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The bee-hive. Vol. 1, No. 2 June 1, 1886

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

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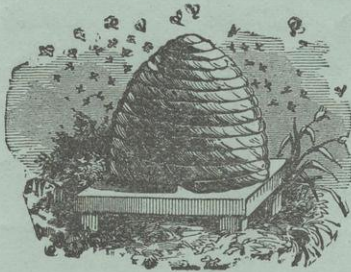
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JUNE 1886.

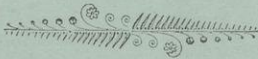
THE

BEE-HIVE.



PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY, BY

✻ **E. H. COOK,** ✻
Andover, Conn.



THE BEE-HIVE.

**WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION TO ALL
WHO DEAL WITH US.**

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

We are located in an exceptionally nice place for queen-rearing, and having just Italianized, at our own expense, all the black bees within mating distance of our apiary, customers will be almost certain to get pure queens.

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

LOW PRICES.

Below will be found our price list for the months of June and July, and we wish to say just a word in regard to low prices. We are aware that, owing to lively competition, many will sell their bees and queens very cheap, probably for less than they can afford to, and make a living profit. We cannot afford to sell for less than our advertised price and send out good queens, strong nuclei, and give good weight in bees by the pound, and we will not under any circumstance offer to compete with anyone on low prices, for we know the result would be dissatisfaction to the purchaser. Now, if you can see it for your interest to favor us with an order, we shall fill that order just as we should wish to have an order filled, if we were buying instead of selling.

QUEENS IN JUNE.

UNTESTED.	
1 queen.....	\$.90
5 queens.....	4.25
10 queens.....	8.00
TESTED.	
1 queen.....	1.75
5 queens.....	8.50

QUEENS IN JULY.

UNTESTED.	
1 queen.....	\$.75
5 queens.....	3.60
10 queens.....	7.25
20 queens.....	14.00
TESTED.	
1 queen.....	1.50
5 queens.....	7.00

EXTRA TESTED QUEENS.

In June, each.....	4.00
In July, each.....	3.50

WARRANTED QUEENS.

Twenty-five cents each more than in above prices.

NUCLEI IN JUNE.

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

☞ All nuclei contain dollar queens.

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

NUCLEI IN JULY.

1 one-frame nucleus.....	\$ 1.50
5 one-frame nuclei.....	7.00
Two-frame nuclei.....	2.00

BEES BY THE POUND.

June.

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

BEES IN HALF-POUND PACKAGES.

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

These are put up in light wire-cloth cages.

July and after.

1 pound of bees.....	.90
2 pounds of bees.....	1.70
5 pounds of bees.....	3.75
10 pounds of bees.....	6.75
20 pounds of bees.....	12.50

Address all orders to

E. H. COOK,

Tolland Co.

Andover, Conn.

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

BOOKS FOR BEE-KEEPERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sent by mail at above price.

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

Clark's Cold-Blast Smoker.

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

Comb Foundation.

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

Section Boxes.

One pound, 4½x4½, for 75c per 100; or \$5.00 per 1000. They are the one-piece section.

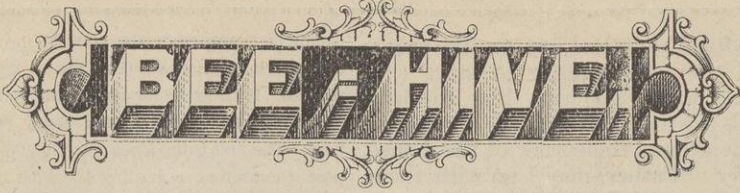
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HOW TO GET THE BEE-HIVE FREE.

We will send it for one year to any one sending us a good article upon any of the subjects under "what we want to know"—see page 15.

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

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.



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

VOL. 1.

ANDOVER, CONN., JUNE 1, 1886.

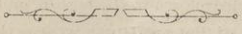
NO. 2.

SEED-WORDS.

'Twas nothing—a mere idle word,
From careless lips that fell,
Forgot, perhaps, as soon as said,
And purposeless as well.

But yet, as on the passing wind
Is borne the little seed,
Which blooms unheeded, as a flower,
Or as a noisome weed—

So often will a single word,
Unknown, its end fulfill,
And bear, in seed, the flower and fruit
Of actions good or ill.


Modern Apiculture;

OR,

How Frank made Bee-Keeping Pay.

CHAPTER II.

HOW FRANK GETS HIS BEES HOME.

AFTER Frank had finished eating his supper, he went out to the work-shop where he got a piece of wire cloth about sixteen inches square and a paper of small tacks, returning with them to the house and after telling his mother about what time he would return, started for Mr. Brown's. This Mr. Brown was one of those farmers, who, although they never acquire much property, yet secure a very comfortable living from their farms.

Besides himself and wife he had two sons, Harry and Dick, the former being about sixteen and the latter twelve. As Frank came in sight of the house, he saw Mr. Brown and Dick at work in the garden. Dick, who was busy weeding a bed of beets, and happening to look up as Frank was climbing over the wall said:

"Father, I'll bet Frank Grant has come after those bees."

"Perhaps so," said his father, "but I don't believe those new-fangled notions of his will amount to anything."

"Good evening," said Mr. Brown as Frank came into the garden. "Dick thinks you have come after the bees, and as I see you have a piece of wire cloth, I guess he is right, for once."

"Yes, mother has consented to my buying the bees, so I have come over to get them to-night. Here are the three dollars that I was to pay you for them."

"Dick, go and carry in that pail of milk for Harry," said Mr. Brown, "and tell him to harness the horse to the business wagon and then drive around where the bees are."

Mr. Brown and Frank then went out back of the house, where, on a high plank platform stood four colonies of bees in box hives of various sizes and shapes. With the assistance of Mr. Brown, Frank slipped the wire cloth under the hive he was to have, then bending the edges up tacked them securely to the sides, so that unless the hive came apart, not one bee could get out. By the time this was accomplished, Harry arrived with the team. Frank turned the hive carefully bottom side up, and then they placed it in the wagon with the end covered by the wire cloth up, as Frank said there would be danger of the heat made by the bees, melting the combs down if they were right side up.

"I have read somewhere that if the combs were lengthwise with the wagon they would not be quite so liable to be broken," said Mr. Brown.

After Frank had got into the wagon and they were ready to start (for Harry was to go with him to drive back the team,) Dick, who just then came around the corner of the house, said: "Father, may I go with them, and I could hold the hive so it would not fall over?"

A general laugh followed Dick's query, for there was no danger whatever of the hive falling out, besides he never would go near the bees if it could be avoided by any pretext.

"No, not to-night," said Mr. Brown; "but you may go over with Harry next Wednesday and see Frank transfer the bees if you wish."

"I don't believe that I could help him very much, but guess I'll go over and see them make him and Harry run. Won't it be fun to see Harry make his long legs fly! You had better practice running to-morrow, so you can show us what a 'bee-line' is."

[To be continued August first]

Hums from other Hives.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

HINTS TO BEGINNERS IN BEE CULTURE FOR JUNE AND JULY.

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

HINTS FOR JUNE.

June, of all the months of the year, requires of the bee-keeper all the skill and energy he possesses to prepare for the soon coming honey harvest. At no other time will skill count for as much as now, and a little neglect of doing things at the right time, and at the right place, will turn the scale from a profit to loss.

One thing must never be lost sight of in our preparations for honey, (for that is what we are keeping bees for,) which is that it takes 37 days from the time the egg is laid by the queen, until the bee from that egg becomes a producer, or gatherer of honey. To be sure bees can be forced into the field at 27 days from the laying of the egg, but they do not when the colony is in a normal condition.

This necessitates that the eggs from our bees,

should be deposited in the cells 37 days before our main honey harvest, if we are to meet with success. It also calls for another thing, which is a thorough knowledge of our honey producing flora. The first thing a beginner should do, is to post themselves regarding the time of blooming which gives their main honey crop or crops, and then bend every energy to get the bees in time for that crop. Failing to do this, the result in nine cases out of ten, will be a failure.

I have dwelt on this thus largely, because I believe that on this hangs most of the "luck" of bee-keeping. Having ascertained the time your honey harvest begins, 45 days previous to such beginning, coax the queen to lay all the eggs possible, by opening the hive and reversing the brood nest. By this, I mean placing the comb on the outside which have only a few eggs and young larvae in them, in the centre, and those from the centre, which are filled with sealed and hatching brood on the outside. This causes the queen to at once fill out the part filled combs, clear down to the bottom and out at the corners, so that a gain of a week is made in two or three days.

In five or six days more open the hive and put an empty comb in the centre of the brood nest as an additional stimulant to the queen, and keep on till the hive is filled with brood. Bear in mind that weak colonies will not bear so rapid work as the strong ones, and if your honey harvest comes very early you must go slower, or carry your bees into a warm room on cold nights, for an injudicious move in the spreading of brood often results in a positive injury, rather than a benefit. A little experience will soon help a person to succeed. As soon as all the combs are filled with brood, and honey begins to come in, put on the sections, or surplus combs for extracting. If you wish the best results don't put on the whole surplus arrangement at once, but give room for from 15 to 20 lbs. at first, and as soon as the bees have commenced to work in them, give 15 pounds more room, and so on until the full capacity of the hive is reached.

By so doing you lead the bees along so they work with great zeal to get the small space filled while a large space given all at once, and early in the season, has a tendency to discourage. In giving the extra room after the first, spread a part the combs they are already at work in, putting the empty in the centre. This also excites

them to greater exertion as bees do not like an empty space in the center of their habitation.

HINTS FOR JULY.

This is the great swarming and honey month with bees here at the north, especially is this true where basswood gives the main honey flow. If we are working for extracted honey few swarms need issue, as the tiering of hive after hive of empty comb, or the frequent extracting of honey have a tendency to discourage swarming; but when an apiary is worked for section honey swarming is sure to result, and as I am a believer in natural swarming I shall write from that standpoint.

Having our hives filled with brood and the sections on as I spoke of in "Hints for June," the next thing is to look after the weak colonies. They are to be built up as the strong ones were, unless it is preferred to give them brood from the strongest, in which case care must be used not to give brood too fast, for if we do a cool night often results in the loss by chilling of a part or all of that given. In all cases when the honey harvest arrives contract the brood chamber to all hives not filled with brood, so that only the combs are left which are filled with brood, for if much empty comb is left for the bees to fill before entering the sections they are always loth to enter them and often will not do so at all.

When a swarm issues I like to treat it in this way, for thereby I secure the best results in honey and do away with all after swarming. As soon as the bees are all in the air I take a light box having 5 empty combs in it and go to the hive they came from. After removing the surplus arrangement and taking the 5 empty combs (empty frames, or frames of fdn. will do as well if a queen excluding honey-board is used) from the box, I take all the frames of brood out of the hive placing them in the box, when it is carried to a shady place a rod or two away. The 5 combs are now placed in the center of the hive and dummies or division-boards used to fill the vacant sides, when the surplus arrangement is adjusted and the hive closed. The swarm is now hived back in the remodeled hive and the bees and combs put in an empty hive, placed where you desire them to stand. In 24 hours a queen-cell just ready to hatch or a virgin queen is given, and as soon as she gets to laying the surplus arrangement is put on.

After trying all the plans regarding swarming and the preventing of after swarms extant, I consider this ahead of them all. As soon as many sections are sealed over they should be taken off before the bees soil them by running over them, and empty sections put in their place. If at the beginning or near the middle of the honey flow, put these sections between the partly filled ones; if toward the close shove the partly filled ones together putting the empty sections on the out side. Store the honey in a warm room so that it may be thickening and ripening for market.

Borodino, N. Y.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

HIVES ON STANDS, BUYING BEES, ETC.

WHAT FRIEND LEISTER THINKS ABOUT HAVING THE HIVES UP ON STANDS.

My brother is a bee-keeper of three years experience only. When I read (in the sample copy you sent him) your offer of a year's subscription to the BEE-HIVE for an essay, I said: "Look here! I'll write, you supply the 'what we want to know,' and we'll try for the BEE-HIVE."

"All right," said he; "go ahead."

"Well then, to begin with, 'Do we want our hives placed on stands?'"

"No, we don't want our hives placed on stands."

"Why not? It seems more convenient for opening, and more dry and neat under the hive. Why not have them on stands?"

"Because. There is Johnny Bentel over there, he is a careful man, and if any thing don't 'work' for him it is likely to be 'no good'. The last time I was over there, I saw no less than five of his hives 'keeled' over, some on their faces. The internal state of affairs of these hives I did not stop to examine. Others were out of plumb, and in these the combs are likely to squeeze the bees, kill a valuable queen, or cause other mischief. No stands for me."

"What 'keeled' them?"

"What 'keels' anything? Frost draws the stand out of shape, the wind does the rest."

"But can't a stand be made that is firm enough to last?"

"Certainly it can. It only requires a foundation of masonry and a trestle work on it; if a man wants to build these, stands are good."

Our hives are set on four halves of bricks, leveled, with a small board or wide shingle for the bees to alight on and start from. The grass is kept closely shaved around the hives. We have had no trouble from dampness or vermin. We use Root's chaff hive, which has a bottom-board and a sheet of tarred paper under it. If one

wants something more neat, he can put coal cinders covered with clean sand around his hives, as A. I. Root describes in the A B C Book.

CHEAPEST WAY TO BUY BEES.

What a bee-keeper of experience who has lost his bees and wants to stock up, or who wants to increase his present number of colonies had better do, I can not tell; but judging from Adam's (my brother's) experience, "the cheapest and best way for a beginner to buy bees" is to get a colony or two and raise them himself. Adam began in April '83 with one colony and Root's bee book, no previous bee-experience whatever. He made his own hives, studied the book, Gleanings, and the bees, asked Root now and then on doubtful points (we live 5 miles from him) and worked for increase. The expense in 3 years has been over \$70 in cash and weeks of work; the income some \$20, a lot of experience, and 10 good colonies at present, in chaff hives, wintered and in good shape for the season. With his 3 years of experience, this is his view of the case:—I asked him,

"Suppose you had bought 10 colonies instead of one, 3 years ago, what would you have now?"

"Not a thing", was his reply. Of course he meant that he would have no bees, the hives would probably be left to pay for the first cost of the 10 stands, for the work and other expenses caused before "dwindling" to nothing, and they might have made some honey, too. For a beginner, decidedly "the best and cheapest way to buy bees" is to raise them. You can not reasonably expect to be able to care for a number of colonies properly until you have learned those things which you certainly will learn if you begin with one colony and increase.

If desired, I may at some future time give a more detailed account of our 3 years bee-experience.

ANTON LEISTER.

Brunswick, Ohio, April 13.

[We feel quite interested in that brother of yours friend L., and hope you will let us know what success he has this season. Wouldn't friend Root have a time of it, though, if we lived within five miles of him.—ED.]

Written for the Bee-Hive.

The Best Way to Buy Bees.

The best way to buy bees, is to purchase in box hives near home and transfer them, but you can not always do this, and to have full colonies sent from a distance would cost too much for expressage. Now we will consider buying by the pound and by nuclei. First, we buy a half-pound or a pound of bees, paying one dollar and a half or two dollars for them in June; say the last of June or the first of July before we get them home. We can not get them in our yard much before this, unless we pay a big price for them. Now we pay \$1. or \$1.50 for a queen, making perhaps \$3.50 with expressage for the whole thing, without hive or fdn. which you will have to get.

The bees will go at work draw out the fdn.

and fill with brood, say two frames in little or a week. It will be three weeks more before they begin to hatch, and by the time these are hatched the old ones will be dead. So it will be about the middle of August before they will be able to work; and then not with sufficient force to lay up their winter stores.

Now we will suppose to buy a two-frame nucleus which will contain about one-half pound of bees, besides the sealed brood which will hatch out another pound in about a week's time, or so by the middle of July we will have about two thousand working in the field, and five thousand sand working at home or keeping the brood warm. So the queen will lay not only as much extra brood as the bees by the pound do, but she will keep filled the vacant cells left by hatching brood. Now supposing that they are taken care of alike in both ways, you will see that the nucleus will have nearly one month more of time to build up for winter than the bees by the pound do. If you had brood of your own to put your pound of bees on they would do better, and *would the nucleus*. The advantage of buying bees by the pound, is to save expressage on the shipping-box, but you can make a shipping-box that will be about as easily handled and as light in weight for shipping nuclei, if the frames (not frames like the L.) are made so that they will double up for this purpose, and then have them fixed so that they can be put in their proper shape to go into the the hive when you wish to use. I will furnish a description of what I mean at some future time if wanted.

J. L. HYDE

Pomfret Landing, Conn.

[You are no doubt right as to the nuclei being preferred to bees by the pound. As to buying bees in box hives, and then transferring them into movable frames, if a beginner, we think nuclei or full colonies the cheapest. A "professional" could probably make it pay him to get them as you suggest. Yes, we should like to have a description of those folding frames.—ED.]

Written for the Bee-Hive

The Cheapest and Best Way to Buy Bees.—Report for 1885.

The best way for one to buy bees, where it is possible, is to buy swarms in box hives and transfer them to movable comb hives; in this way you can get them at less than fifty cts. per pound where if you bought them by the pound, they would cost at least one dollar. Where it is impossible to get bees in box hives, I think that it is cheaper to buy them by the pound, safe arrival guaranteed. Of course every one has their own opinion, some claiming that brood is the cheapest; and some that it is best to buy full colonies in movable comb hives, and it may be the best for those who have plenty of money and time, but for one who wants the bees to pay for themselves they are too high priced.

I guess that I have "skinned the cream," so no

my report. The season of 1885 my bees only averaged about 25 lbs. per swarm, the drouth cutting the clover crop so short as to yield almost nothing, and no fall flowers at all, but still it was comb honey, and I sold the most of it at 20 cts. cash, and doubled my number of colonies. It seems that nearly all the new swarms died during the winter in this locality—starved to death—or nearly all did. My bees were carrying in pollen the 20th, just six days ahead of yours.

FRED W. CRANSTON.

Woodstock, Champaign Co., Ohio, May 10, '86.

Sub-Earth Ventilation a Success.

FRIEND COOK: I will write you some articles for the BEE-HIVE at some future time. I have made a success of sub-earth ventilation, as I have kept my bees in winter quarters this spring till they gathered honey from the willow, several pounds the first day, and had brooded very little till set on their summer stands. The temperature stood at 50 degs., in the cellar, and was soon raised to 101 degs., in the sun, the next day after I set the bees out.

Nira, Ia., Apr. 24, 1885.

J. D. ADAMS.

[If you have made a success of it friend A., you are just the one to tell us how.—Ed.]

Written for the Bee-Hive.

“What We Want to Know,” Answered by G. W. Demaree.

FRIEND COOK: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of sample copy of the “BEE-HIVE.” It is a nice clean little bee periodical of which you may safely and appropriately feel proud. There is room in this great country of ours for more bee-papers, and I have a friendly feeling for every new comer. Allow me to answer the list of questions on page seven,

“WHAT WE WANT TO KNOW.”

First. When bees are obstinate about commencing work in the section-cases, they can be started by uncapping a section of honey (of the previous years crop,) and putting it in the centre of the case. The bees may carry the honey below at first, but the temptation to tinker at the freshly emptied comb, never fails to set them at work in full force in the sections, if the colony is populous and there is any thing for them to do.

Second. In my opinion the best way to introduce laying queens, is to cage them on the frames and watch the bees till they are reconciled to the queen, after which they should be suffered to release the queen, by eating the candy from the provision department of the cage.

Introduce virgin queens in the same way, if they are over one day old. When introducing virgin queens all queen-cells must be carefully destroyed.

Third. I rear the very finest queens by stocking a hive brim-full of young bees from other colonies, then remove all their brood and give

them a comb taken from the hive which contains my selected queen, the comb containing no brood, but eggs and freshly hatched larvæ. By removing the comb to a nursing colony as soon as all the cells are sealed, another comb can be given them, at the same time giving them a new recruit of young bees. Two or three batches of cells of the very best quality, can be secured from the same colony in this way.

Fourth. The cheapest and best way to buy bees is a matter that depends on the skill of the purchaser. If a beginner, he should buy full colonies in good trim. If somewhat advanced in knowledge he should buy nuclei. If an expert, he may buy “cheap colonies,” and fix them up in his own apiary.

Fifth. In my opinion, no. I have some experience in this direction, and I am sure that I will never “reverse” to any extent. There is a great deal less in the inverting idea than most people imagine. I make my shallow frame cases for taking extracted honey invertable, both as to the case and the frames. The only advantage gained is having the combs securely fastened in the frames.

Sixth. If hives are set too near the ground in my locality, they are soaked with water at the bottom during the wet season, and give shelter to ants and other vermin during the dry hot season. Taking every thing into consideration, I prefer from four to six inches above the ground.

G. W. DEMAREE.

Christiansburg, Ky.

[Thanks friend D., for you kind words.—Ed.]

Written for the Bee-Hive.

How to Induce Bees to Work in Section Boxes.

AN ARTICLE THAT CONTAINS NO THEORIES, BUT PRACTICAL FACTS.

For the last three or four years I have succeeded in putting the first section comb honey in our markets, and perhaps some may want to know how I manage to get my bees to commence work in sections and also to finish the same so early.

My hives are so arranged with division boards that I can enlarge or contract the brood chamber at will. The bees are allowed only as much space as they can properly fill, and empty combs are added as fast as the queen can fill them with eggs, until each hive has twelve or fourteen frames. If any get too full of brood or honey before basswood bloom, frames are taken out to strengthen weak colonies, replacing the same with empty combs.

When basswood honey begins to come in, and I find any hives well filled with bees, brood and honey, I take out three or four frames, shake off the bees, (using frames to build up nuclei) contract the breeding apartment by means of the division boards, set a case of sections (size of case according to strength of colony) right on top of

the frames, cover up snugly, and all is ready for honey.

For want of room below, the bees are obliged to occupy the section boxes. I never have any trouble to get them started in sections, and by not giving them too many sections at once they finish them sooner, when they are taken off as fast as sealed over and replaced with empty sections, or a small case replaced with a larger.

S. P. YODER.

East Lewistown, Ohio.

[If we understand the above friend Y., you just crowd them out of the brood-chamber into the sections, and taking out a part of the frames also prevents them from depositing their honey in the brood apartment. Do you use fdn. and separators?—Ed.]

For the BEE-HIVE.

Wintering.

My bees have been peculiarly exposed to the severe storms and winds of winter, having nothing to break the force of the gales from the N. E. for about two miles, yet have come through in a most satisfactory manner. Even the smallest colonies have shown no appreciable loss, and all are at this date (April 3rd), breeding finely.

This is no doubt due in a great degree to the care taken in preparing them for their season of rest, as regards stores and packing, which was all done inside the hives, and upon which, it seems to me, depends more the safety of the colony, than upon having an extra large number of bees, though that is desirable of course, especially if they be young.

A very weak colony Apr. 1, can easily be made very strong before surplus honey can be expected, which is not saying a large colony Apr. 1 is no better than a small one, for a large colony can spare a swarm much sooner than one which is small. Still those who wish to carry through as many queens as possible, can safely do so, I believe, with a smaller number of bees than is generally supposed, provided the requisite care and skill is used in preparing them.

C. E. ANDREWS, JR.

10 Haswell St., Providence, R. I.

[We believe that at least one-half of the loss in wintering is caused by careless and negligent packing. Notice the success a man has in wintering his bees, and you can tell what kind of a bee-keeper he will make. We have for several winters been successful in bringing 3-frame nuclei through the cold weather, and as a general thing they are stronger in the spring than they were in the fall.—Ed.]

No Long-Winded Articles.

DEAR SIR: Find enclosed 20cts. in stamps, for which send THE BEE HIVE for one year. It is such a bee paper as I have long been wanting to be published, as it gives nothing but good, solid

information, and no long-winded articles that does not amount to a row of pins. Hoping success for your paper, I remain,

Yours,

CHAS. HILL.

Mt. Healthy, Ham. Co., Ohio.

[Thanks friend H., for your encouraging words. Perhaps we may get to be "long winded" too, but even then we are going to stick to facts, every time.—Ed.]

Good and Cheap.

The BEE-HIVE is neatly got up and for the low price should have a large circulation and hope it will continue as started—every article right to the point. Hoping you may succeed I remain,

Yours truly,

H. H. BROWN.

Light Street, Col. Co., Penn.

[Thank you, friend B., for the encouragement you give us. We are doing much better than we expected to.—Ed.]

Don't Come Often Enough.

EDITOR BEE-HIVE:

DEAR SIR: Copy of BEE-HIVE rec'd. Thanks. If a friendly suggestion will not be out of place, I would suggest that you publish the BEE-HIVE monthly. Any one who will give 20c. for a bi-monthly, will much more give 25, 30 or 35c. for a monthly. Bi-monthly is too far apart for a live bee-keeper. However, you are the one to decide.

Respectfully,

ANTON LEISTER.

Brunswick, Medina Co., Ohio, April 26, '86.

[Thanks for your kind suggestion. We hope to change to a monthly with the beginning of another year. In commencing the publication of a new bee journal we thought it better to publish it bi-monthly at first, and then change to a monthly, if the subscriptions justified us in so doing; rather than to start as a monthly and then have to "take down our shingle."—Ed.]

Buying Bees Cheap.--Patent Hives.

DEAR SIR: I have just received the first issue of the little paper you call the BEE-HIVE which I like very much. I am a new beginner and haven't had much practice in bee culture. I have taken *Gleanings* the last year and like it very much. I see there are a few questions in the BEE-HIVE for bee-keepers to conclude on. I should think "the cheapest and best way to buy bees," would be to get them in old-fashion hives and transfer them into new patent hives; but perhaps not, as I have told you, I have but very little experience in the matter.

C. H. WHITE.

Box 34, Fuller's Station, Albany Co., N. Y.

[No. friend W., that would not be the cheapest way for a beginner to start. See page 13. We would suggest that "patent" hives, as a rule, are a fraud, in fact, they are one of the worst impositions that bee-keepers have to contend with. Good hives are cheap and to pay several dollars for a hive that is patented, which is no better, would be poor economy.—Ed.]

Question Box.

How to Fasten Foundation in Section-Boxes.--In a Bad Fix.

FRIEND E. H. COOK: I have been anxiously waiting until to-day, in order to be sure about the Italian queen you so promptly forwarded me, some time ago. She with attendants arrived in good condition and when taken from the mail-bag struck up a jubilant humming. I immediately put them in with my queenless colony and liberated them as you advised, and soon observed an improvement. They commenced working steadily, and although they are not yet up to a colony that used to be their inferiors, yet we saw the queen running nicely and trying to hide.

She appears considerably larger than when her majesty arrived in town. Have a man to assist me that has had some experience with bees. Found a worm on the bottom of the hive an inch long; have found three caught on the inside previously; do not find any in the comb. Can you inform me how to fasten foundation in the sections? Have a colony that did not follow the comb frame in Mrs. Cotton's "Controllable hive," so they are as bad to do anything with as though they were in an old-fashioned box hive. What would you do with them?

BENJ. H. FRANKLIN.

Sturbridge, Mass., May 18, 1886.

[We fasten fdn. in the section-boxes in this way: After you cut it the right size (full-sized starters should be one-fourth of an inch less on each side and at bottom to allow for expansion in drawing out), lay a piece on what will be the top of your box when folded, and as near the middle of it as possible. Now take a knife or screw-driver and draw it along on the edge of the fdn. pressing it firmly against the section. Dip your implement in starch or honey to prevent it from adhering to the fdn. After folding the section, bend the fdn. so it will hang *exactly* in the centre. If the fdn. is just warm enough to be pliable, it will fasten on better. Would advise that you cut the combs out and fasten them in straight with the frames. You can drive most of the bees over to one side of the hive, then cut out a part of the combs and refasten them by winding twine about the frames; replace them, drive the bees back and fix the other side in the same way.—Ed.]

What we want to Know.

What is the best kind of roof for hives when cheapness and durability are considered?

Will bees that come through the winter and are queenless in the spring, carry in pollen before a queen is given them?

When is the best time to requeen an apinary with young queens?

Have you noticed any difference in the spring between colonies where young queens were introduced late in the fall and those that had queens two or more years old?

WANTED.—To exchange Simpson honey-plants at 30c. per hund.; or \$2.50 per 1000 prepaid, for Italian queens, untested, or small turning lathe, or offers. FRED W. CRANSTON, Woodstock, Ohio.

THE

Bee Hive

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

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

Subscription Price, 20 cts. Per Year.

ADVERTISING RATES:

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

Let us hear what you are doing this season.

Early Orders.

We commenced to ship queens on the 3rd. of April, which is earlier in the season than we have ever sent them out before.

Don't You Think so, too?

Those who receive a sample copy of this number, will please consider it an invitation to subscribe. Please read this number through carefully and see if our little journal is not worth all we charge for it.

Call and See Us.

Several brother bee-keepers have been to see us this spring and have a chat about the bees. We are as a general thing at home, and though always busy, we will endeavor to make it pleasant for any of the friends who may favor us with a call.

The Season.

This has been with us an exceptionally early season—full two weeks earlier than usual. The result of this has been that the queens have just "laid themselves out" to see if they couldn't be as smart as dame Nature, and the frames of sealed brood (crowded full too) have built them up with wonderful rapidity.

Keep Them Busy.

Now is the time to make the bees earn their reputation for industry, by giving them nice section-boxes to fill with honey. Do not expect them to go right to work in the section-cases, if you give them only empty boxes, for they will not unless honey is coming in rapidly. Much the best, and we think the cheapest way, is to fill boxes with foundation.

"There they go!"

That certainly is discouraging, but be on the watch for every swarm, even if you "don't think they'll come out to day," for nine times out of ten they'll do it when you'r almost sure they will not. Do not let them hang very long after they cluster or you will "get left" when you go to hive them. If you cannot be near the apinary yourself, pay some of the little folks something for each swarm they discover. This will learn them to take an interest in the bees and will save your time.

Circulars, Etc., Received.

A. Snyder, Indian Fields, N. Y., sends a postal card circular of Italian queens and bees.

James M. Hyne, Stewartville, Ind., sends a 12-page catalogue of bee-keepers' supplies.

Smith & Smith, Kenton, O., sends a 20-page illustrated price list of implements for bee-culture.

B. F. Nysewander, New Carlisle, O., sends the "Bee-Keepers' Guide, Memoranda, and Catalogue." This contains a brief description of the work to be done in the apiary for each month of the year. Every other page is left blank for the apiarist to write "notes" on.

Frank A. Eaton, Buffton, O., sends a 1-page price list of Italian queens and bees.

M. H. Hunt, Bell Branch, Mich., sends an 8-page circular of bee-keepers' supplies.

H. H. Brown, Light Street, Pa., sends us his 18th annual catalogue of Italian and Cyprian bees, queens, comb idn. extractors, etc.

J. W. K. Shaw & Co., Loreauville, La., sends a 4-page circular of tested and untested Italian queens, bees, and nuclei.

Simon P. Roddy, Mechanicstown, Md., sends a 2-page price list of Italian queens, full colonies, and nuclei.

A 1-page leaflet comes from J. D. Adams, Nra. Ia., of evergreens and Snyder blackberries.

W. W. Bliss, Duarte, Cal., sends a pretty 12-page price list of supplies.—fan. section boxes, smokers, etc.

Yoder & Metzler, East Lewistown, O., send us a 4-page circular of Plymouth Rock fowls and eggs; strawberry and raspberry plants.

Bright Bros., Mazepa, Minn., send us a 20-page circular of bee-keepers' supplies.

Martin & Macy, No. Manchester, Ind., send us their third annual catalogue of Italian queens, bees, and poultry—18 pages.

For C. D. Holbrook, No. Madison, Me., we have printed a 6-page circular of poultry—White Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. It also contains a select list of raspberries, blackberries, etc.

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

Always mention the BEE-HIVE when writing for circulars.

EXCHANGE NOTICES.

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

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

A. B. HOWE, Council Bluffs, Ia.

WANTED.—To exchange Pure Italian queens at \$3.00, and \$1.50 for warranted queens, for nice beeswax at 30 cents per lb. Ship wax by freight to Barrytown, N. Y.

CORNELIUS BROS.,
LaFayetteville, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

WANTED.—To exchange a good double-barreled shot-gun, for a colony of Italians in L. hive, or two colonies of blacks in box hives.

C. E. ANDREWS, JR.,
10 Haswell St., Providence, R. I.


Our Clubbing List.

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

American Apiculturist.....	m	\$.90
American Bee Journal.....	w	.90
American Agriculturist.....	m	1.10
American Garden.....	m	1.20
American Poultry Yard.....	m	1.20
Bee-Keepers' Guide.....	m	.50
Bee-Keepers' Magazine.....	m	.90
Canadian Bee Journal.....	w	.90
Century Magazine.....	m	3.60
Christian Herald.....	w	1.20
Country Gentleman.....	w	2.10
Fruit Recorder (Purdy's).....	m	.50
Gleanings in Bee Culture.....	s-m	1.00
Harpes's Magazine.....	m	3.30
Harper's Bazar.....	m	3.40
Harper's Weekly.....	w	3.40
Household.....	m	.90
Rays of Light.....	m	.50
Texas Bee Journal.....	m	1.00
Vick's Monthly.....	m	1.00

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E. H. Cook, Andover, Conn.

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IF YOU WISH TO

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IT WILL PAY YOU TO TRY IT,

ONLY 25cts. PER INCH.

 GET OUR

Price by the Year.

FOR SALE.

Two or three Hybrid Queens at 40 cts. each Order at once if you want them. E. H. Cook, Andover, Conn.

A SPECIAL OFFER.

To every one who will send us \$1.00 we will send the BEE-HIVE one year and an untested Italian queen. The queen will be sent in June.

Make this liberal offer because we wish to secure a large number of subscribers at once.

THE BEE-HIVE.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

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

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS — All advertisements will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, unless otherwise stated.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ITALIAN & CARNIOLAN QUEENS

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

A Great Offer!

A friend of ours makes the following offer: To the one sending the largest club of subscribers for the BEE-HIVE before August first a

Selected Tested Queen

will be sent free. Such a queen would cost \$4. or \$5. if you were to buy one. You can easily secure this EXTRA NICE QUEEN by a little work. Send the subscriptions to us, and the one entitled to the queen will receive her early in August.

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

My 18 Annual Price List

of Italian, Cyprian and Holy-Land Bees, Queens and Nuclei Colonies (a specialty); also Supplies—will be sent to all who send their names and addresses.

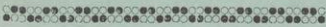
H. H. BROWN,

LIGHT STREET, Columbia Co., PA.

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TEXAS

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Sample Copy Free.

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

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A 32-page Magazine devoted to

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Sample copy free. We also deal in Apiarian Supplies of every description.

Italian and Syrian Queens
and their crosses a specialty.

Send for Journal and Price List.

Address

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WENHAM, MASS.

PURE ITALIAN QUEENS.

REARED FROM BEST WORKING STOCK.

June to September.

Untested, \$1.00 each; Tested, \$2.00; Fine Selected Queens for breeders, \$3.00, safely delivered. No circulars this season. I will furnish samples to work from, of my new Invertible Section-Case. Also my Slotted Top-Bar Brood Frames. Write for terms

G. W. DEMAREE, Christiansburg, Ky.

Mention the BEE-HIVE in writing for Circulars.

CLOVERTON APIARY.

No. 10 Haswell St., Prov., R. I.

I will dispose of a number of Strong Two-frame NUCLEI, some nice QUEENS, and the best detailed SECTIONS. Send postal for low prices.

C. E. ANDREWS, JR., Prop'r.

"The money spent for printer's ink
Comes back one hundred fold;
The penny sum for ads you sink
Returns you glittering gold.

The moral of this doggerel is—
And the secret herein lies—
For you can ne'er increase your "blz."
Unless you advertise."

Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

The Best of Goods at Lowest Prices.

Hives, Frames, Crates, Section-Boxes, Smokers, Extractors, etc., etc., at wholesale and retail. Also Bees, Queens, Nuclei and Full Colonies.

Write for circular.

W. H. NORTON, No. Madison, Me.

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CHOICE ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS

From Imported and Selected mothers, and also from the noted DOOLITTLE strain of

GOLDEN ITALIANS.

Send for circular.

SIMON P. RODDY,

Mechanicstown, Frederick Co., Md.

THE BEE-HIVE.

DADANT'S FOUNDATION

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

THOS. G. NEWMAN & SON, Chicago, Ill.,
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ITALIAN QUEENS, BEES, AND NUCLEI

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

Warranted Queens in June, \$1.00; in July, 85 cts.

Send for circular and price list.

E. M. YEOMANS, Andover, Conn.

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THE BEST INVESTMENT ON RECORD.

Twelve Dividends in One Year: Capital Required 50 cts.

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The Newest, the most Instructive, Brightest and most Entertaining; Cheapest Journal published. Among its regular contributors are many of the Leading and most Practical and Successful Bee and Poultry Keepers of America.

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QUEENS!

QUEENS!

All persons that want a choice queen should send \$2.00 early, for one. They are a

Light-colored, Gentle, and Uncommon Honey - Gathering Strain of Italian bees. Number limited, so send early. CORNELIUS BROS., LaFayetteville, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

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Mention the BEE-HIVE in writing for Circulars.

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

Largest Bee-Hive Factory in the World.

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

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

A YEAR

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A New Bee-Book of 114 pages.

Price, 75 cents.

Sent post-paid by the Author.

Dr. C. C. MILLER,

Marengo, Ill.

Mention the BEE-HIVE in writing for Circulars.

BEES & BERRIES. C. WECKESSER, of Marshallville, O., breeds Italian queens, sells bees and brood, propagates the best varieties of strawberries, and would be pleased to have you send your address for a circular.

SEND TO

W T. FALCONER,
 Jamestown, N. Y.,

for his Illustrated Price List of all styles of

SIMPLICITY HIVES.

Also containing description of the

CHAUTAQUA HIVE

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