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## The bee-hive. Vol. 4, No. 7 January, 1890

Andover, CT: E.H. Cook, January, 1890

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THE  
**BEE-HIVE**

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

VOL. 4.

ANDOVER, CONN., JANUARY, 1890.

NO. 7.

You never hear the bee complain,  
Nor hear it weep nor wail;  
But if it wish it can unfold  
A very painful tail.

—Am. B. Journal.

## Correspondence.

### HOW TO ITALIANIZE.

AN ABLE ARTICLE ON THE SUBJECT FROM  
FRIEND JEFFREY.

TO Italianize an apiary, very much depends on the number of colonies there are in it, and the location of it when the cost or difficulty of the undertaking are considered; and not the least to be considered is how many black bees there are in the vicinity, also how near they are.

The method to be used will also govern the apiarist, or owner of the apiary, by the amount of time to devote to the work necessary to produce the change of queens; otherwise the manipulations will vary very little, if any, be the number of colonies 10 or 100. If there are but few (ten or less), it would be cheaper to buy untested or dollar queens for the whole of them; but if more than ten, and the apiarist has the time at his disposal, then the better way is to raise his own queens.

Supposing the apiary to contain 100 colonies, and that there are two pure queens in the apiary: in the space of three months' time all the queens can be changed and as large a percentage purely mated as though

untested queens had been purchased from the ordinary queen breeder.

We will now work on the plan that there are 100 colonies, and two of them contain pure Italian queens that have wintered over, and operations begin as early as April first.

To prepare our two Italian colonies to produce the desired result, we will contract our hives to just what combs the bees can cover all over, or as near so as possible, by contracting the hives with two division-boards each and packing the remaining space with some warmth-retaining material. Care should be taken that these combs, be it three or four, contain very little or no stores and if possible, one-fourth drone comb each, and contain some pollen. Our object now is to obtain drone brood as early as it is possible, regardless of the cost, and as queens lay sparingly till something is being gathered, feeding is to be done every day and but little more than the bees will consume; the entrance kept close as possible.

For this purpose I feed one pint of hot feed per day, for the first three days (made of two quarts granulated sugar and one quart and a half-pint of boiling water); the next three days I feed only a half-pint of feed each day. On the sixth day I examine the two drone rearing Italian colonies to find out how strong egg laying has begun and to graduate my feeding, taking an exact record of each comb; on the twelfth day I examine again



to see how the drone brood is gaining, which should now begin to look nearly ready to cap. Ten days from the time the first drone eggs are laid there will be capped brood in the drone cells, and I usually find a few drone eggs laid on the sixth day from the time I began to feed; on the twelfth I find drone larvæ nearly ready to cap, and on the fifteenth day there should be several hundred capped over on the two center combs.

On the twelfth day I go to twice as many strong colonies as I have combs in my two drone rearing colonies and close them down to the fewest combs I can get them on to, that they may contain all the brood possible, feed them also if short of stores, by placing combs of honey outside the division-boards. These colonies are to receive the combs containing drone brood from the Italian colonies as fast as it can be taken away.

On the eighteenth day after beginning to feed the Italian colonies, if they have four combs each, the two center combs in each hive will have their drone comb nearly or quite all capped; these two combs are now taken from each colony, freed from bees and examined, and all the cells that have drone eggs in them are either cut away or the eggs destroyed, and on the top-bar is marked the date. I destroy all the eggs because it takes three days for the eggs to hatch, and all the drones that hatch in the next twenty-two days will be from the Italian queens. After the eggs are all destroyed the combs are swapped, one with each strong colony for a comb of hatching brood; these combs of hatching brood are given to the two Italian colonies, and if they had four combs each before, I now give them the space for five combs, placing the two combs of hatching brood at the outsides, and an empty drone comb is given in the center, and feed as before every day with as much hot feed as they need.

On the fourth day afterwards (which is the twenty-second day from the beginning), I take the other two combs that have drone brood from each colony and swap with four more colonies, destroying all the eggs and dating the combs the same as before, and giving the Italian colonies now the space for six combs, inserting another drone comb in the center; then four days later (which is the twenty-sixth) I increase the space to seven combs and insert another drone comb in the center, and continue to feed.

Four days later (the thirtieth day) I take the first drone comb that was given eight days before from each colony and insert another drone comb in its place, each time I take out a drone comb destroying all eggs in it. I proceed thus, taking a drone comb every fourth day that was given eight days before and give another in its place, each time giving the drone comb to a different colony, thereby continually scattering the drones more and more about the apiary.

Reason for destroying the Italian drone eggs before giving the comb to another colony is, that it takes twenty-four days from the laying of the drone eggs to the chewing out of the drones, therefore, on the twenty-second or twenty-third day after the drone comb is given to the colony of black bees, the comb can be taken out and all the brood scraped out of it, all the eggs destroyed and the comb returned to the Italian colony. This taking of combs of drone brood is to be kept up till the Italianizing is complete.

#### The Queen-Cells.

On May 4th, if the operations have all been carried on right, we have 14 colonies of the 98 to be Italianized, that have either drones on the wing or capped Italian drone brood in the hives thus: four combs were given the 18th, four the 22d, two the 26th, two the 30th, two May 4th, and in-



creasing two combs every fourth day. We must now begin to get ready for our queen-cells.

Select the two strongest black colonies that have not had drone brood given them, take from each hive the comb that has the queen on it. Now place all the remaining combs from both hives, with the bees on them, in another hive, on a stand in a warm and sunny part of the apiary, alternating the combs from each hive; smoke the bees thoroughly and sweep them off from all but two combs, returning the combs to their original hives from which the bees have been taken; place back the combs with the queens on and close up the hives, contracting the entrances to retain warmth and protect the brood.

Place between the two combs left on the new stand an old, dilapidated comb, on to which has been fastened 30 or 40 queen-cell cups; close up the hive to the three combs with division-boards and feed the bees. Most of the bees that are over ten days old will return to their original hives the first time they fly out, but there will be enough left to make a very strong nucleus and cover the three combs all over.

On the third day, May 7th, from your best Italian queen take a frame containing minute larvæ, and from the queen-cells started on the two combs of brood in the nucleus, place some royal jelly into the cell-cups on the prepared comb, and place on the jelly in each cup a minute larva from the Italian comb; destroy every appearance of queen-cell on the two combs of brood in the nucleus, place the prepared comb in the center, and another comb provided with cups on the outside of the nucleus, if it is strong enough to cover four combs.

On May 12th, when two more drone combs are to be taken from the Italian colonies, the second prepared comb given to the nucleus can have larvæ transplanted in to the

cell-cups and the comb placed in the center, because the cells on the first prepared comb will all be capped and there being no brood to feed, this second set of queen-cells will be lavishly fed; and there should be from twelve to twenty-five good cells on the first comb given, and another nucleus should now be prepared as the first one was and operated upon the same way.

On May 10th two more frames of drone brood can be taken from the Italian colonies, and at this time as many colonies as there are capped cells on the first prepared comb, can have their queens taken out, and in twenty-four hours have a cell inserted between the two center combs. These cells should now have been five days capped, and as they will hatch just as the bees in the queenless hives are beginning to cap their queen-cells, the hatching of the young queens will put a stop to all further work on them, as a rule.

In four days more as many more queens can be taken out as there are capped cells (except one cell), and in twenty-four hours these cells may be given. By this time there should be thirty or more hives with cells or young Italian queens, and not far from 40,000 drones flying or ready to fly, which brings us up to May 20th. At this stage of proceedings I would obtain another Italian queen from a different source, and all the cells started on May 20th or afterwards, should be from the third queen, that there may not be too much inbreeding the second year.

Each time a lot of queens are taken out, operate on the strongest colonies, for the reason that this method has a strong tendency to prevent swarming, on the same plan as introducing young queens, which has proved to a considerable extent successful, and by the middle of June every colony of the 98 should be re-queened, if properly operated.



By the described plan, in '84 I Italianized an apiary of 45 colonies in May, with only two Italian queens wintered over; there were 16 colonies of blacks within one-fourth mile, and only eight queens were mismated; these were requeened in September from nuclei made from the only two colonies that swarmed of the 45, and I have practiced it ever since.

Where time is more scarce than money, and no experience in queen rearing, or where the apiary contains ten or less in number of colonies, the cheapest and easiest way to Italianize is to buy from some queen-breeder, as early as possible, untested queens and introduce them, beginning with those colonies having the poorest queens first.

#### Method of Introducing.

Take a strip of wire cloth, 2 1/2 by 5 inches, fold it around a piece of lath and fasten the ends; tie over one end three thicknesses stout paper, punch a hole through the center with a knife-blade, put in the queen, plug the other end with a sponge saturated with honey and suspend the cage between the center combs of the hive, letting them severely alone for one week. I have introduced hundreds of queens in this way during the past seventeen years, not losing one queen in one hundred.

There are many that will say that the method is too fussy or too complicated, but when put into practice it is easier that it looks to be to read it, and when it is considered that the untested queens would cost, at the lowest figures, \$75.00, and the time and work of introducing them and the possible chance of loss of queens, the fussing and complicated features are reduced to the minimum.

H. L. JEFFREY.

New Milford, Conn.

Four advertisements for 25 cts.—see editorial notice.

## ENEMIES.

A KIND THAT MAKE BAD WORK AMONG OUR BEES.

ARE we looking forward to what we want to do with our bees next spring, so engrossed in the various plans and ideas as they present themselves, that we are neglecting those same bees *now*? Some of us must plead guilty, but who? I, for one! But in keeping with human nature, generally, I will speak of a neighbor's fault, before my own.

Some two weeks ago I was called over to a brother bee-keepers to take a squint at some 41 unruly swarms of bees. These were all nicely stored away in a cellar, which might well called an ideal repository.

Mr. L. complained of the continual roar and excitement which the bees created, and as a result of this, he was able to sweep up quarts of bees from the cellar-bottom, every three or four days. Yet there was nothing—so far as he knew, or as one could see, but what was all as it should be. Each colony was placed on a bench, side by side. The honey-boards had been removed and thin chaff cushions substituted. The arrangements were seemingly all that could be desired, to hold the bees in a quiet, normal condition, but for all that the said condition was not secured.

I lighted my lantern—(For this work, looking at bees in a cellar, I always use a "bull's-eye", and you have no idea, unless *you* have tried one, what a success they are! You can direct the light at once to the spot where you are at work, and the strong light seems to dazzle the bees to such an extent that they won't take wing, and yet adjoining swarms see no light at all.)—and commenced an investigation. The first colony showed up well—plenty of clean, wholesome stores, enough bees, but



that fatal nervousness. No. 2 presented exactly the same features, with the addition of much loose chaff scattered all over the combs. The under side of the mat was ragged and unclean, and presented the idea that the bees had been at work biting through it. What the bees could want up in this mat—for there were at least a dozen of them crawling about—was the question. Whipping out a knife, I cut off the whole top of the cushion, and this was the signal for two large, four-footed bees to spring out upon the cellar-bottom and scamper away. The secret was discovered! Mice were, without doubt, causing the whole rumpus.

We had not mistrusted such a thing, because in almost every instance the top of the mat was sound and unbroken, and the hive entrances were too small to admit mice, and lastly, two fine cats had been confined to the cellar ever since the bees had been brought in.

It seems, however, that these mats had only been on the hives some six weeks. Prior to this they had been stored in a warm attic, ranged along under the eaves, *bottom side up!*

Mice had eaten through the burlap and were already comfortably housed for the winter, when they were carried down to make acquaintance with the bees. My friend distinctly recalls the fact that one or two mice run from the mats when *first* handled. We found twenty-six out of forty-one mats, thus peopled. Three swarms had been worried to their doom, leaving untidy combs, and in each of these three cases, the mice had deserted the mats and had eaten down into mats covering living swarms. Either they were fond of company or else were partial to a little warmth, even if the bees did generate the same—the latter the more probable. Only two mats had these holes down from the top, and thus we draw the conclusion that it was the work of

the deserters from the three hives mentioned.

A cat or two will be found valuable in a cellar where bees are wintered, but it would seem that they cannot catch mice that will not show themselves. Mice who have leased warm, comfortable houses, with well-filled larders, are not likely to crawl out on to a cold, cemented cellar-bottom for the sake of seeing a cat.

Profiting by what I had seen, I hurried home and put for the cellar, having a clinging presentment that *my* bees were uneasy. I went over them carefully and was rewarded with a find, consisting of a big, fat rat, who hated to be disturbed; aside from this I had escaped all right. This one rat would, no doubt, have ruined that swarm before spring.

If we can save one or more colonies of bees by spending a half day's work with them now, why is it not making a few dollars just as certainly as though we stopped a runaway swarm in the summer?

Again—speaking of cats—last winter I lost a good colony of bees from no other cause than that of constant disturbance. The chaff cushion over a certain swarm was a beautiful resting place for puss, and her presence there, day after day, cost me at least five dollars.

These items that I mention may induce you to hurry down into your cellar. If so, very well, but don't fail to bear in mind the swarms that you may have in the yard, as they are almost as likely to be lost from causes overlooked as those inside.

Were it not for fear of stretching this article too far, I would have mentioned some of these latter enemies.

CHAS. H. SMITH.

Pittsfield, Mass.

[Friend Smith, you have touched on a subject that will, we fear, interest a good many of us. Well do we remember routing some half dozen



of these "agitators" out of one chaff cushion. What a time we did have chasing them around the hives, sheds and crannies before they were all disposed of. The colony was ruined, but it set us examining all the others, and the result was the saving of several colonies. As this happened about the third winter of our keeping bees, we were greatly disturbed lest they should destroy all the colonies we had. An examination showed that the entrances were too wide. In making them no thought of mice entered our head; but after that one experience the entrances were made not over  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch high, and that ended the trouble. The mice probably enter the hive and make their nest above the clustered bees to obtain warmth, and later, as their constant movements worry out and reduce the colony, they begin eating the honey and destroying the combs. Rats are much worse than mice when they succeed in getting into hives. You had best tell us about those outdoor enemies, friend S., as a good many of us keep our bees on their stands the year round.]



For the Month Ending Jan. 15, 1890.

—FRIEND COOK has got so far behind with the BEE-HIVE that our dates are all mixed up and a great stack of bee papers lies before us. Friend Cook needs a little private talking to, but who has moral courage enough to do it? But the BEE-HIVE seems to be prospering, if we are to judge by the announcement that the advertising rate is to be advanced. Success to it.

[As he knows that he is guilty we don't believe he would "kick back" very hard if some one did nudge him a little.]

—WE give our mite to the discussion on wide, thick top bars. Our regular width is one inch, thickness  $\frac{3}{8}$ , and the past season we had very few brace-combs; but in a good season we are confident we would have them, though they can, to a certain extent, be prevented by having the CORRECT bee-space above, and giving plenty of room. We have a few hives with top-bars from  $\frac{5}{8}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. wide, and they are all of them a great bother, on account of the excess of brace-combs.

—BEES in some locations seem to have gathered, even during December, a species of honey-dew, secreted upon the pine leaves and cones. Our mild winter has been favorable for such, and in Va., Tenn., and south of those places, almost no winter at all is the general report.

—PROF. A. J. COOK's idea of honey is that it is "digested nectar." He says: "The nectar was cane sugar, neutral, and turned the ray of light (in the Polariscope) to the right. The honey is reducible sugar, acid, and turns the ray of polarized light to the left." Now will the Professor tell us if this same change is noticed in feeding bees cane sugar for winter stores? Is the sugar syrup, when fed to the bees and sealed, changed to a reducing sugar, and does it deflect to the LEFT? If so, then why is not sugar, when fed to the bees, honey?

—THERE are a few things about apicultural nomenclature that need revision, and none more so, we think, than the names of the various THINGS used at various times on the brood-chamber, viz.: honey-board, hive



cover, super, crate, etc. Can't some one invent some new names?

[Did you ever see the picture of the man having the world on his back, friend Apis? Well, that will be the fate of the one daring enough to take up this subject of re-naming bee appliances. He'd surely grow old before his time. Let the attempt at re-christening extracted honey be nailed up at the cross-road leading to apiarian terms, as a dire and awful warning to every passer-by!]

—AND NOW comes a man who says he has made a SUCCESS of foundation on cheese cloth.

—FRIEND KELLEY, in the *Api.*, has caught on to our idea of paragraphing, and shows himself an adept at it. Also E. L. Pratt, in the *A. B. J.*, rambles through the "dizzy apicultural world," gleaning and clipping here and there.

—WHO can tell us where, in America, we can get Syrian queen bees, with a guarantee of purity?

—HURRAH for clover for the National Flower! It beats the Shamrock and the Thistle, the Rose or the Lily of other lands. It truly speaks of "milk and honey."

—THE British Bee Journal comes again altered and amended, with an assistant editor. It seems that the disastrous season of 1888, followed by the not too abundant harvest of 1889, has discouraged many of our foreign friends,—our

—THESE notes would not be complete without mention of that raging malady, *la grippe*—princes and paupers are alike stricken. The greatest care is necessary, as often complications arise, far more serious.

APIS AMERICANA.

## The Bee World to Day

Interesting Paragraphs From Various Sources.

FUMIGATING COMB HONEY.—I have my honey packed in boxes in the honey house. I do not fill them so full but what I can put a block or two on top the sections and set a frying-pan or similar vessel, with a layer of ashes and some coals on them, and far enough below the lid not to burn the wood. I put small brimstone lumps on the coals and shut down the lid. I have sometimes delayed until worms three-fourths of an inch long had made their appearance before fumigating, and an examination afterwards found them blackened and shrivelled. I do not generally wait that long however. Moths usually begin to hatch in from ten to fourteen days after honey is taken off. To fumigate them and repeat the operation about ten days later, always fixed them for me. I keep my honey house fairly roasting in hot weather, and I attribute the popularity of my money near home to that fact. Honey ripens better in such a room than anywhere else.—G. F. Robbins, in *Api.*

How is it?—Everybody has a way of their own, but according to A. Schøder, Jr., of Trieste, it is pronounced "Carni-ōlian," with the accent on the "o."—C. B. J.

[It is to be pronounced as though it was spelled, Car-nō-lan.]

FERTIL WORKERS.—For some years I have been anxious to meet that dreadful thing so much talked of and written about—the fertile worker. Well, she was so accommodating as to come along the past season—evidently several of her, for the first thing I knew her eggs were scattered through all the combs in the hive, and many of the larvæ were capped over. Did I carry the bees



and combs away a hundred yards, shake the bees off and let them come home, leaving the would-be queen (or queens) on the grass, "then give them a ripe queen-cell," etc.? Not if I remember correctly. Time is too precious for fooling that way. I picked the colony up and placed it on top of its next neighbor. The latter was a powerful colony, working at a good rate in the sections. I removed the section case and honey-board and placed the queenless colony directly on the brood-chamber of the colony that had a queen. I then placed the section case above this double brood-chamber and work went on as though nothing had happened.

In two or three days I gave the double colony another case of sections; and when the work was well begun in this second case, I separated the brood-chambers in the evening and gave one case of sections to each. At the time of dividing I examined only so far as to see that the queen had occupied all the available cells in the brood-chamber that had before been queenless. I did not care which hive she was in for I knew that the other was in condition to raise its own queen. I do not think that the bees lost five minutes of time from their harvest; in fact I think there was a gain of energy, resulting from the great number of bees in the double colony. The queenless bees were encouraged to go to work, and the result was more honey from the two than I would have got had they remained separate. When an intelligent and well-read beginner will get on his horse and ride four miles to ask me what I do with fertile workers, "because the bee books and papers make such a fuss about 'em," I am led to believe that some of us have made much ado about nothing.—Z. T. Hawk, in *Apiculturist*.

A QUEEN RESTRICTOR. — "What's that?" we hear some one say. Well, that is what we would like to know. The inventor has sent out a circular saying that a book is necessary to describe it, and that one will shortly be published. Poor queens! We already have queen-traps, queen-excluders, etc., and now—a queen restrictor. The next invention will probably be an egg restricting, testing and counting machine, to work automatically and carried about on the queen's back; so that the modern and progressive bee-keeper can go to any of his colonies, and with the aid of a magnifying glass tell the number of eggs the queen is laying per minute, hour or day, and the number rejected as unfertile. Then we shall see queens advertised with a guaranteed egg-laying record of 100 to 125 eggs per hour, as the case may be. What a world of progress is this!

DOOLITTLE'S REPORT.—We notice that even friend Doolittle failed to secure much of a honey crop last year. When such a veteran honey producer gets left the amateur need not feel so badly over his own failure, but should try again this season. Mr. Doolittle says, in *Gleanings*:—

After my sales of bees and queens in early spring, I found I had twenty-six colonies left to begin the season with, and from these I obtained an increase of eighteen colonies, which, with four colonies made by doubling up nuclei, gives me forty-eight to go into winter with. Besides the increase, I obtained 651 lbs. of comb honey and 103 lbs. of extracted, or 754 in all, from the twenty-six colonies in the spring. This gives an average of 29 lbs. to each colony, which is the lightest yield I ever obtained, if my memory serves me right.



A PHUNNY PIECE OF NATURAL HISTORY ABOUT THE HONEY-BEE. — The honey-bee differs from the majority of beasts and insects, inasmuch as it has considerable sense and business ability. While others are flying about and having a good time, the honey-bee is getting in its work.

“How doth the busy little bee  
Improve each shining hour?”

How it doth is very simple:

It gets a movement on itself  
And works the early flower.

The honey-bee shows considerable ingenuity in the management of its affairs. They are bossed by a queen, and if by any chance there should happen to be two queens in one hive, a part of them will immediately vacate; they know better than to put up at any establishment run by two females. The honey-bees are rather hard on the men folks of their kind. While every thing is lively and honey is plenty, the gentlemen honey-bees sit out on the front portico and tell stories and have a good time. When summer begins to wane there are hints thrown out that the gentlemen had better go hire a flat for the winter; they take this all good naturedly and think it is all humbug. When cold weather comes, however, they are escorted to the front door and pushed off the perch without so much as a honey-comb with which to dress their whiskers.—T. Siftings.

CONUNDRUM:—Why is the bee like a boot black? Because it improves each shining hour.—C B. Jour.

KEEP THE BEES PACKED.—Do not remove the packing from the bees until the weather has become warm and mild. During the early spring months all the warmth that it is possible to confine to the brood-nest is needed to keep brood rearing going in full force. The more we do to advance egg laying and the subsequent

hatching of young bees, the better will be our chances for securing a good crop of honey; for it is these early-hatched bees that put life and vigor into the colony, after its winter's repose; that gather the freshly secreted pollen and the first honey; they nurse the on-coming throngs of workers for the early harvest and are the mainspring of the colony; so keep them warmly protected, give plenty of honey, and the first step—a long one, too—is taken toward getting ready for the honey-flow.

WOOD SEPARATORS.—Wood separators are preferred to metal ones. They cost less and if well sawed, will last many years. Comb honey obtained where wood separators are used, will be found whiter than where metal separators are used. In the one case, the bees travel freely over the wood in passing back and forth to the brood comb; in the other, they prefer to travel over the combs rather than the smooth surface of the metal.—Dr. Tinker, in *Apiculturist*.

UNITING.—There is a good deal of doubt in the minds of practical beekeepers as to the value of uniting weak stocks that have been wintered over. If one is short of bees, of course it can do no harm to try it, though it is probable that most of the bees remaining in such weak colonies are old bees, and that the excitement attendant upon putting them with others, soon wears out their feeble vitality.

TO-DAY is the time to subscribe for the BEE-HIVE. Only a quarter.

THOSE BANDS.—Say, what kind of bees do you say are best? Haven't you about decided that it makes very little difference which kind of bands or how many a fellow's bees have, as far as honey gathering



is concerned? I don't care if all my bees are cross-eyed, wear goggles, have hair of terra cotta and stingers a foot in length, so long as they gather lots of honey, and the sooner bee-keepers get imbued with these ideas the sooner will they have the balance on the right side of the ledger.—Observer, in C. B. J.

[Has "Observer" the hide of a rhinoceros, that he can talk thus calmly about "stingers a foot long"?]

THE

# Bee Hive

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E. H. COOK,

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We Desire Agents for the Bee-Hive, and to such we offer very liberal inducements. Sample copies and terms on request.

SHALL WE EVER CATCH UP?

—This issue of the BEE-HIVE is two months overdue, owing chiefly to the large amount of work received that had to be done at once. We shall put forth our energies to the issuing of the February and March numbers with as little delay as possible. With this brief apology and thanking our subscribers for the patience they have so uniformly manifested, we will now endeavor to prove our words.

—J. M. Shuck, Des Moines, Ia., sends his list of invertible hives, etc.

—Most of the journals have again resumed their Query Departments.

—The discussion on width of top-bars still continues, reminding one of the grippe from the way it holds out.

☞ We must ask contributors to send in their articles at once, as the next issue will be pushed right forward.

—The Canadian Bee Journal and Poultry Weekly is to be published separately, each paper issuing every alternate week.

—Friend Jeffrey's article of Italianizing, in this issue, is a valuable one, and takes the prize offered for best essay on this subject.

—Colonies that are thought to be short of honey should be carefully examined on some warm day, and if in need, supplied with frames of honey. Don't let them starve for the lack of a little attention.

—Some thoughtful individual, who had our interest at heart, kindly offered to sell us the State right to manufacture and sell his patented honey extractor for \$100.00. Thanks friend. But may we ask what you take us for?

—Friend Larrabee sends a photo of the various appliances used in his apiary. On the reverse side is the picture of a lake steamer landing at Larrabee's Point,—for some of that nice comb honey we just get a glimpse of through the window of the honey house, we suspect.

—A. F. Stauffer & Co., Sterling, Ills., are the booming supply dealers of the West, if we may judge from the number of catalogues they issue, and which bear our imprint. Their



prices are extremely low for No. 1 supplies.

—Friend Swaner has now become an editor and publisher. The "Intermountain Horticulturist," a quarterly journal, bears his name, and is devoted to fruits, flowers, gardening, etc., and having three pages given to bee-keeping. The price is 25 cts. For a sample copy send your address to Jno. C. Swaner, 331, 10th East St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

—It is a good idea to straighten all crooked combs before putting the bees on them, but the bees can be brushed off if already on them. To straighten them, place between two flat boards and press together till they rest on the sides of the frames. The bees will quickly restore any cells that may be flattened, and the combs will handle much better.

—Prof. Cook seems to have made a very unfortunate choice when he applied "digested nectar" to honey. We make no pretensions as to whether he is right or not, from a scientific point of view, but digested nectar—ugh! We fancy some cynical fellow calling it *disgusting* nectar. We believe the professor too sensible to hang on when he has hold of the small end of the stick, from a public point of view.

—The editor of the *Apiculturist* says, in regard to narrow top-bars:

"I need not tell the reader the disadvantages of the narrow top-bar. All who have used them one good honey season know well what a nuisance they are in the apiary."

We are guilty, but where does the nuisance come in? We fail to find any with the  $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$  inch top-bars, with the exception of brace-combs; and we don't believe there is a frame or hive that will prevent them, every time, or with any great degree of certainty.

—A subscriber remarks that he thinks bee-keepers either have nothing to exchange or sell, else they would have an advertisement in our Special Notices. This is not the first instance of standing in one's own light. Now if we charged \$1 for four insertions, instead of only 25 cts., some would be more ready to patronize this department, thinking it more likely to pay them. This is a mistake, as we can cite many instances where the returns from these cheap ads. have been from 50 to 100 per cent. A trial will show the truth of our statement.

#### What One Dollar Will Do!

It will print your business and address on 100 xx high pocket No. 6 Envelopes and 100 7-lb. Note Heads, and deliver them at your post office. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address, BEE-HIVE, Andover, Conn.

#### AUTOMATIC SEWING MACHINE

Has no equal—is delivered free everywhere. Please send full Post Office address, including County, and also your shipping address, including railroad station most convenient to you. One cent postal expense will bring to you something new and important for every family. For full particulars please send to No. 457 West 26th Street, New York City.

Have used your Ideal Tooth Powder for quite a while, and consider it second to none for purity and pleasantness. There is no better; I take pleasure in recommending its virtues to all my friends, and so long as you manufacture such a delightful powder as the Ideal, you shall have the benefit of all I can do for you.

D. G. B. SWEENEY, Pittsburg, Pa.

We can thoroughly recommend Ideal Tooth Powder to our readers. We find it highly endorsed by the Dental profession, as being free from all injurious material; no grit, cleansing the teeth perfectly, imparting a pleasant, refreshing condition to the mouth. Has received four medals, the highest each time. We advise our readers to read the advertisement elsewhere in this issue, and give it a



## Special Notices.

Under this heading advertisements of 35 words will be inserted **four times** for only 25 cents.

To exchange.—A B C of Bee Culture, King's Bee-Keepers' Text Book, 1888 and '89 vols. of Gleanings, back Nos. Am. Bee Journal, also vol. XV. Bee-Keepers' Magazine; all in No. 1 shape. Make me an offer. L. J. Waldo, Merrow, Conn.

Geo. S. Pratt, Jr., Bridgeport, Ct., will sell Italian bees in Langstroth hive, \$8; May, \$7; June, \$6. Eggs from high-class P. R., \$1 per sitting. Fantalis, Jacobins, nuns, owls, etc. Common pigeons taken in exchange.

Choice tested Italian queens from imported mothers, cheap. Will be sent whenever wanted. Also untested queens in season, as cheap as the cheapest. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular. Simon P. Roddy, Mechanics-town, Md.

Look here! Before buying your bee-hives and one-piece sections, write for prices to O. B. Besley, apiarist, Columbia X-Roads, Bradford Co., Penn.

Please mention the BEE-HIVE in writing to above advertisers and you will receive prompt reply, and do us a kindness also.

## GREAT DIME OFFER!

**Golden Husk-Tomato.**—This remarkable tomato is unequalled for making pies, preserves, tomato figs, etc.—is enormously productive, and will keep in the husk for months. Many consider them equal to the strawberry to eat out of hand.

**Vegetable Peach.**—A most beautiful vegetable: exact size, color, and shape of an orange; fine for mangoes, preserves, and delicious fried in butter.

**Giant Musk-Melon.**—The largest, handsomest, and best musk-melon ever grown—for either home use, market, or for exhibition at fairs; weighs from 15 to 40 pounds. Very thick green flesh; delicious.

### Special Offer:

In order to introduce my home-grown, tested seeds in new localities, I will send postpaid, one packet each of the above named seeds; also Illustrated Catalogue—all for one dime. Tell your friends.

Four varieties of choice Flower Seeds free, if you order promptly. Address,

A. T. COOK, Clinton Hollow, N. Y.

(References: my P. M., also any business man here.)

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Complete machinery for making one and two-pound sections.

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**A** WARRANTED ITALIAN QUEEN and the BEE-HIVE one year. The queen will be sent about June 15th. We have **only \$1.10** a No. 1 strain of queens that are unequalled

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The following prices include the paper or book named and the BEE-HIVE one year.

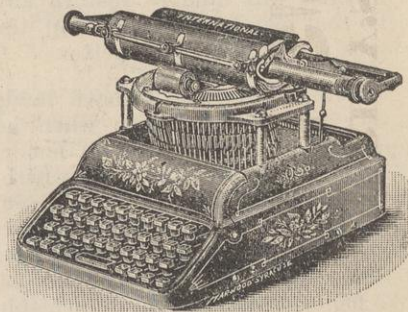
American Apiculturist.....	m	\$ .85
American Bee Journal.....	w	1.20
Bee-Keepers' Advance.....	m	.55
" Guide.....	m	.60
" Review.....	m	.55
Canadian Bee Journal.....	b-w	.75
Gleanings in Bee Culture.....	s-m	1.10
A B C of Bee Culture.....		1.25
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Revised Langstroth.....		1.75
Doolittle's Queen-Rearing.....		.35

Address, BEE-HIVE, Andover, Conn.

THE FAMILY HERALD & STAR, Montreal, Canada, weekly, and the BEE-HIVE, each one year, for only 75 cts.

— THE —

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Price - \$100.00.

If there is no agent in your town, address the manufacturers,

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**FREE.** STENOGRAPHY and TYPEWRITING FREE. First class facilities and best of teachers. Address, with stamp for return postage, THE PARISH MFG. CO., PARISH, N. Y.



The way of business in these times, is that an honest man *succeeds*, because he possesses much sound common-sense, rather than that "luck" attends him all the while. 'Tis to these common-sense men that I wish to put a question: Why pay high freight and express rates on bee-keepers' supplies, which you order from distant States, and then be obliged to wait a long time for said goods, when you could buy just as cheaply near home? "That Pittsfield Smith" would gladly send you a 48 page price-list of such goods, if you were only to ask for it. Address,

Chas. H. Smith, box 1267, Pittsfield, Mass.

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ANIMAL CATCHER.**



With this simple tool one man and a boy 10 years old can catch to wring the most vicious hog with ease.

It can be used for handling hogs and sheep for all purposes. *Best Agents Wanted.*

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Two hundred second-hand machines, all kinds, sizes and prices. Bicycles, Safeties and Tricycles for Boys and Girls. Send for Catalogue and Price Lists. Mailed free.  
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that is going to pay full price for your Newspapers and Magazines, when you can get them at Club Rates and save a part of your Money? Our 1896 Bee-Keepers' Club List will be out about Dec. 1st, and is sent free on request. Send your address on a postal to-day.

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— METHOD OF —

# REARING QUEENS.

Without exception this is the best article on Queen-Rearing that Mr. Doolittle has written. It gives, in language so plain that all can understand, the method used by Mr. D. himself, which is a guarantee of its valuable qualities.

Dr. C. C. Miller, of Marengo, Ills., a prominent apicultural writer, says of it:

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A sketch of G. M. Doolittle, wherein his Early Love of Bees, Reading Bee-Books and Papers, Influence of the Teachings of E. Gallup, Good Queens, Writing Articles, etc., are interestingly described. Following this comes Mr. Doolittle's Method of Rearing Queens. The first subject treats on the Importance of Good Queens, showing how necessary they are if one would be successful. The Old Way of Rearing Queens is then described and its defects clearly shown, followed by the Method Now Used, and its disadvantages. Eggs and Food are then discussed. The way of arranging and fastening the Queen-Cups is then clearly described and fully illustrated. The Cell-Building Colony is next described, followed by Larvæ for Queen-Cells; Transferring the Larvæ; Advantages of this Method; Points to Remember; Natural Queen-Cells; How to Make the Nuclei; How to Cut Out the Cells, and How to put Cells in Nuclei. This is followed by pithy points gleaned from Mr. D.'s writings, as follows—Honey; Queens; Scraps; Honey-Combs, Reports.

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Bees made to Hive Themselves when they swarm. The greatest and most important invention since the introduction of the movable-comb frame. Watching bees and absconding swarms done away with. For full particulars, address the

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**WANT** to exchange a nice Box Machine, nearly as good as new, with tongue and groover and swing-saw. Cost when new, \$150; also one Root Four-piece Section Machine, cost \$35; one Saw Bench, with arbor, saws and belts; 2 Tables with boring attachment, cost when new \$40; also 20 feet 2-in. Sharting with hangers; 12 cast Iron Pulleys, from 10 to 30 in.; 1 Grindstone, cost \$75, for a nice sound young Carriage Horse. Address,

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Pleasantest Bees in the World.

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we offer to any one who will send us \$1.25, a copy of our paper and a nice Carniolan queen. The queen alone is worth \$2. Address,

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This Combination Pen and Pencil, including a Rubber Stamp of name and address, will be sent by mail for 20 cents.

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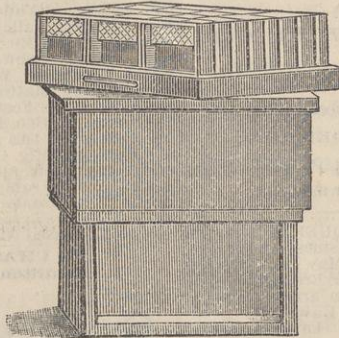
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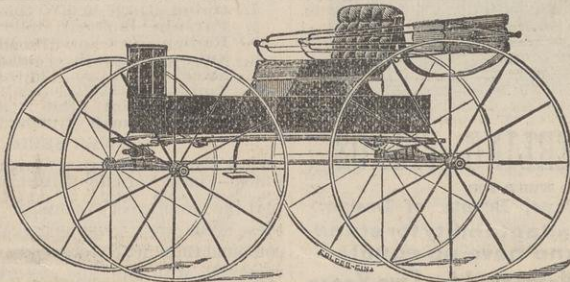
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from bees bred for Business.  
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Write for free samples and price-list of bee-supplies. We guarantee every inch of our foundation equal to samples in every respect. Every one who buys it is pleased with it.

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