

# THE EVENING NEWS.

Monday. March 29, 1873.

**BEE'S**  
HOW TO MAKE \$350 A YEAR BY  
THE CULTIVATION OF BEES.

THE PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE OF  
AN ENGLISH AGRICULTURIST  
THE ENTIRE PROCESS IN A  
NUTSHELL—SMALL OUT-  
LAY—LARGE PROFITS.  
[CONCLUDED.]

FEEDING BEES.

To feeding Mr. P. attributes principally his great success as an apiculturist. To every pound of loaf or best molasses sugar add half a pint of beer, boil for a few minutes, and when pulped pour out one-half each gallon; two table-spoonsful of honey, and one teaspoonful of salve. Administer the syrup with a bottle at the top of the hive. When properly adjusted the syrup will escape only so fast as the bees can stow it away. The bottle must be covered with an empty hive, and thrown over this, covering and protecting. Do not shed any portion of the liquid on the outside of the hive.

In the spring all light hives must be fed with from four to six pounds of prepared food. The strongest hives may be fed to advantage, as the queen will not begin to lay until she finds some new stores accumulating. All stock hives that do not receive ten pounds in the autumn, independent of the hive, must be fed up to that weight before you consider them safe to pass the coming winter. All new swarms should be fed until the stock hive is filled with combs.

Mr. P. has also tried success feeding to great advantage. He fed the bees at night; or, on wet days, and fourteen days from the time the new swarm began to work he had taken \$9.50 worth of honeycomb. The syrup cost \$1.75.

DEPRIVING STOCK HIVES.

After the honey gathering season was past, he deprieved several of the stock hives of from three to five pounds of honeycomb each, then fed to make up the weight. The bees treated in this way passed the winter, and came out strong and healthy. The bees feed well, say Mr. P., is only partly understood, and, indeed, we can only conjecture the extent to which it may be practised.

TO RENDER BEES HARMLESS.

The olfactory nerves of the honey-bee are so delicate that any disturbance immediately produces a sort of convulsion of the system, which is quite harmless. Mr. P. uses a thin tube, one end being turned for two inches and flattened, leaving a passage through. He inserts the flat end of the tube in the entrance and gives them three or four good puffs of tobacco smoke. The bees remain for several minutes perfectly under control.

REMOVING BEES.

The most favorable time to remove bees is in the autumn or the early spring. Mr. P. recommends pieces of packing-wrapping three feet square spread on the ground near the hive, then administering a few drops of turpentine, and take the hive without the蜂 board, and place it on the cloth. Pull the corners close up to the side of the hive, and bind them with strong strings. Then turn the hive down toward, which saves the combs from being displaced. He packed "stateen" in this way, and when he had tied up the spring van, and drove them a distance of ten miles without damage. When he reached the ground he placed the hives, canvas and all, on the block, unfastened the string allowed the canvas to remain a few days, and then drew it away. The swarms should be removed the same day, which will swarmed off, or left for removal till the autumn. Should the hive be taken when only partly filled with comb, the excitement will be so great that the combs will give way, and all falling mass confused mass.

HOW TO REMOVE INSECTS.

Have a tripod, the three legs of which may be six feet in length, with a bolt passing through the whole. A hook must also be fixed on the bolt at the top, on which to hang the ring of a Salter's spring balance. A scale of half a inch by thirty inches square, with cord that hangs center, and confined by a ring at the top, will complete a very convenient weighing machine.

It is necessary in a large apary to number or name all hives, and to enter them in a book, keeping a record of such facts as you may desire. Thus, when a new swarm is united in the autumn in one hive will consume no more honey through the winter than the a host one left, etc.

HOST ENEMIES.

Never put a new swarm of bees in an old hive, as there will almost certainly be the eggs of the home moth deposited in the crevices of the hive, which will hatch out and probably destroy the swarm. When the moth once gains an entrance to the hive, he becomes a powerful enemy to expand them. When the maggots get in they will eat the combs; the sooner the better, as fumigated the better.

DO NOT HARM THEM.

Do not have a large round entrance to the hive, convenient to mice, slugs, and other enemies; have an entrance of only about a quarter of an inch in height and diameter, and let it be four inches in length, in a summertime. Should wasps or other bees attack the hive, the only plan is to narrow the entrance so that nothing but two bees can pass at a time.

To destroy a wasp's nest, tie a piece of woolen rag with sprigs of turpentine, put into the entrance to the nest, and leave it there one night. The next morning every wasp will be dead.

JOINING SWARMS.

Should you wish to join two swarms, lay down two short sticks nine-inches apart; take one of the hives and knock it on the ground two or three times until the bees are all dislodged; then quickly with their wings, place the hive with the other swarms on the stick over those shaken on the ground for the night, and they will be found peacefully united with one dead queen in the morning.

PROFITS OF BEE-KEEPING.

Mr. Pettigrew, a laborer, made \$450 in one year by bees, and a Stockman in Lancashire made \$200 from nine of stock hives. An average of twenty-five pounds from each stock hive is regarded as a fair return for time and trouble.

The figures named by Mr. Pet-  
tigrew are of course only applicable to England; very much larger profits may be expected here in the United States. We close this brief epitome with the following remarks by the writer:

There have neither pride nor vanity in the exterior decorations of their dwellings, and when more room is required for their operations they will readily store honey in straw hives, an old box, a tub, a bucket, or flowerpot, as in the most neatly-finished and ornamental pavilion that can be placed

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