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The bee-hive. Vol. 1, No. 3 August 1, 1886

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

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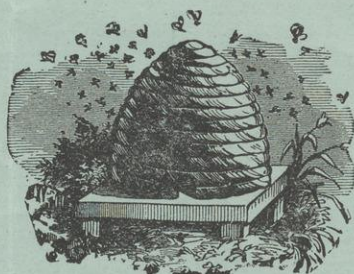
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AUGUST 1886.

THE

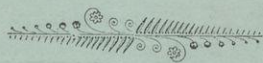
BEE-HIVE



PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY, BY

→* E. H. COOK, *←

Andover, Conn.



ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE, ANDOVER, CONN., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

THE BEE-HIVE.

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

August and September.

ITALIAN QUEENS

— FOR —

50cts. Each !!

Postage to Canada, 10 cents extra.

A BARGAIN FOR THOSE WHO ORDER NOW.

As I shall have quite a number of nuclei to double up this fall, I will sell what spare queens I may have, at this extremely low price I can send either medium colored, or very yellow queens, as desired. I prefer the darker ones myself; but they are not quite so handsome as the orange colored, although there is but little difference in the color of the workers.

Do not think these queens are "culls," for they are just as good as I can raise; many of them being from cells built under the swarming impulse.

Order at once if you would secure some first-class queens for almost nothing.

FULL COLONIES CHEAP!

I have a limited number of full colonies of PURE ITALIAN BEES, that I will sell for only **FIVE DOLLARS EACH.**

A full colony will consist of the following: Seven brood-frames, five containing brood and two honey, with enough bees to cover them, and a Tested queen. These will be sent in shipping boxes.

TWO-FRAME NUCLEI,

with untested queens at \$2.00 each; or \$8.00 for five. **SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED.**

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.

Section Boxes.

One pound, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$, for 75c per 100; or \$5.00 per 1000. They are the one-piece section.

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn

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.

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 Apilary, 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.

☞ We do not keep these in stock, but order them sent direct from the publisher, which insures the purchaser of getting the latest edition.

Sent by mail at above price.

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

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 23d.

"The money spent for printer's ink
Comes back one hundred fold;
The paltry 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 "biz,"
Unless you advertise."

JOB PRINTING.

We make a specialty of printing for bee-keepers and poultry men. Here is what one of our customers writes:

Dear Sir:—I received the price lists all right I like them much. It was a *very neat and nice* job for the money, and you was prompt. I did not have to wait so long as I have for others that have printed them before. You can reckon on my printing hereafter. Yours, etc.,

North Madison, Me., Mar. 17. **W. H. NORTON.**

Our prices are very low for good work. Send for estimates.

E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

If you are wise then you will advertise,
Advertise to sell your bees and queens;
Advertise to sell your hives and sections,
If you'r wise in the BEE-Hive advertise.

How to send Money.

Money by Registered Letter, Check payable to our order, or Post Office Money Order, will be a safe risk. ☞ Make all Postal Notes and Money Orders payable at **Williamantic, Conn.**, but be sure to send them to Andover, Connecticut.

THE BEE-HIVE.

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

VOL. 1.

ANDOVER, CONN., AUGUST 1, 1886.

NO. 3.

A BUMBLE GRUMBLE.

BY H. W. RAYMOND.

A bumble-bee sat on the wild-rose tree,
And grumbled because he was dig and fat;
"Just look at yon butterfly light," quoth he,
"I wish I were airy and graceful like that!
O ho!
I know
'Tis hard to be heavy, and huge, and slow!"

A mischievous boy the butterfly caught,
And in his rough grasp it fluttered and died.
Sir Bumble his dagger drew out, and thought
That his end had come; but he boldly cried:
"Come on!
My son;
This stinger and I weigh nearly a ton."
"You'll have to excuse me, sir," said the lad,
"I know the weight of your little barb'd spear.
Were your logic less pungent I'd be most glad
To meet you conflict and vanquish you here.
Goo!-day!
I'll say;
For I fear 't would unhealthy prove to stay."
The bumble-bee laughed a stitch in his side
When he saw the youngster in full retreat;
Then he stretched himself in new-born pride
And threw out his chest with martial conceit.
"Dear me!"
Said the bee,
"'Tis easy to see
An ounce of sting
Is better than yards of butterfly-wing."

—St. Nicholas.

Modern Apiculture; OR,

How Frank made Bee-Keeping Pay.

CHAPTER III.

"YOU wait and we'll see who scores the most 'points'" said Harry as they drove out of the yard. They reached Frank's home without accident and the two boys succeeded in placing the hive on the stand under the apple tree.

"How are you going to get the wire-cloth off without having the bees fly all over you?" inquired Harry.

"Oh, that will be easy enough. I will come out early to-morrow morning, and as they will be quiet then, I can readily remove it."

"Have your new hives come yet? I want to see them and your smoker, as well as all the other curiosities you are having."

No, they will not be here before Friday as I have not sent for them yet but expect to order them to-morrow morning; but as you will come down next Wednesday you can see every thing then."

"Well, I'll be here you may be sure for I begin to feel interested myself."

"Come by ten o'clock if you can and the day is warm and pleasant, as then will be a good time to commence transferring the bees."

"I'll be on hand," said Harry as he started for home.

Frank went into the house and after finding a price list of bee-supplies that had been sent him some time before, proceeded to make an order for what things he thought would be necessary for a start, and as we may want to make an order some time we will just look over his shoulder and see what he orders.

2 One-and-one-half story Hives, @ 75c.	\$1.50
20 All wood frames, @ 2c.	.40
3 lbs. brood fdn., @ 50c.	1.50
1 lb. fdn., for comb honey,	.60
1 Clark smoker,	.50
1 Bee-brush,	.10
	\$4.60

"Oh, mother, can you make me three bee-veils to-morrow?"

"Yes, my son, I will try to make

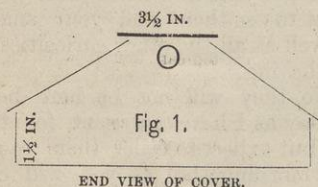
them for you; but am afraid that I can not before to-morrow evening, as I shall be very busy all through the day, for it is house-cleaning time."

[To be continued October first]

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Cheap Covers and How to Make Them.

You want to know what is the best and cheapest roof for a hive. Well, I will describe what I use, and think taking everything into consideration it is the best. Flat covers will crack, even if they are well cleated, if made out of one board; and if two or more boards are used they will shrink, so I make mine like the roof of a house, one-third pitch. I first make the gable ends out of one-half inch pine, shaped like fig. 1, with the perpendicular sides one and one-half inches high.



To these sides or rather ends of your triangular pieces, nail one and one-half inch strips, then cover with clapboards, nailing them to the slant of your gables. After this is done you will have a space left for a ridge-board, which I make out of one-half inch board, about three and one-half inches wide, or wide enough to take up easily with one hand, having it overlap the clapboards about one-half inch on each side when nailed.

I bore a hole in each end of the roof just under the ridge-board, and cover with wire netting for ventilation. You can use hooks or clasps to hold the covers on, or you can rabbet the under edge of your boards and rabbet the upper edge of your hive to fit them. I use clapboards which have straight edges, the thinnest edge being one-fourth inch thick. If you take these you will have to rabbet out the under side of your upper clapboards, so that they will overlap the lower ones. I would add that my hives are 18 1/2 inches square inside, so it takes four feet of clapboards for each hive which costs \$26. per M. I also use about four feet of one-half inch boards, that cost \$20. per M. If your Ed., wishes a full description of my hive and how I fit them up for winter, that answers the turn of a chaff hive, I would gladly write it out, or any thing that would help the BEE-HIVE along, as I like idea of having a bee-paper within our midst.

My bee are booming, that is swarming, buzzing, and making honey. The swarms that swarmed in May, are swarming over again.

I can't find any way to help it, but I hive them

to prevent increase in the hives that swarmed the day or so previous, adding new frames so I mix them up.

J. L. HYDE.

Pomfret Landing, Conn., July '86.

[As we know how to make the cover friend H., to be sure we want to know how all of the hive is made. All the practical ideas you can furnish for the BEE-HIVE will help to make it instructive and useful.—ED.]

CAUTION!

Under the above notice will be placed the names of those who are dishonest or fraudulent in their dealings with our subscribers

Is Thomas Horn, Sherburne, N. Y., Reliable?

This gentleman's advertisement appeared in our first issue. At the time we received it, we thought he must be reliable, as several of our contemporaries (one of them being especially careful as to the honesty of its advertisers) were at that time placing his advertisements before their subscribers, so we inserted it in the BEE-HIVE and sent him a bill for same. After waiting some time, we wrote again, as we thought it possible the letter might have been lost, again no reply. We then wrote to him for the third time, to the effect that if he did not inform us *why* he deferred payment, we should be obliged to warn our subscribers as to his way of doing business. No reply has been received at this date, and in justice to our friends we feel it a duty to caution all in regard to sending him more money, until he has rendered satisfaction to all those who have sent him their hard-earned cash. We have just received the following:

I think I have been taken in by one of your advertisers, and the one too, directly under your little notice, Thos. Horn. I wrote him about the queens he had for sale, he sent me a sample of the workers and could furnish me with queens. I sent him a dollar for one queen, untested, to see what they were like. Should have ordered more if all right. I sent the 7th of June, he answered the 8th; but could not send under ten days; would return the money if I wanted. I waited about twenty days and sent to have queen or money by return mail. Have not received any thing yet. What would you think? I don't want you to think I hold you responsible; not a bit of it. It may be one of his clerks.

J. WM. SHAW.

Bethel, Conn., July 16, 1886.

[We regret that you have, as we now think, lost your money, especially as we were partly to blame for inserting the ad., without first ascertaining Mr. Horn's financial standing. As the least we can do friend S., we will send you the BEE-HIVE for one year. If Mr. Horn wishes to make restitution, we will gladly withdraw his name, as it is not our intention to injure any man's reputation if he is honest. In future we shall be more cautious as to the reliability of our advertisers.—ED.]

Clippings.

From The Bee-Keeper's Guide.

Reversible Frames.

BY J. E. POND, JR.

The advocates of invertible hives and reversible frames, either don't understand the principles of rearing brood and obtaining surplus comb honey, or else they studiously keep their knowledge to themselves, in order to make sales for their wares. There is no question but that if one wishes to get a poorly filled section well rounded out, or a brood-frame completely filled, that reversing the same will cause it to be done; but because this can be done occasionally and for a specific purpose is no reason at all why it may operate at wholesale, or why brood should be stood on its head, and the brood-chamber be completely broken up, in violation of the natural laws that govern the matter.

And more especially is it no reason, when the very thing which it is claimed can be so well done by inverting or wholesale reversing, can be done far better and more economically in a different way and manner, and in a way and manner too, that violates no natural laws. I have used for years the regular L. hive. I use it because I like it better than any other, and with that hive I find that I can get all my comb honey stored in sections, and all brood reared in the brood-chamber, with little trouble or expenditure of time and no extra expense whatever for frames or brood-cases.

What I can do with my L. hives, can be done with any other frame hive and that without any changes whatever. For two or three years before the reversible craze started, I had ascertained that partially filled sections could be completely filled by just turning them over, and I had found that frames would work in just the same way.

I was quite enthusiastic over reversible frames, and at first thought they would revolutionize the business. On second thought, however, I concluded they were not *just quite natural*, and the result of my cogitations was some experiments founded on well known facts. Every bee-keeper of experience knows that bees don't like to store honey in shallow cells, and that they won't rear brood in cells more than regulation depth.

My thoughts on this fact gave me a clue to the whole business. My top-bars are $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch wide. In early spring I shave the combs in brood-chamber to just the width of the bar, and replace them in the hive just bee-space apart. This takes but a moment or two per hive to do, and when done there is no more trouble during the season.

When the honey season begins I put on sec-

tions and the bees at once occupy them, for there they find the room they want for storage, and they at once use it; the brood-chamber being used only for its legitimate purpose, viz.: that of rearing brood. Of course the size of the brood-chamber must be proportioned to the size of the colony to produce the best results, but no matter how much room is given honey will not be stored in shallow cells, so long as space can be found in which to work up deep ones.

This with myself is not a matter of theory; it is one of experimental knowledge. I have practiced the above method for four seasons, and find the results always the same. Of course it must be understood that in a poor season, a large amount of honey will not be gathered, neither will a large amount of brood be reared unless stimulation is used.

I have found that bees would store honey in shallow cells when they could not find deep ones or no space in which to lengthen them out; I have always found too that when frames are spaced more than bee-space apart, honey will be stored close up to top-bars, and the cells lengthened just enough to leave bee-space between them. When the honey season is about closing, I remove the sections; if any are not completely filled, I reverse them, and if honey is still coming in, they will usually (not always) be filled out.

When I remove the sections I also remove one or two frames, spread those remaining a little wider apart, and then feed up for winter. This method I find simple and easy; it involves little if any extra labor; it costs nothing extra for supplies, and it is certainly in accordance with nature. I am so positive that it is the very best method, and that it cannot fail in the hands of any one who will adopt it, that I have no hesitation whatever in recommending it to every bee-keeper in the land; and more particularly do I urge those who have been keeping bees a short time only, and who have got all needed supplies, not to be led away by specious arguments, and be induced to make changes that involve an expenditure of hard earned cash, when they can accomplish the desired end with the supplies they now have, "without money and without price," and with far less labor than they will be obliged to use in working any of the new methods now being given to the public.

Foxboro, Mass., April 1886.

Hums from other Hives.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

The Cheapest and Best way to Buy Bees.

Circumstances alter cases, but I always like to know what I am buying and selling, and with the experience I have with bees by the pound, I

think this is with a few exceptions "the cheapest and best way to buy bees." It is certainly so, where one has lost the bees in wintering, or has a lot of empty combs on hand.

If a pound of bees and queen are released on a frame of brood and as many empty combs as they can occupy, in May, they can by the time the clover season opens be built into fair colonies. Where one has not a plenty of brood at command, or needs not have the brood shipped, it is cheaper and better to buy them with their own brood; as an ordinary L. frame, will hatch about a pound of bees, and is generally sold considerably cheaper. Sometimes blacks and hybrids can be bought pretty cheap, and when a person cares to do a little more work, to save a trifling expense, it may be cheaper to buy them and transfer to frame hives at once; but some of the experience I have had in this direction makes me reluctant to advise this course, unless a person is experienced and thorough.

A friend once purchased a colony for \$5 00, they were a very strong colony, but after being transferred, the combs broke, melted, and fell into a mass, with the combined heat of the bees and sun; what were not smothered, swarmed out, and even when it was properly fixed again, the bees were very loth to stay, and finally total ruin was the result.

I think an inexperienced person had better get a complete hive, with several combs and frames of fdn. and then get a frame of brood or two, and a pound of bees, and turn them into the hive, and you soon have a "booming" colony, if a little careful, and feeding is resorted to in a dearth of forage.

CHRISTIAN WECKESSER.

Marshallville, O., May 10, 1886.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Handling Bees.

For the last fifteen years, or in other words since the improved management of colonies, and the relation of queens to the colonies have been known, bee-keepers have laid the blame of cross swarms, and "dyspeptic" bees to her majesty the queen; but would they stop and consider for a moment, the very reason that they, (the bee-keepers) have always given for black swarms generally being cross, is in the cruelty and mismanagement to which black swarms have always in the past been subjected, then I think they will see that this same reason can be truthfully given in regard to our most gentle of bees, the Italians. To be sure we have known of instances when the changing of queens in cross colonies have resulted in the complete destruction of the colonies, "dyspeptic" temper; but I think it is safe to say that fully nine-tenths of the Italian colonies in the United States that are cross and almost unmanageable, are simply the result of careless and

hasty work, and either an ignorance on the part of the bee-keeper or a disregard to the practical principles of bee-keeping.

If you doubt this statement, just spend a week, yes a day, and sometimes an hour, in any of our apiaries, and you can tell the way in which the Apiarist has managed his colonies. If you find gentle well behaved bees and but few "dyspeptics" among them, you will naturally come to the conclusion, and that at once, that your host is a careful and feeling workman, and has some regard for the lives of his pets.

If on the contrary the bees are irritable, pecking away at one as he walks to and fro among the hives, you will conclude that this bee-keeper is careless, and even irritable himself. Now this condition of affairs is the result of different causes in different yards. Some have not yet learned the use of the smoker.

One does not use enough smoke, and oftentimes allows the fuel to go out, perhaps just when he needs it most, and others use too much smoke; but I think the bee-keeper who should get the greatest blame, and who deserves the greatest condemnation, is the one who carelessly mashes the little chaps by heedlessly putting on honey-boards and covers, and hastily withdrawing and replacing frames.

C. H. SMITH.

Pittsfield, Mass.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Getting Bees Started in Section-Boxes.

Much depends on knowing when to put them on. The colony should be boiling over with bees, all ready to go right at work in every box. One must know when their main yield of honey is coming, which of course will vary in different localities. In this locality, the time when the strongest colonies will need boxes, occurs soon after raspberry and clover begin to bloom.

If you open a hive, and the bees are beginning to build bits of comb upon the cloth that covers the frames and between the combs, if it is at the beginning of the honey season, you may be pretty sure that they are ready for boxes. Each box should contain a starter, either of natural comb or comb foundation; we have always had the best success with starters of natural comb. If there is any thing that will start bees in sections, it is starters of nice comb. We usually have several hundred boxes in the fall that are partly filled; these we extract the honey from, and pack away where mice cannot get at them. When filling crates with sections, we mix these in with sections that have starters of foundation, they will begin work in the boxes partly filled with comb first, and in this way we induce them to start the whole case at nearly the same time; for they will soon start in the boxes containing

foundation, as they are between those containing comb.

O. G. RUSSELL.

Afton, Chen. Co., N. Y., May 11, 1886.

[We get them started in the boxes very nearly the same way that you do, friend R., the only difference being that we do not extract the honey, and when placing them in the cases put the partly filled ones all together in the centre, filling out with boxes of fdn. We have thought that this was preferable to mixing them, as they cluster in them quicker than when scattered about.—Ed.]

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Introducing Queens in the Fall.

To the question, "Have you noticed any difference were young queens were introduced late in the fall, over those that are two or more years old," would say, I have noticed a decided difference in favor of the former, though not in all cases; but in most cases when spring opens, the young queens seem to say, as it were "get there" and everything seems to move on at a lively rate; the bees stretched out over as large an area of brood as possible, etc.

A good, prolific queen in only a nucleus in the fall with plenty of young bees is better than a nearly worn out one in a strong colony. I do not set any age at which to destroy a queen, as I generally can tell when she should be disposed of, by the populace of the colony or her prolificness. Considering the fact that so much of our success depends on the queen, we may well say:

The queen is main-spring of the colony,
And she should be a good one, too;
Hardiness, industry, and longevity,
And high prolificness, too—
And other feats possess the one
We wish to raise the surplus from.

CHRISTIAN WECKESSER.

Marshallville, O., June, 1886.

And we would add:

For 'tis by these traits of excellence,
If managed with much skill:
Together with stout hearts and
perseverance,
Our hives with honey we can fill.—Ed.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Covers.--Pollen.--Young Queens.

ANSWERS BY FRIEND BENNETT TO QUESTIONS ON
PAGE 15TH OF JUNE NUMBER.

After ten years experience with different covers for hives, I have decided the one made of one-half inch box board, after the fashion of

Root's covers to his chaff hives, is the cover for me. Where one has a buzz-saw they are very quickly and easily made, and if a coat of paint is applied once in two years, they will last a life time. I have some in use now which have never been painted since they were made ten years ago. They are light to handle.

It is but the work of a few moments to paint them and does not cost but a trifle. I have never had one of them leak; but cannot say the same of some other kinds I have used.

To the 2d question. I have in memory at the present time a colony that lost their queen in February, as I found her one morning on the alighting-board. I examined them the first warm day and found they had not superceded her as I had known them to before, so I closed them with the intention of uniting them with some other colony; but I neglected to do it, and was surprised to find them at work bringing in water and pollen. I examined them again and found they had a fertile worker, so gave them a frame of young larvæ and eggs, they kept on at work and in a short time hatched a queen, and she commenced to lay the 20th of May.

As this is my first experience with a queenless colony in the spring, I cannot say that they will always bring in pollen while queenless. Perhaps they would not if they had not a fertile worker among them.

3d question. I replace all old queens just as soon as they refuse to lay. The time differs with me, but is generally about the last of July or the first of August. I find that young fertile queens will lay as soon as introduced, if there is any honey coming in. I also find that the young bees reared at this time, are just what I want to go through the winter with, as they come out stronger in the spring.

4th question. Although at times there are colonies with one or two-year old queens that come through in the spring with no very perceptible difference, as a general thing, I find that a colony that had a young queen introduced the first of August, will always commence to breed and build up very early in the spring. I have often had to draw from these colonies in the spring, to start the old queens to laying; it seems to give them new life and energy, so for me I think I have noticed a vast difference, and I think it is very important that each colony has a young queen introduced in the fall.

I know there are exceptions, for I once kept a queen (purchased of J. H. Nellis) until she was five years old. She was extra prolific, and I now have a daughter of hers which is four years old this June.

JUNE 4, '86. GEO. W. BENNETT.
New Bedford, (P. O. Acushnet,) Mass. Box 45.

[Your experience with covers has been different from ours, as we have had a good deal of trouble to prevent their leaking. We agree with you in favor of young queens, and although some are now claiming that old bees are the best for wintering, give us a colony full of young bees,

every time. No man would buy a horse that was old, if he wanted one that possessed endurance, and why is not the same true of bees?—Ed.]

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Cheap Covers.--Queenless Colonies Caring in Pollen.--Introducing Queens.

I will try to answer your first, second, and third questions, but the fourth I have taken no notice of, and hence can give no answer for it. I hope you and all others who read the following will excuse all mistakes, as I am only eighteen years old, and liable to make blunders.

First. We use the simplicity roof for the Langstroth hive, it is made of three-quarter inch lumber, and covered with sheet-iron; at the front of the lid the iron is bent into a trough, so that when the back of the hive is elevated, the water runs off the side of the hive instead of falling down at the entrance. This roof I think is the best; for it is cheap, very durable, lasting about as long as the bee-keeper. The only objection to this lid is its drawing the heat, but if hemp is planted on each side of the hive, opposite the entrance, you will have no trouble with combs melting.

Second. Yes, we had several queenless colonies this spring, and each one gathered more or less pollen.

Third. Just after honey harvest; for during the honey flow you can raise the finest queens, and by the time the honey season is over you can have plenty of fertile and tested queens.

CHAS. HILL.

Mt. Healthy, O

[Many of us who are over eighteen make mistakes, so do not let that deter you friend H. If the sheet-iron covers were painted white, they would not absorb quite so much heat, although they would, even then, draw more heat than wood covers; but it is worth all the extra trouble and expense to have them tight. Two years ago we had two combs melt down, and for no other reason than having the hive painted brown. Dark colors absorb more heat than light ones.—Ed.]

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Starting Bees in Section-Boxes.

Not exactly crowding the bees out of the brood-chamber. (See June No. BEE-HIVE, page 14.) I should prefer to express it in this way: When the proper time comes, I arrange the hive so that the bees find themselves in want of "elbow room" as well as storing room, (in the brood-chamber) with this result: the overflow of bees finds room in the section-boxes, and the overflow of honey naturally follows.

It is however a fact which any bee-keeper can demonstrate for himself, that bees will work in section-boxes more readily when placed in single tier cases directly over the brood-chamber, than they will in double story hives with the wide-frame surplus arrangement.

I use idn. but with the surplus arrangement I prefer I have no use for separators.

S. P. YODER.

East Lewistown, Ohio.

Worth More Than it Costs.

Sample copy rec'd, I am well pleased with it. I enclose you 20 cts. for one year's subscription. Will try and drop you a line occasionally, for publication. You certainly give more for the money than any bee-paper in the country. Friend Yoder's article is worth more than ten years' subscription.

JEHU G. POSTELL.

Orangeburg, S. C.

[That is just what we are trying to do friend P.,—give each subscriber more than they pay for. That is right, anything that will be interesting to our subscribers will be duly appreciated, for you know that, "in a multitude of counselors there is wisdom." If bee-keepers would give more practical "hints" and less theories, would it not be an improvement? This, we believe, is what makes the articles from the pens of friends Doolittle, Miller, Prof. Cook, and numerous other writers so valuable,—they are practical.—Ed.]

Question Box.

The Heddon Method of Preventing After-Swarming.

Please answer the following question: What is the "Heddon method of preventing after-swarms?"

D. L. HOWE.

Woodstock, Vt., June 1886.

[We copy from *Gleanings* Mr. Heddon's way of preventing after-swarms, and is as follows.—Ed.]

Let us suppose that colony No. 8 swarms June 15th. With a non-erasing crayon we mark upon the hive, "O, June 15," and on the hive in which we put the swarm, "S, June 15." Thus we distinguish the old colony from the swarm at a glance, as we make these marks in large figures. When we hive the swarm (always on full sheets of wired fdn.), we place it on the old stand, moving the old colony a few inches to the north (our hives front east), with its entrance turned northward, away from its swarm about 45 degs.

As soon as the new colony is well at work, having their location well marked (say two days), we turn the old colony back parallel with the

new one. Now both hives face east, sitting close beside each other. While each colony now recognizes its own hive, they are, as regards all other colonies, on one and the same stand. The dates on the back ends of the hives indicate that second swarming may be looked for about June 23d. About two or three days before that date, and when the bees are well at work in the fields, we remove the old hive to a new location in another part of the apiary. This depopulates the old colony, giving the force to the new, leaving too few bees in the old one for the young "misses" to divide; and as they at once recognize this fact, they fight it out on the line of "the survival of the fittest." It is supposable, that when the old colony swarmed it contained two or three tiers of surplus sections, more or less completed.

It is well to at once place part of them on the swarm; and when the final removal of the old colony is made, the rest may also be placed there: in which case there will be no loss of surplus by robbing the old colony of so many bees—not if your hives are properly constructed, arranged, and manipulated.

The old colony contains no very young brood, and very many newly hatched bees, so there will be no loss of brood by this operation—not in swarming time, in this locality and latitude. In six to ten days the old colony will have a fertile queen as a rule, and become quite populous when surplus receptacles may be adjusted to it.

Written for the Bee-Hive.

Information Wanted.--Covers for Hives. --Bringing in Pollen.

Will some one who has wintered bees in clamps with success, give their method and experience. How deep they should be, and do they need ventilation through the back. Please give the full particulars. I would like to winter a few colonies the coming winter in this way.

I have found shingles to be the most desirable, and the cheapest covering for bee-hives. Put the first course double, butts up; and the outside course lay butts down, so they will be of even thickness. These kept well painted will last for years. Bees bringing in pollen in the spring, is no proof with me that they have a queen. I like the BEE-HIVE very much, all the trouble is it don't come often enough; it is only a taster. I hope by another year you will get around so that we can have it oftener, and get a square meal.

V. A. CROCKETT.

Dover, Me., July 1886.

[We hope that we shall be able to start Vol. 2 as a monthly, for it is real bad to have just a taster when one is real hungry.—Ed.]

What we want to Know.

How does enameled cloth work as a covering above the frames during cold weather?

Which is the best, light orange-colored or the

dark, or leather-colored queens? and why?

What is the best kind of cage for sending bees a long distance by express?

☞ We will give the one who describes the best cage for shipping bees, a one-inch advertisement in the BEE-HIVE for six months free.

THE



PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

H. H. COOK,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER,

ANDOVER, CONN.

Subscription Price, 20 cts. Per Year.

☞ Please say with what number you wish your subscription to commence.

ADVERTISING RATES:

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

We received a very pleasant call from friend Case, of Colchester.

"Lots of swarms and lots of honey," is what friend Doolittle says.

One pound of section fdn. $9\frac{1}{2}$ square feet to the lb., will make about 150 starters, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins., in size.

We are using sheets of tin for the covers to our hives this season, with the best results. They are not very expensive—ten cents each—and when nailed on and if kept thoroughly painted, will last for years.

Did our bees swarm any this season? Well, you can just believe that they did! When some one says, "Do you allow your bees to swarm?" we reach for our club and— We don't hear it so often as we did.

After trying reversible and metal-cornered frames, we have decided that all-wood frames suit us the best. They do not cut one's fingers, cost less, and if you move a hive, do not slide from side to side. If tin rabbets are used there will be no difficulty in moving the frames.

A Soliloquy.

Mr. Blank: "Well, well, and here is another 'sample copy' of that Bee-Hive. Guess I shall have to subscribe for it, I only wish it came once a month, then it would do very well. Hallo! I believe I'll write something and see if I can get it free for one year."

One week later: "Don't believe I can spare the time to write anything, but think I will send 20 cts. for it in a few days."

Three weeks later: "I don't think it will pay

to send for that bee-paper, as I must buy only that which is absolutely necessary."

Two weeks later: Patent hive man, — "Ah, good morning Mr. Blank, I see you have six or eight colonies of bees, so I have stopped to show you this 'patent' hive which I am selling; it's a first-class thing and cheap as can be, only \$10.00 all complete."

Mr. Blank,—"I can't afford to buy a hive that costs that much. The bees don't pay for themselves now; so it would be useless for me to pay \$10.00 for your hive, although it may be a good thing."

Result is that Mr. Blank is induced, by the glowing accounts given him by the patent hive man, to pay \$10.00 for the hive.

Eight weeks later: "That large swarm which I put in that 'patent' hive ought to have made some honey, but I shan't get a particle. I begin to think that I have been a 'phool', as Josh. Billings puts it."

Next spring: There! that's just my luck. — all dead as a door nail, every one of them. Wish I had put that \$10.00 in the fire before letting that patent hive man humbug me the way he has."

First week in June: "Well, that looks familiar; just what I thought, another sample copy of The Bee-Hive. What a blockhead I have been! If I had subscribed when I intended to last year, I never would have been swindled; for here is a man who has written all about this hive I bought and it is just as I expected—good for nothing."

Moral: Twenty cents expended *now* for the BEE-HIVE may save you dollars, too.

Circulars, Etc., Received.

J. W. Tefft, Collamer, N. Y., sends a 4-page circular of the "Queen City" bee-hive.

Joseph E. Shaver, North River, Va., sends a 1-page price list of hives, fdn., etc.

Wm. Hoyt, Ripley, Me., sends a 4-page price list of bees, queens, full colonies, etc.

L. N. Clark & Son, 38 deVey Street, N. Y., send us a 12-page catalogue which gives descriptions of seven kinds of incubators; also brooders, and a complete list of poultry supplies.

C. Weckesser, Marshallville, O., sends a 4-page list of bees, queens, strawberry plants, and prices for printing circulars, envelopes, etc.

J. A. Batchelder, Keen, N. H., sends a 1-page list descriptive of Batchelder's drone and queen trap.

Mucci & Bros., Lexington, Ky., send a 3-page list of imported queens.

S. W. Morrison, M. D., Oxford, Pa., sends a 1-page list of Carniolan queens.

From The D. A. Jones Co., Ltd., Beeton, Ont., we have received a 16-page catalogue of hives, frames, crates, extractors, and a very complete list of bee-keepers' supplies.

For Norman B. Merrick, Westboro', Mass., we have printed a 4-page list of old and rare coins.

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 a good double-barrelled 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.

WANTED.—To exchange a pair of Pea fowls for a tested Italian and dollar queens. Write to
Jehu G. Postell, Orangeburg, S. C.

WANTED.—To exchange life-size crayon portraits (can be made from any small picture) for bees.
W. C. EATON, 14 So. Main 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	.95
American Agriculturist.....m	1.15
American Garden.....m	1.25
American Poultry Yard.....m	1.20
Bee-Keepers' Guide.....m	.55
Bee-Keepers' Magazine.....m	.90
Canadian Bee Journal.....w	.95
Century Magazine.....m	3.65
Christian Herald.....m	1.25
Country Gentleman.....w	2.15
Fruit Recorder (Purdy's).....m	.50
Gleanings in Bee Culture.....s-m	1.05
Harper's Magazine.....m	3.30
Harper's Bazar.....m	3.45
Harper's Weekly.....w	3.45
Household.....m	.95
Rays of Light.....m	.50
Texas Bee Journal.....m	1.00
Vick's Monthly.....m	1.00

Address all orders and subscriptions to,

E. H. Cook, Andover, Conn.

NO HUMBUG THIS TIME.

IF YOU WANT

QUEENS

OR

BEES

SEE FIRST INSIDE PAGE.

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 RUBBER STAMP FREE!

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

We can print labels like the above on either white or colored paper, for **\$1.00 per 500; or \$1.80 per 1000, post-paid.**

The same printed in two colors for one-fourth more than prices quoted. Estimates for other kinds and styles of labels given, when a sample of the kind desired is sent. Please give us a trial order if you are in want of any labels.

Postage to Canada on above labels, 20c. extra per m. All labels ungummed.

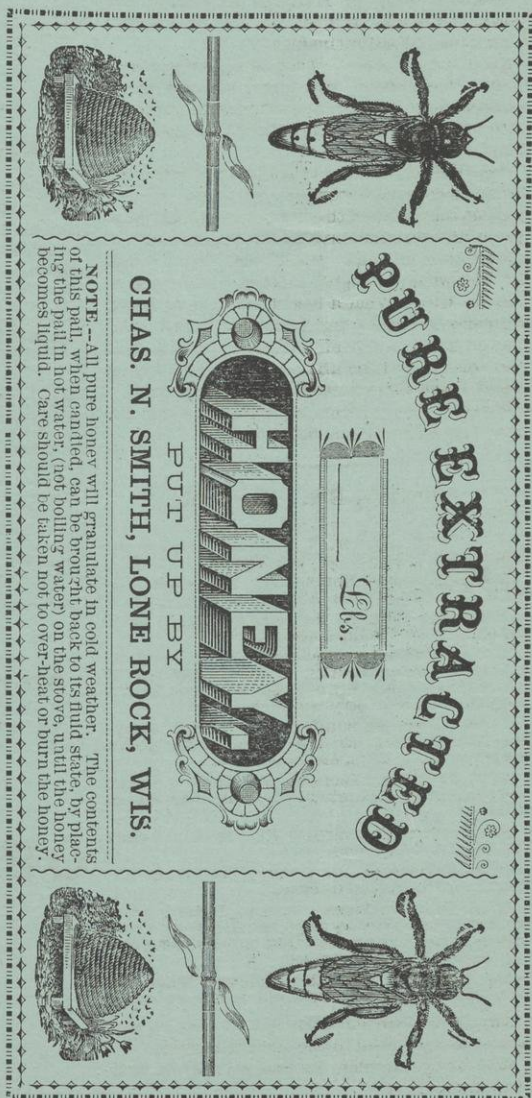
P. O. Box 101.
E. H. COOK, Andover, Conn.

HONEY LABELS.

NOTE.—All pure honey will granulate in cold weather. The contents of this pail, when candied, can be brought back to its fluid state, by placing the pail in hot water, (not boiling water) on the stove, until the honey becomes liquid. Care should be taken not to over-heat or burn the honey.

CHAS. N. SMITH, LONE ROCK, WIS.

PUT UP BY



THE BEE-HIVE.

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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.

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and numbers of other dealers. write for SAMPLES FREE and Price List of Supplies, accompanied with 150 COMPLIMENTARY and UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS from as many bee-keepers in 1885. We guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect. CHAS. DADANT & SON,
HAMILTON, Hancock Co., ILL.

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.

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.

A BONANZA!!

THE BEST INVESTMENT ON RECORD.

Twelve Dividends in One Year: Capital Required 50 cts.

The above is guaranteed to every subscriber to

RAY'S OF LIGHT.

Everybody owning Bees or Poultry should subscribe for

RAY'S OF LIGHT.

The Newslet, 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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Sample copy free. JOB PRINTING of all kinds neatly and promptly executed. Write for estimates. Pure Italian Bees and Queens at lowest prices. Eggs for hatching, PLYMOUTH ROCKS exclusively Two Dollars per 13. Send for Catalogues. Address all communications to

J. J. MARTIN & CO., North Manchester, Ind.

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Bee Journal

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One Dollar a Year.

Sample Copy Free.

Texas Bee Journal Co.,

P. O. Box 159.

WACO, TEXAS.

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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A 32-page Magazine devoted to

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

Italian and Syrian Queens
and their crosses a specialty.

Send for Journal and Price List.

Address

AMERICAN APICULTURIST,

WENHAM, MASS.

SEND TO

W T. FALCONER,

Jamestown, N. Y.,

for his Illustrated Price List of all styles of

→ SIMPLICITY HIVES. ←

Also containing description of the

CHAUTAUQUA HIVE

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

Mention the BEE-HIVE in writing for Circulars