

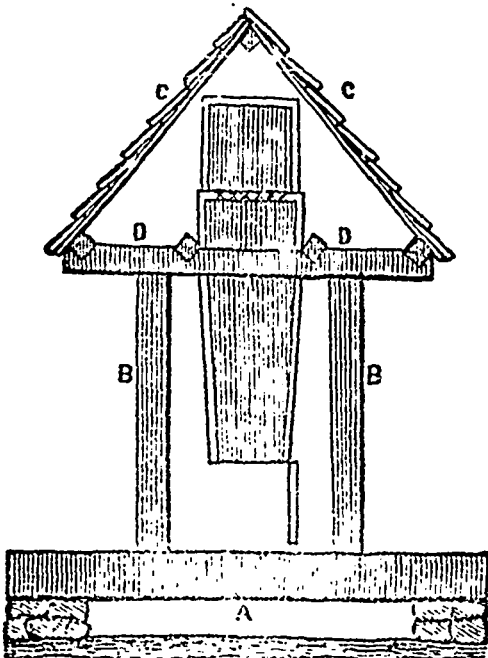
hives—that he could mention a great many where they are managed according to nature, that number from fifty to two hundred stocks.”

Conversing with an experienced apiarian, of a neighboring county, respecting the habits of the bee moth, he stated as his opinion, that wherever opportunity was afforded, the moth miller would certainly enter—that they deposit their eggs in every crack and crevice they can find in and about the hive; and if facilities are not afforded by which, when hatched, the worm could be kept from crawling up to the comb, one might as well throw away his hive at once.

Having on one occasion elevated the front edge about half an inch above the bottom board, he was very much surprised, in the early part of the spring, to find the back part, between the bottom and the upright sides of the hive, full of the larvæ of the bee moth; and after that, daily or at least as often as three times a week, he carefully examined his hive and removed all the larvæ as they were deposited.

His reward in the fall was an abundance of honey, and a hive in which he could discover no signs of the moth.

We give below an engraving of the hive and stand described by Mr. E. STABLER, in a communication to the first annual Exhibition of the Maryland State Society, to whom was awarded the first premium for the best lot of honey. The cut we copy from the *American Farmer*



BEE HOUSE AND HIVE.

“The engraving represents the end of the house, which is twelve feet long, affording ample room for eight hives. The house is a slight frame, resting on

the sills, six feet long; one at each end of the house, six inches square, laid upon stones or bricks, six (or more) inches from the ground.

“(A) The Sills—Into each of these are morticed (B B) two posts, four inches square and three feet four inches long, placed two feet apart, and standing upright. On the end of these is placed a plate (D), four inches square, and four feet four inches long. Upon this is framed the roof (C), as may best suit the builder. [Mine is simply rested in notches cut in the ends of the plates, so that four men can at any time lift it off or on if necessary.]

“The hive is fourteen inches square at the top, and ten inches square at the bottom, and three feet two inches long. The box on the top is twelve inches square in the clear. A glass window, covered with a sliding board. There are holes, one and a half inches in diameter, in the top of the hive, over which the box is placed. The bottom of the hive is fastened to the back part thereof, by a hinge. Upon the plates and near the middle are placed two pieces of scantling, three inches square and one foot apart, both let on cornerwise (so as to present the corners towards each other). The hive is suspended between these runners, leaving the bottom of it some two feet from the ground.

“It will be perceived that the conical form of the hive, enables us to slip it down between the runners, which hold it steadily in its proper position, and as the bees fill it with honey, its form operates as a wedge, effectually preventing the breaking off and falling of the honey-comb. The bottom of the hive is suffered to hang down, from early in the spring till late in the fall, permitting the wrens, sparrows, blue birds, &c., to search for the moth or miller, and also affording the bees a fair opportunity of dislodging from the hive any insect that may enter it.

“When the weather becomes cold, the bottom is raised by means of a cord, and made stationary at any height desired.

“The hives are placed in the house empty, having first been cleaned, and rubbed with a mixture of salt and sugar (a tea-spoonful of each, moistened with water).

“When a swarm of bees is to be hived, make a little scaffolding of boards under the hive; on this spread a clean cloth. Having cut off the bush or limb, on which the bees have settled, shake them off the bush, on to the cloth, and they will soon take possession of their new home.

“At any time, (a few weeks having elapsed after the box is filled) the box may be removed at night, and placed bottom upwards in the cellar, or some open out-house, and early the next morning every bee will leave it and return to the hive. Then take out the honey and replace the box the next evening.

“If it be thought best not to disturb the young swarm during the summer, the bees, when the weather becomes cool in the fall of the year, will all retire to the central part of the main hive, and the box of honey may be removed without disturbing them in the least.

“The box containing the honey, herewith exhibited, was removed in this manner about ten days ago, and was filled by a swarm hived last spring, leaving the bees a large supply for the winter.”