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THE
NEW ENGLAND

APIARIAN

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO

BEE CULTURE.

Published on the 15th of each Month.

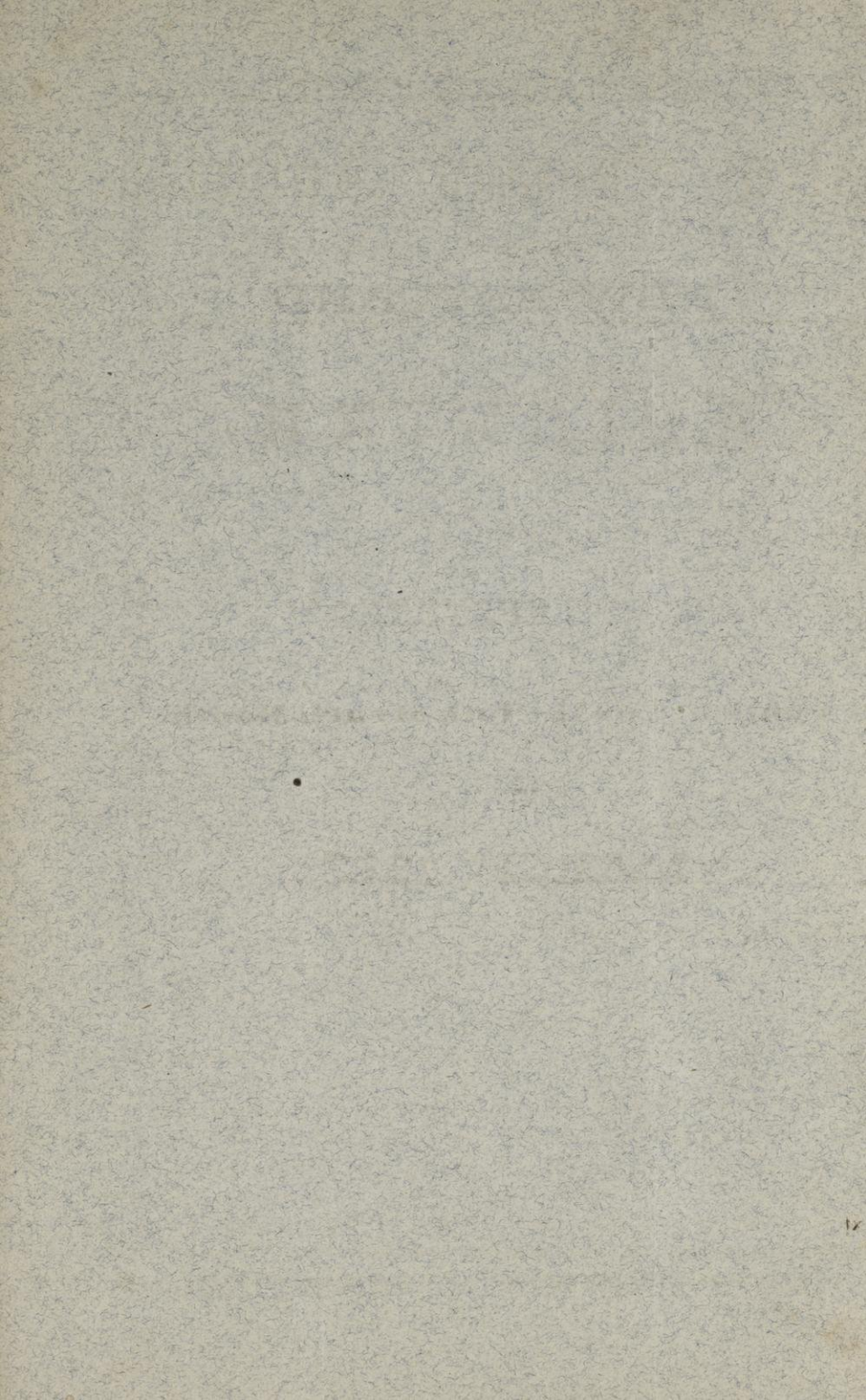
MARCH, 1883.

PUBLISHED BY

W. W. MERRILL,

MECHANIC FALLS, MAINE.

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THE New England Apiarian.

Devoted Exclusively to Bee Culture.

VOL. I.

MECHANIC FALLS, ME., MARCH, 1883.

No. 3.

THE New England Apiarian,

PUBLISHED BY

W. W. MERRILL,

P. O. Box, 100, Mechanic Falls, Maine.

Published on the 15th of each month.

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W. W. MERRILL.

MECHANIC FALLS, ME.

For the New England Apiarian.

Hints in Bee Culture, Part III.

J. E. POND, JR.

I intended giving a few hints on March management this month, but your notice that Mr. Thomas had sent you an article on that subject, leads me to briefly allude to a matter both of interest and importance; viz:

What sized Sections shall we use?

It is well understood, that a larger quantity of surplus can be obtained by extracting, than in any other manner, and many bee-keepers will devote their apiaries to that end, but the fact that

comb honey will always sell well if put up in attractive packages, and at a price that will bring fully as good a profit on the gross yield, even if the quantity is less, and the further fact that many, by reason of not being well informed upon the subject, look upon extracted honey with suspicion, fearing adulteration, will lead the majority of New England Bee Keepers, at least to raise comb honey in their apiaries. Honey as yet, is looked upon by a large portion of the country as a luxury, and in order that the masses may be induced to buy, we must appeal both to their eye, and to their pocket; to their eye, in that the package must be so formed as to attract attention by its nice appearance, and sell itself by an appeal to the appetite, by reason of its elegance and beauty; to the pocket, by reason of its size, for many will be led to purchase a small quantity, and purchase often, that would not feel that they could afford to buy a large package. To be sure if our honey is stored in large boxes, it can be retailed out in any quantity one might choose to call for, but people generally don't like to see cut honey, all dripping with nectarine moisture, nearly as well as they do to see the quantity they feel they can afford, put up in such shape that they can carry it where, and as they choose, without danger of

being deluged with liquid sweets. In order to determine just what size of section we shall use, we must ascertain what the economy of the hive requires, and how far we can compromise with that economy. The smaller the sections, the less honey stored in a given season, is an axiom, but the small sections will bring a larger price, and when we hit upon a happy medium between size and price, we have solved the problem. Now what is that happy medium? The 4 1-4 by 4 1-4 by 2 or 1 7-8 section, holding when capped full about 1 lb., has been proved by many experiments to be the very best size we can use. It can be economically used and the hive, so far as space is concerned; is accepted well by the bees and readily occupied and filled by them; it always commands a ready sale at remunerative price, and can be handled as safely as a base ball bat or a pound of codfish. These qualifications ought to, and I believe do, recommend this section to all bee-keepers, and I think its introduction is a great boon to them. An attempt has been made, lately to get up a boom on 1-2 lb. sections, but this must result in failure. Consumers do not ask for so small a package, and even if they would object to paying the higher price that would be asked, in order to put it on an equality with the 1 lb. section. So small a section as a 1-2 lb. would be nothing but a nuisance in an apiary. It would require double the time and labor to handle them, and the bees would not store more than half as much in them as they would in the 1 lb. section. Taking all things into consideration then, every-

thing points to the fact that the 1 lb. section is the one for us to adopt and use here in New England. And I advise my brother bee-keepers to use no other, and not to be fooled by anyone into adopting the 1-2 lb. section, for if they do attempt its use they will soon repent of their folly.

Foxboro, Mass.

For the New England Apiarian.

New England Apiculture.

BY E. A. THOMAS.

Chapter II. March Management.

Recognizing the fact that March is one of the most trying months in the whole year in the management of an apiary, I have given much time and study to the subject. Bee-keepers who are favored with a mild and warm climate need have no fears at this season of the year, but with us here in New England, the month of March is looked forward to with more or less anxiety, dependant upon the amount of confidence inspired by our successes in the past. As regards myself, I must say I have little or no fear about tiding my bees over the early spring. Past experience having taught me just what to do, when and how to do it; but recognizing the fact that the large majority of New England bee-keepers are not so confident, if I may judge from the numerous letters which I have received from those who have met with failure, asking for advice and instructions, it is my object at the present time to give such instruction as will enable any one with proper care and judgment to carry their bees safely through ready for the summer harvest.

Shall we take as a premise that the bees are of a hardy vigorous race, for unless they are, all the skill and experience of which we may be possessed will prove unavailing in preventing dwindling at this time. I shall only discuss, at the present time, the prevention of dwindling in the cellar, preferring to let those who advocate out door wintering tell us what to do with bees out doors in the month of March.

It may not be out of place for me to say here that, having always wintered in the cellar with the best of success, I have deemed it unnecessary to try any other methods. The temperature during the first part of March is usually very variable in New England States, warm pleasant days succeeding cold, stormy windy ones. In an unprotected cellar, this would result in a continually changing temperature, a condition which I have found to be very unfavorable for the bees. Quietness is to be considered one of the essentials of success, and this can only be secured by an even proper temperature; this condition met, half the battle is won. So long as bees keep perfectly quiet in their semi-dormient state, they will seldom if ever begin to breed. For reasons which we cannot always appreciate, appreciation of which would have but little practical signification, some colonies will begin to get uneasy during the later part of the month, even under the most favorable circumstances and in the most perfectly constructed cellar. My theory in regard to the matter is, that some queens, being more active and more full of life than others, begin to deposite eggs in the comb, which excites

the ambition of the bees and arouses them from their inactivity; whether this be the correct theory, or whether the bees, recognizing by some inborn instinct the near approach of spring, arouse themselves from their stupor, and in turn incite the queen to activity, I am not prepared to say. But, assuming the latter view to be the correct one, I am at a loss to understand why all the bees in a cellar should not follow out such a general law of nature. I have examined colonies as soon as the first signs of uneasiness was made manifest, without being able to demonstrate either theory. Taking the conditions as we find it, let us consider the means best adapted to its control. Experience has shown that bees, when breeding consume large quantities of water, and appreciating the fact that breeding is the most prolific cause of uneasiness, we should see that they have plenty of water. That water will quiet uneasy colonies, I have proved to my own satisfaction, never having failed in any case which I have tried. I would recommend keeping a close watch of the bees during this month, believing it will pay to do so. Enter the cellar quietly every day, and by placing the ear close to the hives, you can very quickly tell if any are uneasy; by promptly giving water to the uneasy ones, you can, nine times out of ten, meet all the requirements of the case, and abort the long train of disasters which might otherwise follow. As regards the manner of feeding the water, I prefer an ordinary glass bottle having a piece of common cotton cloth tied over the nose, inverted over the cluster

of bees through a hole in the chaff cushion. In this way the bees can take as much or as little as they may need to satisfy their wants.

But a short time back I received a letter asking my opinion in regard to dysentery. I think I am safe in asserting that its primary cause is uneasiness; this may be the result of different condition, a correct appreciation of which would indicate the cure. But I am inclined to believe that much of the dysentery in New England is the result of uneasiness induced by too early breeding; if this view be the correct one, all that is required for its prevention in such cases, is watchfulness and a little water. Keep a close lookout to the ventilation, and so regulate them that the temperature may be kept as even as possible, and about 45 degrees, F., or at such temperature as experience demonstrate to be best adapted to your cellar. If you experience difficulty in keeping the temperature low enough, place a cake of ice in the room, or, where it can be done, pass a current of air through ice into the room. I would not advise, here in New England, placing bees on their summer stands until April, for reasons which will appear in my next chapter.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Coleraine, Mass.

For the New England Apiarian.

Transferring Bees.

J. B. MASON,

Transferring bees from boxes and log-gums to movable frame hives, has been practised by skillful bee-keepers

quite extensively ever since the introduction of the movable frame system. Who was the first to discover that bees, together with the combs and honey could be transferred from one hive to another with perfect success, I do not know, but it is natural enough that when the movable frame system was brought to notice, and bee-keepers who owned quite a number of colonies in box hives, saw the many advantages to be gained by adopting the new system, that they would seek for some method by which their stock of bees could be transferred to the new hives and the combs and brood be utilized while making the change. The several methods practiced soon become well known to all practical bee-keepers, as hundreds of articles have been written and published explaining the several methods practised. Hence the subject has got to be an old one, and experienced apiarists of course will take no interest in the reputation of an old subject, but as the NEW ENGLAND APIARIAN will circulate largely through a country where bee culture has made but little advancement, I hope to be the means by which many bee-keepers who never have heard of the modern methods of manipulating bees, may be induced to lay aside their incredulity and prove to their own satisfaction that bees are as capable of being intelligently controlled as any of our domestic animals. According to my experience, the best time to transfer bees is early in the spring, say just before fruit trees are in full bloom. If the work is deferred till honey is coming in rapidly, the combs will be soft and full of new honey, and

you will find it a "mussy" job to handle them. To perform the operation, you must have your new hives ready filled with frames, and a quilt to cover the bees. The tools necessary are a hammer or hatchet, a thin cold chisel, hand saw, a long thin bladed knife, a common carving knife will answer, a bunch of quill feathers or any soft brush will answer, a paper of 2 oz. tacks, and a tack hammer. A pan or pail with a movable cover, to hold bits of comb and waste honey, we also want a board a little larger than the former.

This board should be covered by tacking on to one side of it some pieces of woolen cloth, two or three pieces thick, as a protection to the heads of the sealed brood. You will also want a pail of water and a cloth to wipe up any honey that may drip from the combs, it is not safe to neglect this as a mere taste of honey at this season of the year may start robbing. Next we must have a bundle of strips of wood, say 3-8ths. by 1-16th of an inch, these are to fasten the combs in the frames, last but not least we must have a good bee smoker, none better than the Bing-ham. If there is danger of starting robbing by operating out of doors, the work should be done in a tight room. Now for the operation, you smoke the bees to be transferred at intervals for a few few minutes, till the bees answer with a subdued hum, you then turn the hive upside down and with the saw, first dipping it in the water, cut loose the combs from the sides of the hive; saw off the cross sticks if any, now take the cold chisel and cut the nails and remove one side of the box hive,

or if it is a log-gum, split off one side of it with an axe, use the smoke to keep the bees quiet, as often as necessary. You will now proceed as follows, take out a comb, brush the bees off with a quill feather, or brush, lay the comb on the padded board, lay on one of your frames and with your knife, cut the comb just the right size to slip into the frame, if it is not quite large enough to fill the frame you can fill up with pieces of comb, or with comb foundation; now take one, two or three if the strips on each side of the frame, to hold the comb in place; when changing the position of the frame lift up the board with it. Right here a friend who is an experienced bee-keeper suggest, (I do not) that two or three bands of wrapping twine secured by tying them around the frame will hold the combs in place till fastened by the bees. When finished, hang the frame in the new hive, and proceed in this way till all the frames are filled, or till all the combs are used up. Reject all drone comb except a small piece in the center of one frame, as too much drone comb is a nuisance in the brood nest. After one comb has been placed in the new hive, you can brush the bees from the combs or taken out into the new hive; keep your mind on the safety of the queens, if there is brood in several combs they must be put together in the center of the brood nest; if the weather is likely to be cool I advise that the bees be confined on only a part of the combs with a division board. At the start, the other combs can be given to them one or two at a time as the season advances. When the combs are all in the frames and

properly adjusted in the new hive, and the latter is set on the stand that the old occupied and the frames snugly covered with the quilt, proceed to brush the bees from the old hive in front of the new one and see that all go in. It is a matter of satisfaction to look up the queen and to know that she enters the new hive. It is well to bear in mind that if no honey is being gathered from the field the operator will be very likely to get into trouble by the interference of robber bees, if the work is done out of doors. Now having described the mode and operations, I wish to say for the encouragement of beginners, that although it is formidable on paper it is surprisingly simple and easy when put in actual practice.

Mechanic Falls, Me.

For the New England Apiarian.

Wintering Bees.

W. W. DUNHAM.

On my return home from the Western Maine Bee-keepers Association, at Mechanic Falls, I noticed at South Paris an empty bee stall, and having some business with the owner, I made some inquiries in regard to his bees. He told me that he was wintering them up in his chamber, near the chimney, in a good warm place, but that he thought they were nearly all dead. He took me up to see them, and I found two good hives, of modern style, just as they were carried in last fall, with upper story and sections all on; the gentleman not being acquainted with bees himself, and fearing they might be short of stores, had called in one of

his neighbors, who had placed in the upper story, over the brood, cakes of hard sugar; one of the colonies was entirely dead, and the other was dwindled down to about a pint of the sickest and dirtiest looking fellows that I ever saw. To accommodate the man I carried them home with me, and opened the hive in a good warm sunny place, but they were not able to fly as their bodies were all daubed and distorted with dysentery. I found a large quantity of dead bees in the hive, and some patches of brood which I think accounts in part, for the bad condition in which I found them. I have no doubt that these bees had a good quantity of honey in the fall and were very strong colonies, but being confined in so warm a place they became uneasy, and that together with brood rearing, causes them to consume large quantities of honey, thus depleting their stores and causing disease and death. Having given this little incident in my experience for the benefit of others just commencing in the business, I wish to say a few words more in regard to the necessity of patronizing some good journal, devoted to the interests of bee-keepers. I find that it is just as easy to kill our bees by kindness, if we are not acquainted with their wants, as it is by neglect, and what we want is the experience of those who have devoted years to the study of the business. I find a great many that are just starting with one or two colonies of bees, that think it will not pay them to take a journal, but I think one colony with the study of a good bee journal will pay better than six in the old way of trusting to luck.

There are a good many old bee-keepers, who have from four to six colonies of bees, setting out exposed to the rough storms, that will have hard luck this winter, that might have been prevented by a little knowledge of bee culture.

We now have the *APIARIAN* published right here at Mechanic Falls, at the low price of 75 cents per year, that will contain the experience of veteran bee-keepers all over the New England States, and certainly it will be our fault if we are not benefited thereby. In addition to this we now have a bee-keepers Association, and propose to hold frequent meetings in this part of the State, where we can meet together for our mutual benefit, and it would be strange if the next two years did not witness great improvement in our management of bees. I have been very much interested in the study of bees for the past few years, and have learned from Bee Journals, as well as from my own experience, that a warm chamber is the worst place on earth to winter bees. I think the best place is on their summer stands, packed in chaff, but bee-keepers are about equally divided between this and cellar wintering. We have had a very cold, hard winter, and it may be that cellar wintering will prove the most successful this year. I am anxious that all should send in their report to the *APIARIAN* this spring, so that we may be able to compare them and see which method proves the best.

Grape View Farm, North Paris.

For the New England Apiarian.

The Standard Frame.

JOHN H. MARTIN.

Although we are not New Englanders, we feel very much like them; we live so near that with every eastern breeze, we feel an invigorating influence from the "cloud capped Granite Hills." We live nine miles from the Vermont line and by going a short distance from our apiary, we can look over into the land of blooded sheep, and maple sugar. Living so close to those States, we welcome the *NEW ENGLAND APIARIAN*, and its success is assured, if the bee-keepers of those States are as enterprising as their brethren in the dairy, and sheep business, and judging from the way the first numbers start off, the enterprise is not lacking in HONEST endeavors, for no sooner does one of the brethren advocate the feeding of sugar syrup to bees, to increase the amount of honey, than we find several speaking against this method of adulteration. If we can adulterate our honey with sugar syrup, why not adulterate the syrup, with just a little, you know, glucose. It will be just as good as honey from any other source; if we can twist our consciences to vouch for it, No! my friends, we want none of this doctoring of our honey and we want to set our faces dead against it. In last No. we find several items in regard to the coming Standard Frame. This is a very nice subject to write and talk about, and long for, but when two of the brethren, in the same issue of the *APIARIAN*, take such opposite views, we fear Mr. Pond and Mr. McLaughlin will have to wait

a long time before the standard frame arrives, even to that corner of the world known as New England. There is also much indefinite talk about a standard frame, for instance Mr. Mc Laughlin wants a standard frame for his climate, and leaves Florida to choose a standard frame for her climate. In our opinion a standard frame will never be adopted until swarms of bees become an article of extensive traffic between the experts in the business, and this traffic we never expect to see, for as soon as we have a sure thing in wintering, bees can be propagated so rapidly that there will be but few large sales. Again a certain Apiarist having hundreds of swarms, which he is working solely for honey, will not change for a standard frame, when that is all he would have to show for the hundreds of dollars he would have to expend. Then in portions of our country a certain frame has become a standard for that locality, for instance, the Harlinson frame in California.

Then here is another nut for Mr. Pond to crack. "What is the standard frame? He may say it is 17 1-8 by 8 5-8ths, another person will say 17 1-4 by 8 7-8, still another, 17 3-8 by 8 1-2, another 16 3-8 by 8 1-2, now these dimensions of a standard L. frame, are taken from my order book, where I filled orders for wired and rimmed foundation, I rarely recieved two orders of the same dimensions, and when a person gave me an order for the L. frame and not mentioning the size, we dared not fill the order until we wrote to know what he called the standard. The frames varied from an inch

to one eighth of an inch. Now if the standard frame is ever coming, suppose we first reform the L. frame and get a standard there, for the country is full of variations in this frame.

We shall also disagree with Mr. Mc Laughlin in relation to who shall decide on the standard frame, we believe the extensive manufacturer is just the man, for whenever an article or a machine is made by one manufactory it is a perfect and standard article, but divide its manufacture up into ten thousand workshops, and there will be variations, if therefore, one manufacturer could make our frames, they would be a sure thing every time. Now where is the manufacturing inventor that will make the frame that will supercede all others, if you can hit that frame sir, "there's millions in it."

Hartford, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1883.

For the New England Apiarian.

MAINE, vs. FLORIDA.

O. L. SAWYER.

FOR THE BEE, OR BEE-KEEPER.

Having been somewhat interested in bees for a number of years and for the last ten years I have kept quite a large stock, and after passing through our cold winters' meeting at times with losses, caused by long continued cold weather and a late backward spring perhaps followed by a poor honey season like our last, I have at times felt rather dissatisfied with my locality for bee-keeping and that Maine was too cold a State for bees to be kept with a reasonable amount of success compared with other States; although at times they

would do as well as one could wish, while at other times it has been anything but satisfactory and having read of Florida as being a state of eternal blossoms and perpetual summer, it seemed as though that was the place for a bee-keeper and his little pets. so quite early in the winter I packed my trunk and started for the "land of flowers" so called, but on arriving there I found that Florida on paper and Florida of itself were two different places, everything having been killed by the frost, to the eye of a Maine bee-keeper the face of the country didn't look as though a swarm of bees could possibly make a living, but after many inquiries I managed to find one man that had some 16 stocks, that being nearly all that were kept in that part of the State. Instead of finding his bees in nice movable comb hives, they were in box hives and log-gums in fact farther behind the times than any bee-keepers that could be found in Maine. His manner of obtaining surplus, was to pry the top off. then cut the honey out down as far as it would do without destroying the swarm; this operation he performed once in May and again in July, quite a contrast from the 1 lb and 2 lb sections of Maine and other States, but I understand that there are some men from the North here doing quite well.

From what I could see or hear it looked as though a bee-keeper could make as much money in Maine as in Florida, the state being quite unhealthy in the summer time, the pest from insects is fearful, and as it is no State for agriculture, the land where a white man can live being composed of white sand,

making it a very poor place for farming. They have to bring almost everything that a Northern man wants to use from other States making it quite expensive to live. The orange culture is almost the only business that a bee-keeper can engage in to any extent and to raise an orange grove it requires a fortune, so after looking the matter carefully over I think that Maine is the best place of the two for the busy bee as well as for the bee-keeper himself. Gardiner, Maine.

For the New England Apiarian.

Surplus Honey.

WM. MC LAUGHLIN.

Mr. Editor: Did you ever have a lot of disaffected bees flying around your head trying to sting you? If you have you can imagine my situation on reading in the last APIARIAN the kind and courteous attacks of some of my apiarian brothers.

It is true I advocated feeding bees during the flowering season so that the bees might blend what they obtained from the flowers with what they obtained from the syrup of pure granulated sugar, But

"Perchance what I've said I had better not said,

Or 'twere better I had said it incog;" yet it is a fact that cannot be successfully gainsayed or refuted that many of our successful bee-keepers are doing just what I inadvertently stated in the APIARIAN, and further, it is acknowledged by many progressive apiarians that the honey obtained from the syrup of granulated sugar is far better than

that obtained from buckwheat and some other sources. My critics will probably sow buckwheat for bees to obtain surplus honey, why not decry and protest against this direct source of adulteration. When bees obtain honey from sugar, it is not SUGAR WATER by any means, and if my critical friends will call at my house and dine with me, I will satisfy their palate with some of this "sugar water" honey obtained from the flowers commingled with that extracted from pure sugar and they will pronounce it "first rate" white clover honey I think. I do not feed by day. I feed at night thereby having the bees work all night and gather from the fields by day.

Harmony, Me.

For the New England Apiarian.

One Hundred Colonies.

W. T. STEWART.


The first number of the NEW ENGLAND APIARIAN is received and read and without any touch of flattery toward the Editor I must say that it is a good thing, and neatly gotten up, chock full of first class bee talk. It looks now as though Mr. Merrill means business and I wish him success. In contributing my mite for the next number, there are so many subjects that I should like to write on that I don't know which to choose, so I guess I will mix in a little from several subjects and call it "Hash." First we will say something about a standard frame. I think it very important that all adopt some style of frame or frames so as to have them interchangeable all over America and Canada. I am something of the same

opinion of our correspondent in last months APIARIAN. I think that it would be best to adopt as a standard two or three styles or rather sizes of frame in order to best suit cold, warm, and intermediate climates, say the Langstroth, Gallup, and American; we must at least have one square frame made a standard in order that we may if we choose have reversible frames for in order to reverse every way they must be square, and to take it for all purposes in all places, and under all conditions, I think the Gallup frame is the best in use, it is 11 1-4 x 11 1-4 square. I have fifty hives of each, of the Langstroth and Gallup, my experience with both in the same apiary favors the Gallup. Next comes the half pound section controversy. I have tried everything else as a receptacle for comb honey which gives me pretty good ideas about the 1-2 lbs, and I fear there is more theory than practise connected with their use. I think I shall wait a while on them, and use the 1 lb. section for shipping and 5 lb. boxes for home market. That's my experience so far. As to which is most profitable, comb or extracted honey, I can't decide that in my own mind by theorizing, and for my way and places of marketing, I can sell all of both that I can produce, at good prices, and shall make both.

RACES OF BEES.—I think it is a settled fact that the Italians are the best for all purposes, but for simply honey producing, for me, a cross with the Brown bee excels, and for business, I want my Queens pure Italian, and each years experience with them more and more convinces me that pure Italian queens are

essential to success. I shall breed my queens for my own use or for sale, pure Italians, as my bees are located where there are no others in their range, I shall have no trouble in breeding pure stock. I have bought up all the bees in my neighborhood in order to keep mine pure. I raise my queens in full colonies and under the swarming impulse, all impulse home bred mothers that are tested for business bees and are well marked too and all are raised alike whether for my own use or sale, and ten chances to one a dollar queen is as good as a two and a half one. I have one hundred mothers to select from. Once more let me exhort beekeepers to turn their attention more to planting for honey. If it pays stock raisers to raise feed for their stock, it pays us to plant for honey. It most assuredly is one of the most important things in the business, and one that is the most neglected, the cost of seed is but a trifle when compared with the advantages gained. Mellicott, Alsik, Figwort, Motherwort and a great many other good honey plants could be had growing abundantly where now there is nothing but Rag Weed; now as this article is growing rather long I shall add no more, only to promise the readers of the APIARIAN for next month, (April,) an article on decorating lawns and door yards with honey producing plants cheaply, and not only does it beautify our homes but at the same time will greatly enrich our hives with surplus honey.

Eminence, Ky., Feb. 1883.

 Subscribe for the APIARIAN.

For the New England Apiarian.

Bee Forage.

FRANK D. WELCOME.

Mr. Editor: I am very much interested in Apiculture and have read with interest such subjects as Standard Frame, Artificial Swarming, Coming Bee, etc.

Now while considering these points, would it not be well to give some thought to the pasturing of our pets. It is plain that our natural resources for honey production, (in and of itself) is insufficient for a large Apiary; as not frequently have a dearth of honey between certain of our natural honey plants; thus causing our bees to cease brood rearing in a greater or less degree, which weakens our colonies so that they cannot take the advantage of a good honey flower when it comes.

Now what we want is something that will fill up these intervening spaces between our present resources. But we should not as a rule, plant so that our artificial product will conflict with that of the natural; nor will the same honey plants do equally as well in all localities; for instance the Basswood with us is of minor importance, while with Mr. Doolittle and others it is perhaps, (using the adage) chiefest among 10000. Again: Golden Rod with us always gives our bees enough honey to winter on and frequently a fair surplus, while with others even in our own state it is of little importance.

But each must study their own location to ascertain when and what to plant so as to get the best results.

In this as well as in all other pur-

suits one has to plan ahead, and frequently a long time; for instance we may set a large orchard, (which is very needful) and look ahead and calculate and plan on what he will do after his orchard begins to pay him well.

Not so in Apiculture, for we can plant certain honey plants and realize a very large yield the first and second year, and perchance, gather the same. (or matured plot) for feeding farm stock, (other things being favorable); thus securing a two-fold profit with little expense.

We must try and bring bee-keeping to the front, which we can only do by hard persistent work and study; that we may ascertain the best mode of wintering, best race of bees, best frame etc.

Many old "Fogies" seem to think that bee-keeping on the improved plan is much like shearing the hog, "great cry and little wool," but I predict that in the near future that we shall show by our works, to the contrary. In conclusion I will repeat that we must plant for our bees, and of such honey producing plants as are best suited to our location, and in the proper time; keeping in view that "eternal vigilance" is the price of success in this calling as well as in all others.

I hope the coming season that those that can will try some of the leading honey plants now offered and report their success in the *APIARIAN*, thus giving all, the benefit of their experience and thereby advancing the interests of Apiculture.

Mechanic Falls, Maine.

SELECTIONS From Our Letter Box.

Wenham, Mass., Feb. 24, 1883.

Bees are wintering well with me, all are on summer stands. I call it an unusual hard winter for our pets: Those in double walled hive with chaff cushions over the frames are doing the best. Hives of this style are the ones for our cold climate. I am testing a feeder for early spring use, it is placed under the cushion so that the bees can take the food without leaving the cluster. So far it has worked well; I do not approve of feeding bees in winter, but those short of stores must be fed or die. As my bees had a good fly on Feb. 17th, (the first since Nov.,) they can be fed safely now.

HENRY ALLEY.

Buckfield, March 3rd, 1883.

Dear Editor:—I was much pleased to meet with my friends the 28th, at J. B. Mason's; a very interesting meeting, and I was well paid for my time. The new improvements now in use have long been needed. I would say to all that have bees and keeping them without making improvements, to do so, it will pay more than double. Everyone wants to make improvements on their bees, it is simple and not expensive. Mr. J. B. Mason can furnish you with all the fixtures for improving your bees, you can get more information in one-half day by seeing him handle his bees and explain to you, than you can learn yourself in one year. I spent some time with him some twelve years ago; he has been in practice ever since; I know him to be an honest and reliable dealer in this business. There has been many disappointments in bee-keeping by mismanagement. I hope all will take the *APIARIAN*, as they will get ten times the value of their subscription before the year is past. Handling bees

is very simple and easy, some will say I cannot do anything with them, it is not so, you will learn it very readily, none to old to learn as the gentleman said from Benton, 76 years old, at our last meeting.

Yours Respectfully,
J. S. MORGAN.

Mechanic Falls, Me., Feb. 25, '83.
Friend Merrill :

I received the first two numbers of the NEW ENGLAND APIARIAN, and must say I was pleased with its get up, which is certainly a credit to the publisher, and shows on the start that bee-keepers are interested both in the State and out of the State. I was surprised to see so much original matter in your paper to start with, and I rejoice to see the various bee-keepers notice your publication and extend their hands to welcome you to our ranks, thereby showing their disposition to aid the progress of bee-culture in our State, and I hope the APIARIAN may live to do much good in arousing old foggy bee-keepers from their fogginess and help them to understand bee culture as it stands today and I hope the bee-keepers will all rally and send in their subscriptions and give you a rousing big subscription list, and I have no doubt you will give them a good paper.

We are having a very hard winter for bees; continued cold weather is the order of the day and I have no doubt the mortality of bees will be large in this State. It is doubtful if there ever were so many new methods being tried for wintering bees as there is the present winter and I think we are having a winter that will try all the pet theories pretty severely.


J. B. MASON.

West Auburn, Me., Feb. 26th, 1883.

Editor of APIARIAN, Dear Sir:

The first two numbers of the APIARIAN are at hand, and I am well pleased with them. Enclosed, you will find one year's subscription. We have had interesting articles from the pen of J. B. Mason, L. F. Abbott and others, through the Lewiston Journal, but we have felt the want of a local paper, devoted exclusively to bee culture and your paper meets that want. I wish you success in your new undertaking.

Artificial Pasturage is one branch of bee culture which has not received the attention that it should, by bee-keepers of New England. If we should all seed the roadside near an apiary with white clover, dandelion, and other good honey plants, it would prove a valuable investment for us. There is within one mile each way from my apiary, 12 miles of road; this if seeded four feet each side, would give about 11 acres of honey plants. This would necessitate some outlay for seed, but it could be sown thinly and in two years there would be a thick mat of blossoms, and it would be more attractive to the eye than the oceans of wild wormwood and other noxious weeds, which generally meet the eye of the observer, along our roadsides. I sowed a strip of roadside last season, that had been newly turnpiked, with white clover and got a good catch notwithstanding the dry season. Buckwheat is a good honey plant in many localities, and will prove so to us I think, in this part of Maine. I sent to Mr. Root last spring for one pound of Silverhull Buckwheat to test it. I sowed it July 3d, it commenced to blossom Aug. 1st., and remained in bloom about one month. The bees worked on it in large numbers in the forenoon. They gathered enough honey from this small piece to be noticeable in the hives, and the hives emitted the odor of the buckwheat blossoms. Now, if this small piece gave such good results, I think it would prove a good investment for us all, (that have the land,) to sow a piece, each year. If it is sown the last of June, it will get ripe, and the grain is valuable for swine and poultry. It comes into blossom about Aug. 1st., when there is a dearth of other honey plants; it prevents robbing, which is so demoralizing in the apiary. Spider and Simpoon honey plants, have also been highly spoken of in our journals; who of the readers of the APIARIAN, have the seed of these plants to sell. Alsike Clover should be sown on land that is to be seeded down, as it is a good honey plant and the fodder is liked much better by the farmer than the common red clover. The leaves do not shatter like the red clover when

 All articles for publication must reach us by the 5th of each month.

cut and one stalk produces more blossoms. Some practise cutting the Alsike clover just before it blooms, relying on the second crop for blossoms, as it then comes on after the white clover harvest; they say bees will not work on it much when they can get white clover in abundance. Motherwort is also a valuable honey plant and Doolittle says "if I were to cultivate any one plant for honey it would be Motherwort; for our bees work on it from morning till night for weeks." Let us hear from others on this subject through the APIARIAN.

Respectfully Yours,

ELMER D. CRAFTS.

Castle Hill, Aroostook, Me., Feb. 23, '83.

I see you have devoted much space to the "Coming Frame" in No. 2. My experience in wintering bees, the Langstroth is as good as any. I like the frame to go cross-wise the hive and use thirteen instead of ten; for three reasons; first, as the entrance to hive is on the end and the first frame acts as a division board, and stops the cold draught from the rest of the brood; second, the foundation does not warp so bad as the long way, and we have strait and even combs, and much lighter to handle when extracting; third, when we pack for winter, by taking out 3 frames, and put in a division board, we have a square hive, and the bees cluster more compact than in the "Long Idea hive." We don't use wire in our frames, we press the foundation on the comb guide; we use inch wire, nails; six of them tacked upright in bottom bar, to keep the foundation from bridging out to one side or the other, we have 74 stocks of bees, ten of them in chaff hives.

On the 17th. inst. they had a fly out. I examined them, they were all right. Those in the cellar are doing as well as bees can, the cellar is under my house and stands from 38 to 40 degrees above zero. The L. hive or Root's Simplicity, same thing, is the best hive to manipulate; you can tier up to any number desired, with broad frames of 56 1 lb. sections, or with crates 24 or 28 sections. If we bee-keepers of Maine could agree on what hive and frame to adopt, it would surely be a benefit.

HENRY TILLEY.

Friend Merrill:—As friend Dunham asks others ideas of the color of hives, I will tell him through your excellent APIARIAN, my experience last fall was enough. My hives were mostly white, but one was dark red. That set back of a grapevine and after I laid it down, the bees would come out every day, while others were quiet. They acted just

like the boy when he thought his father was too cold in his bed and as he had a more comfortable place, he would see if he could not creep into his room and rob a little; so it was with this swarm. My chaff hive was one that they tried, though it was a strong swarm they were bound to rob. They got at it business like, before the inmates knew what was up; then I tell you there were many killed. I took my Johnston Pump and gave them a shower, then stood a board in front of the hive and showered them again and the work was done. The bees were so quiet in the chaff hive that one would think them dead. Now I am fully in favor of white hives, though this is only one test, but I have had many others. I know they will call bees out when it is to cold, when in a white one they will be quiet. I am quite sure that if we keep cushions on all summer, that bees will do much better, but if we use the upper story, of course we cannot do so, if you doubt it just try a few days each way; without the cushion, it is just like an open chamber, the heat comes right through and then when a cool night sets in they are as much colder. I have studied much on the ventilation idea and I believe we do not have enough. I am going to have a ventilator on each end of the hives and I think it will pay to go around every day and set them according to the weather. I never had bees hang out and I believe by giving them all the room and combs they need with the proper ventilation, that they will work at all times, other things being equal. I was glad to see feeding sugar, taken up; by ALL MEANS lets not get sugar into the honey, for down we go if we do, but we must feed enough in early spring to get our pets in good strong forces, then we shall get the honey. I don't believe the brother that wrote it thought what the effect would be. Give the people pure honey and we can find a sale for all we can get. I guess we shall have to use all honey, for we get nearly all spurious sweets, otherwise.

E. P. CHURCHILL.

North Auburn, Me.

Brother Merrill:

A sample copy of your first issue has been received. I feel like congratulating you upon your great success. To edit a bee paper is quite a difficult thing to like work on other papers. Bee culture has a vocabulary peculiar to itself, hence your first issue for correctness of proof reading, etc., is a marvel of success.

Yours with best wishes,

G. W. DEMAREE.

Christiansburg, Ky.

THE
New England Apiarian,
 TERMS, 75 CENTS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Special Notices.

☞ Subscribe for the APIARIAN.

☞ All articles for publication must reach us by the 5th of each month.

☞ Articles for publication must be written on a separate paper from items of business.

☞ Advertisements intended for the APIARIAN must reach this office by the 5th of each month to secure insertion.

☞ Sample copies of the NEW ENGLAND APIARIAN will be sent free to any one person. Any one intending to get up a club can have sample copies sent to the persons they desire to interview, by sending the names to this office.

☞ We have published large editions of the APIARIAN for the three months, viz: Jan., Feb., and March, and sent a copy to all Bee-keepers that we could find the address of. A goodly number have subscribed, (we wish all had) and others are sending in their subscriptions. We think that those who have received the same can judge of its merits, and we would respectfully inform them that as it would be attended with too much expense to furnish the APIARIAN free to such a large number, that hereafter it will be sent only to regular subscribers, exchanges, or those wishing sample copies.

In no case let any one think that be-

cause they do not receive it that it has ceased to live, for we have put our hand to the plow and we don't propose to look back. We shall keep on in the even tenor of our way and should be pleased to receive large additions to our subscription list, and if any send in their subscription within two or three months we would like to continue to supply them with our journal.

☞ We shall commence with April number, a

Question Department,

to be conducted by
JAMES HEDDON,
 of DOWAGIAC, MICH.

We have been to some expense to secure the services of the above named gentleman, and should hope that this department will help the APIARIAN and its readers in many respects.

All questions should be sent to us by the 1st day of each month so as to appear on the 15th, as we mail the questions to Mr. Heddon and he has to answer and return them to us in time for publication.

☞ Under the circumstances we have got as many subscribers as we expected at first, as some are waiting to see if the APIARIAN is going to run. We will say that the APIARIAN has come to stay and by your aid we are in hopes to make it up to the standard in all respects.

FOR ONE DOLLAR,

will send in addition to the APIARIAN, one hundred Envelopes by mail postage paid, No. 5, XX., in white, Buff, or Blue Shade, with return to your address printed upon them.

Read at the Western Maine Bee Keepers Convention, Feb. 28th, 1883.

Gentlemen Bee-Keepers: In stating the object of this meeting it is only necessary to say that we have been called together to consider the propriety of organizing ourselves into a society having for its purposes, the advancement of scientific bee-culture in our part of the State of Maine. All over our great country, societies are being formed for the purpose of popularizing bee-keeping as a pursuit, and for the mutual discussion of the many questions relating to the proper management of bees and the best methods of producing and marketing honey. It is not our purpose to interfere with, or to do anything that will lessen the interest taken in the prosperity of our State Bee-Keepers Association. On the other hand it is confidently believed that every local society in the State will add to the strength of the State association. Be this as it may, it is enough for us to know that our part of the State as a general thing is behind the times as pertains to the best methods of management in the Apiary. The responsibility of this lagging behind, rests on us who are assembled here to-day. The meetings of the State Association are likely to be held too far away from us to exert any material influence over our part of the State, hence we must take the matter into our own hands and push forward our own interests, as well as that of the whole country. Our part of Maine may never give as large a yield of honey as some other places in this, and other States do, yet I am confident and I speak from experience, that bee-cul-

ture with us, can be made to pay well, and by thorough study of the business, many of our people will find pleasant and profitable employment in keeping bees.

Brother bee-keepers, in organizing this association, we must make up our minds to inform ourselves on the subject of apiculture, by reading the standard works on the subject, and especially by taking and reading the Bee Papers which bring to our homes the latest and freshest information on the subject. Having thus prepared ourselves, we must attend promptly the meetings of our association, bringing with us our best thoughts, ready to engage in profitable discussion of all subjects brought before the meeting. Honey in its crude state, is a production of nature, without the intervention of man and if there are no bees present to gather it, it evaporates, and is wasted in the air, hence every pound of honey that is gathered by the bees is that much added to the wealth of man, without any cost for the raw material. Thousands of dollars worth of honey is being wasted every year for the want of bees and skilled apiarists, to gather and prepare it for the market. Bee-keepers, let us do our whole duty and we shall see our part of the State of Maine taking an advanced position in the culture of the honey bee. If we are in earnest in our enterprise, our society will not only be felt as an educator of the masses in the science of bee-culture, but will be a source of social pleasure to all of its members.

J. B. MASON.

Mechanic Falls, Me.

The Western Maine BEE KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

A Brief Report of the Meeting.

In response to a call published in the *NEW ENGLAND APIARIAN*, February 10th, 1883, for the bee-keepers in the south western Maine to meet at the residence of Mr. J. B. Mason, Mechanic Falls, Me., on Wednesday, Feb. 28th, 1883, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of forming an association.

The meeting was called to order at the appointed time and W. W. Dunham of North Paris, was chosen temporary chairman, after which time communications were read from Messrs Wm. Hoyt of Ripley, Secretary, and F. O. Additon of Dexter, President of the State bee-keepers association, also from Mr. H. B. Cony of Augusta. Following these, Mr. J. B. Mason of Mechanic Falls, presented a paper and it was voted to have it published in the *APIARIAN*. These communications were read carefully and considered by all present.

A permanent organization of the Western Maine Bee Keepers Association was made, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. J. A. Morton, Bethel; Vice President, J. B. Mason, Mechanic Falls; Secretary, W. W. Merrill, Mechanic Falls; Treasurer, W. W. Dunham, North Paris. Committee on Constitution and By-laws, W. W. Dunham, J. A. Morton, J. B. Mason.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted. The first article of the constitution defines its name as the Western Maine Bee Keepers Association.

An article in the by-laws provides, that any person can become a member by signing the constitution, and paying the sum of 25 cents; ladies simply by signing the constitution.

The association starts out with twenty members, 18 males and 2 females, representing one hundred and forty-five colonies of bees.

The object of forming this association was to advance bee culture in this Western part of Maine, and in no wise to injure the State association, and we would like all to join this association as well as the State association.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Mason and family for the kindness bestowed by them.

The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, April 25th, 1883, at the residence of W. W. Dunham, North Paris, Me., at 1 and 7 o'clock, P. M.

W. W. MERRILL, Secretary.

The following circulars and price lists have been received: Mr. James Heddon, Dowagiac, Mich; T. S. Hall, Kirby's Creek, Ala; H. H. Brown, Light Street, Pa; J. C. Sayles, Hartford, Wis; O. H. Perry & Bro., Lowell, Mass; J. P. H. Brown, Augusta, Geo; Mereiam & Falcomer, Jamestown, N. Y; E. A. Thomas & Co., Coleraine, Mass; Henry Alley, Wenham, Mass; G. B. Lewis, Watertown, Wis; S. D. McLean, Columbia, Ten.

The Western Maine BEE KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of the Western Maine Bee Keepers Association, will be held at the residence of W. W. Dunham, North Paris, Me., on Wednesday, April 25th, 1883, at 1 and 7 o'clock, P. M.

A large attendance of bee keepers is expected, and it is hoped that it will be an interesting meeting. Any articles sent to the Secretary, will be placed on exhibition and cared for free of charge.

The following is an imperfect outline of the programme: Secretary's report; Treasurer's report; President's address; reading of essays, and discussions. Essays are expected on the following subjects: Bee Pasturage; The Standard Frame; Artificial Swarming; Comb Honey, vs. Extracted, etc., etc.

W. W. MERRILL, Secretary.

Mechanic Falls, Me.

A Reply to Mr. McLaughlin on Tall Bee Hives.

MR. EDITOR: Since friend McLaughlin has brought his big guns to bear on all shoal hives, I wish to express my opinion in regard to them; I want him to designate which kind he considers a shoal hive.

There is friend Torry's hive with a frame, I think only 8 inches deep (and we should think by the way he speaks of friend Torrey, that his words and acts were his—McLaughlin's—law). Neither can it be friend Hoyt's, by the way he speaks of him and his hive, or rather his frame, which is only 11 1-4 by 11 1-4 inches, called the Gallup frame. If I am rightly informed, he, Gallup, uses a shoaler

frame now. The old Quimby frames were 18 1-2 inches long by 11 1-4 inches deep, but the new Quimby, with closed ends, is 19 1-2 inches long by 11 inches deep. The Langstroth frame is 17 5-8 inches long by 9 1-2 inches deep. The American frame is 12 inches by 12 inches. The Adier frame is 13 3-4 inches long by 12 inches deep. These are, I should say, all shallow hives when compared with friend McL's frame which he says is 18 inches deep by 12 x 12 square.

O Moses! just think of having to haul up a frame 17 inches deep covered on both sides with bees crowded together as close as they can get, and to see them crushed, mutilated and killed, and perhaps the queen too, which may be worth from one to ten dollars. And think of their anger (or perhaps I should say their instinct of self-preservation), and stings which their creator gave them for defense—how can they be blamed for using them? It is enough to make any one sweat to think of it. Again, think how the bees will unite the comb to the sides and ends of the hive and to each other, which must be cut or broken apart; if cut, it will have to be at the risk of damaging the comb and bees in a deep hive, and I should dread to handle such a hive about as bad as I should a small pox patient. Still, friend McL. says he has no difficulty in manipulating them. And why, I think, is because he has not used them long enough yet. If I am not mistaken, he used foundation in his frames which the bees would draw out the first year, but I think that in four or five years they will unite their comb to his heart's content.

And now, as friend McL. says he knows of no earthly reason why so many have adopted the shallow frame. I will give him my reason for so doing. In the first place, about wintering: He and others have said it is natural for bees to work upward in their hives until they reach the top, when they have to die. As McL. says, I shall have to file my exception to that. I have swarms in my cellar now, which went to the top of their hive a month ago, and they did not die, but just walked over to the other side, and

seem to be doing as well as they have at any time this winter. I would like to have McL. come and see me, take dinner, and see them go it. I have often had them do so; have had them shift from top to bottom and from side to side, and come out all right. Friend McL. says, "No wonder that wintering bees in such hives is hazardous in our State." I think when we compare the loss of the different kinds of hives in our State with the Langstroth, that we shall find bees winter quite as well if not better in the Langstroth, than in deeper ones, even in McL's very tall and handsome hive. I could tell of quite a number in our vicinity who have wintered their bees in Langstroth hives with very little or no loss, and I know my losses have not been so much as those who used deeper frames.

The way I fix my Langstroth (or perhaps I ought now to call them the Simplicity hives) is as follows: If to winter on summer stands, I use the Simplicity thaff hive, which has from two to four inches of chaff on the sides and ends, with a chaff sack on top about ten inches thick. For cellar wintering I leave them as they were on their summer stands, with this exception: I put on top a thick chaff cushion to keep them warm and absorb the moisture; in this way I have no trouble with my bees from their going up or down or sidewise to find honey. And I can't see why bees cannot go in a horizontal directions between combs, if they are 17 5-8 inches long, just as well as they can if only 12 inches. I have heard of a "long idea" hive, but should call McL's a "tall idea" hive. He says he "firmly believes the day will come when shoal hives will be among the hives of the past." As he brings in Langstroth's hive, I suppose he includes his frame and hive. But I believe the Langstroth frame will be used long after friend McL's hive and frame have gone to an oblivion that knows no resurrection. Now as McL. is radical in regard to his tall and handsome hive, I have thought of a way in which, perhaps, we can please him. My idea is this: As the bodies of the Root Simplicity

hives are made so they fit each other, on top or bottom, we can build them up as high as our claim goes heavenward. Now McL., how is that for high?

I have, in order to try the experiment, built one of my swarms up by putting on two extra bodies, and in the fall have taken off one, honey and all, and five frames in the next; but the bees did not go up to get the honey for the reason they had enough in the lower one which they got by going lengthwise and sidewise the hive after they got to the top of the frames.


One of Torry's recommendations of his eight-inch deep frames, is to put one on top of another, and I presume others who use shoal hives do the same. In looking around and bringing to mind those who use shoal hives, I think I am blest with pretty good company, embracing some of the most advanced apiarians in the country. It is estimated that there are more of the Langstroth frame hives used in the United States than of all others combined, and they are fast increasing in popularity.

In fact, I know of no other advanced apiarian who advocates such tall hives, otherwise than by tiering or piling up, as does Mr. McLaughlin. I have no vindictive spirit or ill will in writing as I have, but for fear that some who have not had experience in beeology, as McL. is an easy writer, may adopt his tall and handsome hive and have to throw it away (I am not afraid of an advanced or experienced apiarian adopting it), thereby suffering loss as well as vexation and disappointment.

I will say, in conclusion, that they are, in the Western States, agitating a uniform frame, and it seems to me the current sets strongly in favor of the Langstroth, and that if a vote was taken to-day, the Langstroth would be selected as the best. I think it would be so here in Maine.

Dexter, Me.

MECHANIC.

 All articles for publication must reach us by the 5th of each month.

Read at the Western Maine Bee Keepers Convention, Feb. 28th, 1883.

Friend Merrill:— I see in your last number of the *APIARIAN*, a notice to the bee-keepers of South Western Maine, to meet at the residence of J. B. Mason, to organize a bee-keepers association, signed by J. B. Mason. Now I hope friend Mason has no ax to grind in this matter, but that the best interests of the bee-keepers is his object. The Maine Bee Keepers Association was organized two years ago for the foundation of scientific bee culture, by forming a strong band of union among bee-keepers, and I am happy to say, that many of the best bee-keepers of our State have become members, or have given us a God speed; we to-day number 70 members, and hold our meetings quarterly at such places in our State, which the best interests of the bee-keepers demand, provided they express a desire for us to do so. We also have a Vice President in each county in which we have members, whose duty it is to look after the interest of bee-keepers in his county.

Now what is the reason that we have not had the co-operation of friend Mason to help build up a society that will be capable of doing a vast amount of good in the future, then if he wanted to hold local meetings in his county. Our Vice President no doubt will be ready to attend to the call, and without a doubt, in the near future, county meetings will be held under the direction of the Vice Presidents, and the State society will not meet but once or twice a year, and at these times will hold longer sessions. Now if friend Mason is

the originator of this call, or if not, then to those that are, I would say, think well of this matter before you form a separate organization; would it not be better for us all to unite and form one grand society, embracing not only South Western Maine but the whole State, in that way we shall be able to get a thorough statistical report of bee-keeping, and be ready to act on any matter which may be to our interest, and we ask for the cordial support and help of every bee-keeper in our State, to build up a State organization, from which we can all receive a vast amount of information, and to help place Maine on an equal with any State, if not in the amount of honey, in advanced bee culture. Now I have no selfish interest in this matter, my only object is to advance the cause of bee culture by the diffusion of knowledge, which will benefit one and all. Now hoping that you after due deliberation, will all become members of the Maine Bee Keepers Association, rather than to form a separate organization, and now with these remarks I will sign myself.

F. O. ADDIXON.

Grove Apiary, Dexter, Me.

President of the Maine Bee Keepers Association.

Honey Market.

Boston, Mass., March 5th, 1883.

HONEY—1-2 lb. sections 30 cents; 1 lb. sections 22 and 25 cents; 2 lb. sections 20 and 22 cents. Extracted, 10 cents per lb. Good lots of extracted are wanted in kegs or barrels.

BEE SWAX—Our supply is gone; we have none to quote.

CROCKER & BLAKE, 57 Chatham St.

THE NEW ENGLAND APIARIAN.

O. H. Perry & Bro.,

DEALERS IN

**Italian Bees,
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FOR THE SEASON OF 1883,

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E. P. Churchill,

NORTH AUBURN, - MAINE.

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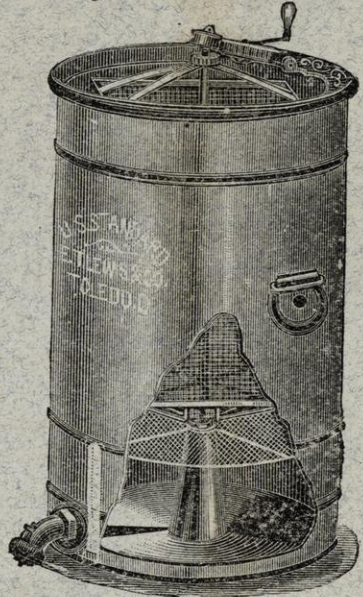
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