysis, which well repaid me for the day's tramp. Again, here we have an opportunity to study the bee in nature, her natural habits and odd freaks. But more of this anon.

When I commenced bee-hunting, I was that ignorant of bees, that I thought they carried honey on their legs and gathered wax from flowers. I took a colony from the woods and began studying them, and as a result I became a full-fledged bee-keeper. I shall never regret that I learned to hunt bees. It has opened up to me a most interesting pursuit.

Perhaps the first thing to be considered, is when to hunt: One writer has said that bees can be hunted *only* when there is a scarcity of honey in the fields. This is not wholly true. Bees may be hunted any time when they can work. Still the *best* time to hunt is when there is a scarcity of honey in the fields during a part of the day. Buckwheat, as you know, on bright, sunshiny days, ceases yielding nectar before midday. You will, no doubt, see how we can take advantage of this. Start the bees at work in your box early in the day, and as soon as they fail to get honey from the flowers, you will have all the bees you need at work. In the next issue I will show you a picture of my bee-hunting box and describe its construction.

WILLIAM E. GOULD.

Fremont, Mich.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Is it Profitable ?

WHAT legitimate business is there that will lead men along so rapidly and then dash them back again with such an impetus, as will our chosen pursuit? This I consider a pertinent question, and one that must be answered satisfactorily, before we can expect to be considered as on an equal standing with those engaged in other branches of agriculture. Apiculture has now reached that point where it can be gazed at by men of other professions, as these men would examine the basis of any other agricultural pursuit or any channel of manufacturing.

Stop and think just a moment of the picture they would see. What is it? Fifty men, situated in one locality, and all with the "bee fever." Three or four years of successful progression. Fifty thousand dollars invested in a business hitherto almost unknown. One disastrous winter and only five or six bee-keepers left, who want to keep bees any longer, and they stick to it because of a kind of stick-to-itiveness in their nature; or else from having a larger bank account than have their comrades. This is no fancy picture, but rather a state of affairs that can be seen, either on a larger or smaller scale, in almost any State in the Union where apiculture is "booming."

This is the effect that we have seen and now for the reason: First and foremost in my estimation, it is because of the fact that *so little capital is required to make a start.* And now

those who have been advising everybody to go into the bee-business, will jump up and exclaim, bosh! And why? Simply because this has been a favorite bait with them for years, and they know of none so alluring as this; especially when coupled with a hint of the neat little fortunes to be made in three or four seasons.

Let us see, you want to be a bee-keeper, do you? Well, all right. Now start with from ten to twenty swarms of bees—just a fair number if you mean business. You will now need to buy about thirty new hives, one honey extractor, a honey knife, bee-veil, twenty-five pounds foundation, and other little necessities for the summer's work. Next fall, provided we have had a fair season, you will have all your new hives full, and perhaps surplus honey enough to defray all expenses. You may get forty-five colonies in good condition to winter, and induce thirty-five to live until spring. Now buy one hundred new hives and other material in proportion. One more prosperous season, leading you gently along, until the cool nights remind you of another winter coming. One hundred and twenty-five or thirty colonies to go into winter quarters now, and perhaps one hundred to see the sunshine of another spring. Well done! And now my friend, to *business.* Buy at wholesale now, and get two hundred and fifty hives right away. What! must I get that number of hives the third year of keeping bee? Oh, no sir; you can sell fifty of your colonies at one-half their real value, or you may exchange fifty swarms for the same number of hives

even handed, you know. No, I won't do that you say; I will buy the hives, for if I *must* be a bee-keeper, here goes. You may now calculate to devote your whole time, capital and energy to bee-culture. One hundred swarms of bees, spring count, mean business during the summer, and no mistake. Every thing now is in readiness—hives and all supplies are procured; queens are ordered and money all invested.

June has just been ushered in by three monstrous new swarms, and all colonies are now working well in the supers. Stop here and let us figure a bit—"figures never lie," you know.

One hundred swarms all working well and a good season in prospect. That means 150 pounds extracted honey per hive, or 15,000 pounds total. At eight cents per pound this gives you \$1,200, and 250 new swarms at \$4.00 each, \$1,000; or \$2,200 for your season's work. You now have to borrow a couple of hundred—a small matter though—to clean up little bills until you market your honey. All goes well until July comes along with the hottest weather you ever knew, and no rain to help matters a bit.

Bees are just holding their own, but you know August will be all right. But it is n't. The same dry, heated atmosphere prevails every day, and night is no better. Only forty new swarms so far and the best of the season gone. You open your hives now to reap, well, a *fair crop*—say 100 lbs. each. Mistaken again; no honey at all, had to use it all for breeding this summer, but will do better next season. No, you won't be discouraged

yet. You have 140 colonies to winter and hives enough for next season's use. The first of January finds fifteen dead swarms, March finds sixty in all gone, and May has only thirty swarms alive for you to see to. Now write to some kind editor and get into "Blasted Hopes," and we are done with you.

Yes, my bee-keeping friends, we all see this thing take place, and some of us have "been there." As this article is already too lengthy, I shall not try to hint at any remedy for such cases; but perhaps next month will endeavor to look with you at that prevention, an ounce of which is "worth a pound of cure."

C. H. SMITH.

Pittsfield, Mass.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Notes From the Silver Fir Apiary.

By our California Correspondent.

THE spring crop did not amount to much in this county, but the fall crop turned out a great deal better. Hartshorn and mints yielded considerable honey. We had an immense crop of honey-dew. Some swarms gathered as high as 150 lbs. of honey-dew honey. This honey-dew was on the bark of the incense cedar, some of the trees just dripping with it. This honey gathered from the cedar trees, has got a good flavor and is not very dark, like most honey-dew. The bees cap the cells with a snowy whiteness which gives it a very beautiful appearance. I sold several hundred pounds of this honey-dew honey,

and it has given entire satisfaction.

ROBBER BEES.

To stop bees from robbing, I have a small tent made of mosquito-bar, with a small hole in the top to let robber bees escape. When I find a swarm is being robbed, I place the tent over the hive for half a day, then remove the tent and contract the entrance so the bees can guard it. I had half a dozen cases of robbing that I stopped this way last summer.

INTRODUCING QUEENS.

I practice Pond's method of introducing queens. I remove the old queen about noon, when the bees are flying briskly. About dusk or when the bees have stopped flying for the day, I go to the hive, give them a few whiffs of smoke, and drum on the hive for a few minutes, until the bees are filled with honey, then I let the queen run in at the entrance and give them some more smoke. I do not disturb the hive for three or four days afterwards. I introduced quite a number of queens by this method this season with perfect success.

INTRODUCING VIRGIN QUEENS.

I have never had very good success in introducing virgin queens after they are over two days old. Out of ten virgin queens I lost six in introducing the past season.

ARTIFICIAL SWARMING.

I prefer artificial swarming to natural swarming, every time. By dividing your bees you save climbing in dangerous places to get them. My apiaries are surrounded by high timber. About one swarm in five will settle clear out of reach. When a swarm settles so high that I can not

reach them, I build a fire under them so they will change their location. I am generally successful by this plan, although I lose a swarm once in a while. I shall always practice artificial swarming after this.

S. L. WATKINS.

Placerville, Calif., 12-1, '87.

[Your plan to stop robbing is good. Do you know, friend W., I thought artificial swarming "the thing," the first few years of my keeping bees; but if I were now running an apiary for *honey* I should allow natural swarming, if possible, for the reason that bees will gather *more* honey when allowed to swarm. Situated as you are I should clip the wings to my queens and let them swarm.—ED.]

Written for the Bee-Hive.

What is the Matter?

Bees Disappearing.—Report for '87.—Cheap Honey.—Bee-Hunting.

IN September number of the BEE-HIVE a lady bee-keeper wants to know what was the matter, that the bees left the hive as though they had swarmed, but the presence of the queen, proved they had not. Well, that's just what I have tried to find out and couldn't. One swarm of Italians were piled over the front of the hive, and boxes full of bees—staid so several days—was there in the morning when I went to work, but were gone when I came home at night; but the queen was there all right and attending to business.

As I could get no satisfaction on the subject, made up my mind 't was one of two things: they either left the hive and joined a passing swarm, or had two queens in the hive. Would

like some information myself. My bees have not done very well this season; only 391 lbs. of comb and from 50 to 100 lbs. of—combless, slung, or *extracted* (call it what you are a mind to) honey from six stocks, spring count, and three new swarms. The new ones made no surplus. I only keep a few just to play with, and occasionally they take a notion to play with me, and it makes all the difference in the world—in my personal appearance.

Well, I'm sick, and I'll tell you why. Last winter honey retailed in our local market (New Britain) for 20 cents. In the spring there came an opposition groceryman and went to selling honey for 9 cents and has kept it up. Now, Bro. Cook, isn't that enough to strike to any one's stomach pretty solid? And now right here let me ask if *pure* honey can be produced so as to retail at 9 c., with any profit to the producer?

I have had considerable experience in hunting wild bees, and can give a few points if no one else that knows more about it than I do don't take the job.

LATER:—The honey I referred to in my former letter as being retailed at 9 cts. per pound, was purchased for 5½ cts. Question: Where does the profit come in, to the producer?

This dealer says he can get all he wants now for 10 cts. a pound. *He can't get mine for that!*

A. N. GRISWOLD.

Kensington, Conn.

[No! Honey can not be produced for 5½ cts. a pound, profitably. There are people that would sell silver dol-

lars for ten cents each, and probably that groceryman has found one or more of this class. Until honey-producers combine into an organization to regulate the prices for selling honey, bee-keepers will suffer to a greater or less extent, from those who, either willfully or ignorantly sell their honey for almost nothing. Those points on bee-hunting will be acceptable. You may give some ideas that others might not think of.—Ed.]

A bee's soliloquy, on the first page of this issue, contains a good deal of matter worthy of thoughtful study. It is not every one that can write about the bee so harmoniously as friend Jamieson, and at the same time have it entertaining and instructive to the reader

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Report From Central Maine.

Report for '87.—Honey from Lily-Pads.

PUT 55 colonies into the cellar about November 20th, '86. April 18th, '87, carried out 52 colonies in from fair to good condition. During the month of May I sold bees by the pound, queens and full colonies enough to reduce my number to about 40 fair colonies upon the first of June. The red maples and willows yielded but little honey, and when fruit-bloom came on we had a week or ten days of cold, rainy weather, so that the bees gathered no surplus from this source. Raspberries failed to yield either honey or fruit, for the first time in ten years at least. White clover opened about

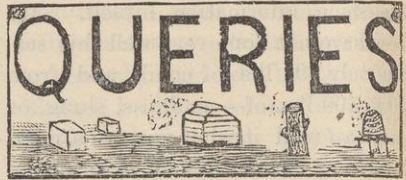
June 20th, and was unusually plenty. The bees worked well on white alsike and red clover for about twenty-five days. Basswood opened July 18th, and certainly it never promised a better yield, but rain, heavy and long continued, cut it short so that the bees could not work upon it more than five days. There is not enough buckwheat raised in this vicinity for bees to gather any surplus from this source; still what there is helps to keep up brood-rearing.

I have kept bees in this place for ten years and never had any surplus after the basswood harvest was over; unless the bees worked on lily-pads, when I have taken from five to fifty pounds per colony, according to the length of time the bees worked them. To sum up, I increased to 64 good colonies, sold a fair amount of bees by the pound and queens, and got 2,300 pounds of white honey, which is nearly all sold, at 12 to 15 cents per pound. I think the bee-keepers through this part of the State have taken about one-half the usual amount of surplus honey. One bee-keeper in Penobscot County has taken over 100 pounds of surplus per colony; but this is an exceptional case. I think the average would not be above 25 or 30 pounds through central Maine.

WM. HOYT.

Elm Apiary. Ripley, Me.

[I do not find lilies *Nymphaea odorata* mentioned in the bee-books as a honey-producing plant, hence I am inclined to think that honey from this source is quite rare. It seems that the nectar is gathered from the leaves, and not from the flowers as one might suppose. Your report is above the average.—Ed.]



Best Hive for Comb Honey.

QUERY No. 11.—What is the best hive for comb honey? L. J. W.—, Conn.

DR. C. C. MILLER.

The Langstroth is good.

PROF. A. J. COOK.

The Heddon-Langstroth has suited me the best of any I have tried.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

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

J. H. LARRABEE.

I use nine Langstroth hanging frames in a chaff-packed hive.

W. M. BARNUM.

Langstroth-Simplicity! This question, friend W., is considerable "broader" than 'tis long! Nothing *short* of a *lengthy* article can give it credit. Will try and give my views "in full" soon.

[That is right.—Ed.]

J. L. HYDE.

One with a large brood-chamber and division boards to narrow up when the flow comes. I use the L. frames for brood-frames, and the narrow wide-frames for holding sections in the upper story.

S. P. YODER.

My experience teaches me that the hive should be so constructed that the brood-chamber can be enlarged or contracted, with surplus arrangement over brood-chamber for tiering up as many crates of section boxes as the case may require.

G. W. DEMAREE.

The best hive is that which takes the fancy of the apiarist. I could not

describe what I believe to be the best hive system, without writing a lengthy article which is not suitable for this department. In the *Apiculturist* for December will appear an article describing "My favorite hive system," from my pen.

[I can not quite coincide with you that the hive "that takes the fancy of the apiarist" is the best. More depends on the interior arrangement of the hive than many of us suppose. Every part of the hive ought to be arranged with a view to saving the bees all extra labor possible. Simplicity of construction, convenience, durability, economy and easy manipulation, should be the chief factors to consider in the selecting or making of hives. Beginners, more especially, are inclined to adopt some complicated hive, because it suits their fancy, and after a few years discover that a convenient and simply arranged hive is, not only *better* for the bees, but more economical.—Ed.]

Joining Bee-Keepers' Societies.

QUERY No. 12.—What good will it do an apiarist to join a bee-keepers' society? Can he learn any more about bees than if he does not join?
C. I. K.—, Texas.

J. L. HYDE.

I never joined one, but I know I would have a good time if I did. Yes.

PROF. A. J. COOK.

The society does immense good. If no one joins there could be no society.

J. H. LARRABEE.

I never attended a convention that did not amply pay me for all time and expense. Certainly he can.

DR. C. C. MILLER.

After twenty-seven years' experience handling bees, taking ten bee-journals and reading a good many books, I still find I can learn some-

thing every time I attend a meeting of bee-keepers.

S. P. YODER.

Never having had the privilege of joining a bee-keepers' society, I am not competent to advise on this subject as one who "has been there." Any means, however, for gaining the experience of others should be regarded as an advantage.

G. W. DEMAREE.

Whether you really learn any thing *new* or not by joining a bee-keepers' society, you would have to be very selfish if you are not benefited by associating with bee-men in the bee-conventions. But I think there are some people that can learn you, I am not too old to learn some things yet.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

It will brighten him up. The friction of mind against mind, brings forth sparks (of thought) that can be brought forth in no other way. The meeting of those engaged in an occupation similar to our own, is a supreme pleasure. A bee-keeper can learn more by attending conventions than if he did not.

W. M. BARNUM.

Well, in the first place he can learn the "*modus operandi*" of his bretheren bee-keepers here and there.

2. He can learn of the many improvements which are constantly being made in the bee-keeping world.

3. He can learn how to sell his next honey crop to a better pecuniary advantage.

4. By comparing his own system of labor in the apiary with that of others, he can form a more economical plan of proceedings for the next season's work. Why! take a real, good, old-fashioned bee-convention, like the one we had last year, and the average bee-keeper can learn more about bees in *one day*, than he (or his whole family) *ever knew before!*

WHIT AND YUMER DEPARTMENT.

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

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

A NOVEL IN THRE CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER (2) TOO.

It was a cold icy mornin the fust
day ov Phebruary when Bill started
for Bloomfield. After bidden Mary
good bie and tellen her too bee a good
girl til he wood see her agen, he bidd
good bie to his farther, Mothur, sis-
ters and brothors, and started a cross
the frosen river to Hicksford, whear
he took the train and was soon spedin
away to Bloomfield. On arrivin thare
he found his brotherinlaw quite sick,
but the docktar sed he was on a fare
way to rekovery.

Bill at wonce went to work in the
stoar ov his brotherinlaw and soon
maid himmself quite handdy, az he
had klicked thare beefour, and was
quite familliar with things thare.
He was not thare long, howevar, til
he beegun to get kind o home sick for
Mary; but when vallentyne day kame,
he konkluded he coud at least send
her a vallentyne. Akordingly he step-
ped intoo a bookstoar, and aftar ex-
aminin quite a No. ov vallentynes that
the klerk placed beefour him, his ize
fell on 1 whic expressed in a few short
lines, the feelins ov his then ovarflow-
in hart. Had he sot and thot and
thot, for a hole day, he cood not hav

found words to so planely express the
feelin ov his hart. Hear are the lins:

Low is the voice in whic I plead,
A voice ov peace and luv;
Peacefull and luv in is the creed,
Whos emblem is the dov.

Bill purchased the vallentyne and
mailed it to his Mary, with the hope
that the train on whic it went mite
not bee reked. But tyme went swift-
ly by, and in fore weeks from the
tyme that Bill arived at Bloomfield,
his brotherinlaw was able to take his
plase and thusse leve him at libite too
return home, whic he did with out
loosen eny tyme. The day on whic he
arived at home was the last day ov
Marys skool, so he got to sea her bee-
four she went home to her farthurs
house. Thare had not many sun-
days passed how evar, beefour Bill
kood hav bean seen at Mr Smiths, and
not many more had passed when
Bill konkluded that he kood contane
the feelins ov his hart no longer; but
how too brake the sekret to Mary he
did not no. Won brite sunday after
noon while sitten beaside her, he trid
to steel a kiss; but up on beein in-
formed that that wood knot do, he
was stil not diskouraged, and taken
her silk soft hand in his he told her
that he luvd her (and he sez he dont
remember what awl else.)

Troo luv is dum, troo luv is even poor in
eloquense;
It asks not how it kame, or why or whense.
Glad ov thee rich and sweat significants
ov liffs ful son.

But after poren fourth his confesh-
un ov luv, as Mary ofered no resist-
ents, he drew her too his boosum and
kist her prty rozy lips. But too awl
his questuns an perswashuns she
wood anser: I dont noe.

[To B Kontinude in Feb. B Hive.]

THE


Bee-Hive

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

Subscription Price, 30 cents Per Year
in Advance.

Editorial Ink Drops.

A good winter for bees thus far.

The call for sample copies has exhausted the December issue.

We are one week late with our January issue, owing to a large amount of extra work.

If looking for a New Year's present for yourself, here is one: We will give you the BEE-HIVE one year, and send you *The Poulter* and a Fountain Pen, by mail, for only 75 cents. For description of Pen see page 156.

The *Southern Cultivator*, Atlanta, Ga., has reduced its price from \$1.50 to \$1.00 a year. It is no doubt the best Southern agricultural paper, and was cheap at \$1.50. For clubbing rates see page 155.

Our subscription list is more than twice the size it was one year ago, for which we thank you all heartily. Another thing to encourage us is the way subscriptions are coming in at the present time.

As we are short of "Queries" at the present time, we invite our subscribers to forward any that they would like answered. Write them on a separate piece of paper from your letter, and head them "queries."

The programme of the 14th annual convention of the Vermont Bee-Keepers' Association lies before us. The meeting occurs on Jan. 18 and 19th, at the Van Ness House, Burlington, Vt. Two essays by ladies are among the attractions—a move in the right direction.

A common answer:

JONES, AN AMATEUR BEE-KEEPER:—"Heigh-ho! Smith, I understand you are going to start a bee-journal."

SMITH, WHO LIKES VARIETY:—"Y-e-s; and what's more, Jones, in the near future every man who keeps bees will publish a bee-journal!"

Jones is carried in, in a fainting condition.

We have received a bound volume of *Tidskrift for Biskjotset* (The Norwegian Bee-Keepers' Journal) for 1887. It is published in Christiania, Norway, Mr. Ivar S. Young being the manager. The bound volume contains 160 pages, some of the articles being illustrated. If we have any readers understanding the Norwegian language we should like to correspond with them.

For A. F. Stauffer, Sterling, Ills., we have recently printed a 16-page catalogue of apiarian supplies of every kind needful to equip a first-class apiary. Friend S. makes a specialty of chaff hives, and as the result quotes as low prices as can be found any where. His adv. will be found in this issue. We commend him to our readers knowing him to be worthy of their patronage. Friend J. D. Goodrich, of East Hardwick, Vt., sends out a 12-page catalogue printed by us. His specialties are Vandervort foundation, hives, sections, etc.; also Betsinger's patent section-case and wire cloth separators.

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.—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 672, Montpelier, Vt.

WANTED.—Reports of the Mass. State Board of Agriculture for the years of 1853 and 1858, for reports of other years, cutlery, or other values. Geo. D. Howe, North Hadley, Mass.

WANTED.—To exchange a fine muzzle-loading target rifle in perfect order, with wind-gauge and peep sight; weight 16 lbs., for 150 lbs. of light extracted honey or 100 lbs. comb honey.
C. D. Barton, East Hampton, Conn.

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.

WANTED.—To exchange several Langshan cockerels; also 2 pair of same, for sections, beeswax, fdn. or honey, or offers. These birds are all full blood prize-taking stock.
F. H. Chaplin, Hinsdale, N. Y.

WANTED.—To exchange printed bill-heads, letter-heads, envelopes, price lists, etc., for S. hives, fdn. and bee-supplies.
Grant Schofield, Ridgeway, N. Y.

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I can furnish envelopes and letter-heads, of good quality, and neatly printed, at the following prices, which do not include postage or express. The envelopes are No. 6.

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1000.....	2.40

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250.....	\$.65
500.....	1.25
1000.....	2.25

Send for sample.

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

ADVERTISING RATES.

As we are constantly receiving inquiries in regard to our rates for inserting advertisements, we give prices below. All advertisements, to receive attention, must be accompanied with the cash. No frauds, dead beats, or parties of a similar character admitted (knowingly) at any price. Our circulation is steadily increasing, and, mailing, as we do, many sample copies to those practically interested in bee-culture, we are confident that advertisers will find it for their interest to place an ad. in the columns of THE BEE-HIVE.

PRICES:

Space.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
One inch.....	\$.25	\$.60	\$1.00	\$1.50
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One column.....	1.50	2.80	5.40	9.50

When it is desired to change the wording of an advertisement that is to run 6 or 12 insertions, 15 cents per inch must be added to above prices for each change. Those who place an advertisement of 1 inch or more for one year, will receive their paper free. Copy must reach us by 20th of month preceeding date of issue.

To Correspondents.

All Articles should reach us by 15th of the month preceeding the date of issue, and advertisements by the 20th.

State with what number you want your subscription to commence.

Your Subscription will be stopped at the expiration of time paid for, unless renewed, which you should do promptly as we have but few back numbers.

Lost Numbers will be promptly replaced by us, if notified before the edition is exhausted.

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X A cross on the wrapper shows that your subscription has expired. **X**

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Mention the Bee-Hive.

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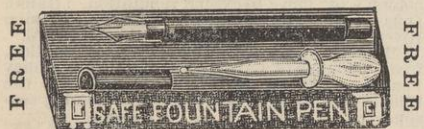
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