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The White Mountain apiarist : the circle at home and the honey bee. Vol. 1, No. 1 January, 1891

Berlin Falls, N.H.: Aked D. Ellingwood, January, 1891

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Vol. 1. Berlin Falls, N. H. January, 1891. No. 1.



White Mountain Apiarist.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
AKED D. ELLINGWOOD
AT FIFTY CENTS A YEAR
Berlin Falls, N. H.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ADVERTISING RATES are 10 cents per line for one insertion; for two or more insertions the rates will be as follows: 1 inch, 75 cents; 2 inches, \$1.25; one half column, \$2.00; one column, \$3.50; one page, \$6.00.

SEND MONEY by money order, postal note or registered letter. Postage stamps taken. Make all money orders payable to Aked D. Ellingwood, Berlin Falls, N. H.

BE CAREFUL to give your name and address every time you write, that there may be no mistakes.

WE WANT the name of every bee-keeper in the United States. Please send us the names of your bee-keeping friends, that we may send them copies of the APIARIST.

WON'T YOU help us make the APIARIST a success by sending your own subscription at once, and by showing the paper to your friends and trying to induce them to subscribe. Get up a club of five, send us \$2.00 and keep the fifty cents as your reward.

Bits Of News From Beedom.

The Dadants have eight different apiaries.

THE BEE WORLD is a new 16-page monthly bee journal, published by W. S. Vandruff, Waynesburg, Pa.

Dr. C. C. Miller is gathering "straws" and binding them together for GLEANINGS; we predict that it will prove wheat for GLEANINGS.

THE REVIEW, published by W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich., has a new cover, and is generally improved; it is obtaining the success it deserves.

THE AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER is the name of a new bee journal published in New York. The first number is before us; it has a number of good articles from prominent bee-keepers, and presents a very attractive appearance.

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, published by Thos. G. Newman & Son, came out in new form January 1st. It now has 32 pages, and for neatness cannot be excelled. New type and careful arrangement makes it an exceedingly clean cut journal.

White Mountain Apiarist.

Editorial.

We are here, have had a natural birth, shall grow up and thrive along with some of our big brothers, shall appear about the 15th of every month. If you want to know how we prosper, send us your fifty cents and you can follow us every month for a whole year. We are not an overgrown child, but are quite small; however, we have a vigorous constitution, and by the end of five or six months shall be able to put on our short dresses; with careful nursing we shall be able to walk when we are twelve months old; we shall not die, for death is repugnant to us. We hope to soon be able to travel extensively; would like to go to California, and thence up the Pacific coast to British America, and would not object to any other trip, even while in our infancy. After we have thrown off our baby clothes, and have fairly taken our stand along with our elder brothers, we would wish to be criticised; but it is hardly to our liking to be harshly censured until we get both feet firmly planted on solid ground.

To our friends we would extend our hand in friendly greeting, and simply say, help us.

To correspondents we would say, if you have anything that would be of value to us, write it up and send it in.

To advertisers we would say, there will be several thousand of us distributed all over the United States during the months of March and April, and in no way can you reach a better class of bee-keepers than by advertising through our columns.

To bee-keepers everywhere we would say, as soon as possible we shall be enlarged and improved; send in your subscriptions now, that we may the sooner appear as we wish to.

Let all supply dealers send us their catalogues that we may look them over.

A. I. Root has succeeded in sending a queen to Australia alive; she was thirty seven days on the journey.

Correspondence on bee matters is solicited; write out your new ideas and experiences and send them to us.

The supply of No. 1 comb honey is very meagre everywhere in the east, the Boston and New York markets are very nearly empty; Colorado seems to have a fair supply yet.

The indications are favorable for a large honey yield during the summer of 1891, so do not neglect your bees this winter; look after them carefully, and next summer you will get your reward.

In the next number of the APIARIST we want to show a full column of wants, exchanges, cards, etc. These notices will be inserted for 25c, not to exceed fifty words. Five insertions for \$1.00.

We shall have a larger stock of bee supplies than ever this season, and feel confident that every bee-keeper will find it to their advantage to write us in regard to whatever supplies they may want.

Considerable discussion is being held in the various bee journals about the use of foundation; we do not understand why anyone can question its worth in the sections or brood frames. Foundation should not be wasted, but should be judiciously used at all times. This is our opinion after carefully testing it for five years.

Never write articles for publication on the same sheet with a business letter; it makes trouble in separating the matter we wish to publish.

We are pleased to note the full reports the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL gives of the various meetings of the bee associations. The societies cannot fail to appreciate the kindness.

Supply dealers should remember that a new journal is generally read, advertisements and all; we shall send out a large number of sample copies of the APIARIST during February and March, and you can do no better than to place your advertisements with us.

Too much cannot be said about plainly writing your name and address on all letters or cards sent us; we often receive cards asking for catalogues or sample copies of the APIARIST with no name attached; some times the name will appear, but not the town or state, and sometimes the address will be given, but so poorly that we cannot make it out; be careful about this and it will save you and us annoyance.

We have long felt the need of an awakening of New England bee-keepers to the fact that our agricultural associations do not give us proper recognition; they never will until bee-keepers rise up as one man and demand it. Only very small premiums are offered for honey, and rarely, if ever, is there any premium offered for the best display of bees in the New England States; we think the reason is that the bee-keepers have never asked for it. The societies will generally grant requests of this kind, as we know from experience. Cannot the editors of our New England bee journals do much to bring about a reform in this line?

So far as we know, bees are wintering well. December was pretty cold, but January is all that could be de-

sired for bees out of doors. Be sure the entrances to the hives out of doors are all clear, that the bees may get a good fly; nothing does bees so much good as to get a purifying flight in January.

If your bees are in the cellar keep it very dark and give plenty of ventilation. Do not disturb the bees, and if they get uneasy give more air.

Vegetables in cellars where bees are kept should never be allowed to decay, but should be removed upon the first appearance of rot. Keep your cellar dry if possible; we lost seventy swarms last winter in a damp cellar. Enamel cloths should not be left in the hives during the winter; they gather moisture, sour the honey, and thus kill the bees.

The enterprising bee-keeper will now be getting his hives ready for next season's work. Clean the old ones up and paint them, and get the frames ready to put the foundation in as soon as warm weather comes. Foundation should never be handled in the winter.

Mice in Bee Hives.

The AMERICAN APICULTURIST says, "Mice sometimes get in the hives during the winter. The best evidence that some stray mouse has taken up his abode in a bee hive is by the small pieces of comb and headless bees found at the entrance of the hive.

Hives that set near the ground and have an entrance, or ventilation large enough for mice to crawl through are the ones most likely to be infested with vermin.

Mice will eat the heads off dead bees, and the pollen found in the combs. Never knew them to trouble honey when there is anything else for them to subsist upon."

Subscribe for the APIARIST.

A New Year.

BY MRS. L. HARRISON.

New Year's Day is the usual time of settling off old scores, and making good resolutions for the future. Bee-keepers, in common with the rest of mankind, are far from being perfect, and it may not be amiss to do a little of that resolving.

RESOLVED, That we will use white-wood sections, and that we will endeavor to have one pound sections weigh one pound.

RESOLVED, That we will not use foundation in sections unless it takes from ten to twelve square feet to weigh one pound.

RESOLVED, That we will pack our crates uniform throughout,—not facing the glass with pearly white sections and put discolored ones in the centre.

RESOLVED, That we will cultivate our home market to the fullest extent in order to prevent the product accumulating in large cities, thus reducing the price, and that we will not undersell one another.

RESOLVED, That in order to keep peace at home and invasion from abroad we will surround our apiaries with a lawful fence, "horse high, full strong and pig tight," and if our bees are kept near to a neighbor or highway that there shall be a high board fence, hedge, or clump of trees intervening, and we will not locate hives or bees near to a hitching post.

RESOLVED, That we will protect honey plants and throw their seeds in waste places.

The poet has well said, "procrastination is the thief of time." This old thief has stolen much from bee-keepers, and they should all keep a keen eye upon the wary old rascal. Let us stop a moment and recall some of his sly pilferings: Mr. Go-Easy lost his

three first swarms while he went to buy hives when they were in the air. Plenty-of-time-enough lost the greater part of his honey crop, and what he did get was not in good marketable shape, because he neglected to order sections until they were needed. Swing-in-the-hammock works his tobacco to one side as he recounts the ravages of the bee-moth and his terrible losses by cold winters. Guess-it-will-do lost a valuable horse while moving bees because he did not fasten the bees securely in the hives while moving.

Let us at the commencement of this new year, organize a brigade of "ever readies," faithful until the last, and see "What will the harvest be?" It will be necessary for us then to take an inventory of stock and see how many new hives we shall probably need, and guess at the number of sections. It is true that we have had little need of sections for the past two years, but would it not be better to pay interest on them for a year than to be without them when needed? Who can estimate what the worry and fret costs of running to the station after bee supplies when they are needed, and the abuse the agents get for their non-arrival? All these can be saved by ordering early. Especially is this necessary when the goods are not kept in stock by the supply dealers whom you patronize. These servants of the people have to work day and night during the busy season in order to fill their orders, and how much better it would be for all concerned if orders were sent in early. Hives that are purchased in the flat could be nailed up and painted during the cold stormy winter, when little else could be done. What a calamity it would be, if, when laggards needed their goods, the Falconer should be away training hawks.

The American Bee-keeper.

The Importance of Using a Standard Hive and Frame.

*Written for the York and Cumberland
Bee Association*

BY A. D. ELLINGWOOD.

Everything in this life is of more or less importance. The small, lowly, insignificant affair or thing will perchance stand out with such marked prominence that our whole attention may be challenged.

So with the questions our clergy, statesmen, and leaders everywhere have to contend with today. Problems of the greatest moment are so arranged with those of but small importance that we sometimes fail to discover and understand that which most vitally affects us.

We sometimes come in contact with a problem which at once asserts its importance, and we immediately see its relation to our success. Its character is such that there is no chance to question its worth. It is self-evident; a glance reveals the whole thing; and yet the reasons for its importance may be few.

The question of a standard hive and frame is one of this class. We see its importance, and its relation to our success is apparent, but there are but a few lines of argument by which we can demonstrate the facts.

I will now briefly mention these, and try to show to you the importance of having our hives and frames all of one make.

The most important reason for having a standard frame is this: We can transfer from one hive to another and can quickly strengthen a weak swarm, and enable them to secure a crop of surplus honey when they might otherwise prove a perfect failure. No apiary is exempt from weak swarms; we all have them; but the

careful, thoughtful apiarist can realize a fair profit from them, and the standard frame will enable him to do so; simply because they can be interchanged. I think we should try to determine the very best hive and frame to use, and then generally adopt them.

I have sometimes bought a lot of western or southern bees, and I think never but once or twice have the frames been the exact size of the ones I use in my yard; they were either too long or too short, or too deep; and the consequence is, I have several cords of frames and hives that are valueless to me, only as I can use them for kindling wood.

I would have my hives all of one size on account of the looks of it, if for no other reason. We get used to handling one kind, and we acquire a rapidity in manipulating them that a variety of hives would not give us. We get used to the hives and frames, know just where everything belongs, can tell how much to contract to save heat, know how many combs the queen requires for breeding, and so become thoroughly acquainted with all the workings of the hive.

The supply dealer and the dealer in bees and queens can more keenly realize the importance of having all hives and frames of one make. A man who buys a great many bees will, unless he is very careful, get a lot of hives on his hands that will be a loss to him; odd sizes that there is no call for, frames that have proven themselves worthless, and been discarded, and old hives that nobody can use. They may have been made by a novice in the business and be entirely off size, or they may be the last end of some hive boom; at any rate, they are worthless.

Again, the hive manufacturer can heartily appreciate the standard hive. Almost daily he receives orders or inquiries in regard to a certain style of hive, with a poorly described outline of the same, and plainly written at

the bottom, "Please send these at once, as bees are swarming." Well, he cannot do it. He cannot understand the description, and in order to make them, all the machinery of the shop has to be changed over. After they are finally sent with a bill for the same, they are liable to come rattling back with an ungentlemanly letter because the price was more than it would be for a common size.

I do not wish at this time to advocate any particular hive unless it be the best one. If I could tell beyond a doubt just which the best hive was, I would then advertise and push it. Up to the present time the simplicity hive gives me the best satisfaction and may properly be called the standard hive of America. Whether this shall be generally adopted as the standard is not for me to say; but whether it is or not, I think the bee-keepers of the United States would find it greatly to their advantage to adopt some particular hive and then use it to the exclusion of all others.

We believe in progressive, systematic bee culture, that will engage the noblest energies and thoughts. We enjoy the society of careful apiarists, but above all we like to see a large, well-regulated apiary, well fitted out with stout, well painted, neat hives, all alike. In such a yard, the apiarist can work to advantage. Small, feeble swarms can be built up, extracting is simple, hiving is made easy; to prepare for shipping is but the work of a few minutes. The apiarist's wife and boys will understand how the things go, and can hive swarms; there will be no throwing away of odd sizes, and the owner will be extremely happy over it.

Dr. C. C. Miller says, in GLEANINGS, "Bindings for GLEANINGS and other papers I've thrown aside. When the year is up, I put the numbers straight together and get some one to hold them so, while I drive in, and entirely through, three two-inch wire

nails, at the right place to stitch them together. Each nail is drawn out just as I want to sew the cord through the hole made by the nail."

A Readable Review of the Honey Market.

Never before since we have been in the business, has honey been so scarce as at present. The markets are nearly all short and prices are up.

At Boston, white clover 1-lb. sections sell for 20c, 2-lb. sections, 18 & 19. Extracted, 10.

Detroit has very little in market.

Chas. Israel & Bro. report honey in New York worth—fancy white, 1 lb. sections, 18c; off grades 14 to 17. Extracted, 7 1-2 to 9.

In Chicago the market is quiet; prices, 18c for best. Extracted, 7 & 8.

Albany, N. Y., the trade is good at 16 & 18c.

The average price seems to be about 18c, while in some places it brings 20c by the quantity, and 25c at retail.

We have recently received several good offers of honey from Colorado, and think dealers farther west might buy to good advantage there.

In the New England and Middle States there seems to be the greatest scarcity.

Beeswax brings about 27c. There does not seem to be a superabundance of wax anywhere.

We wish to say this about disposing of honey to those who may be so fortunate as to have a few hundred pounds; don't sell it at ruinous prices; if you cannot sell it near home for a good price, write to some reliable dealer and he may be able to help you dispose of it to advantage; if you know of no such person, we presume almost any of the bee journals could help you.

Don't carry your honey over, as there will probably be an abundance next season.

THE CIRCLE AT HOME

CONDUCTED BY MRS. A. D. ELLINGWOOD.

Written for the Apiarist.

What the Clouds Will Do.

By Lillian A. Tourtellote.

The clouds today are dreaming
Of robes of softest ermine,
And hoods of whitest velvet
To hang upon the trees;
They'll roof each house with marble
The little clouds determine,
And now for help are calling
Upon the wayward breeze.
They'll wrap the earth's cold bosom
In rarest of the rarest
White glistening swan-down, stolen
From ocean dark and deep;
Then with the wind will weave it
A garment for the fairest,
And gently spread it o'er her,
Her slumber sweet to keep.
They'll bind the laughing waters
In chains they cannot sever,
That earth they may not waken
In hurrying on their way.
And on the willow branches,
That grow beside the river,
They'll fling the brightest diamonds,
At early dawn of day.

Boston, Mass.

We earnestly ask all our lady readers to aid us in making the "Circle at Home" one of the most attractive features of the journal. Send us your tried cooking recipes, good methods of doing household work, hints on home dressmaking, experience with bees, suggestions on the care and training of children, short stories, poems, and anything else that will interest and help the ladies. The APIARIST is the only bee journal having

a home department, and we think for this reason it will be received with favor by the ladies in our bee-keeping homes. Send us the questions that puzzle you which relate to matters pertaining to this department, and we will answer them or get someone wiser than we to do so for us.

Sash Curtains.

No part of window furnishings is prettier than the sash curtains now so generally used. In the city they are indispensable to keep the passers-by or the neighbors at the right and left from overlooking the machinery of one's home, and in the country they are convenient and a pretty finish for the windows. They may be nothing better than plain white cotton in the kitchen, but china silk is often used in the best rooms. All the muslins, serims, laces, thin silks and printed colored muslins are used for sash curtains.

While a wire fastened to screw eyes answers very well for holding the kitchen curtains, those in the dining room and parlor should have brass sash rods which do not cost more than seventeen cents a window for rod and slides at the ends. The brass rod at two and a half cents a foot is cut any length required, and is convenient for hanging little curtains before book shelves and small cupboards.

Sash curtains are made to come up about one-third the height of the window, or they may reach to the middle sash. Some prefer to fasten them to window casings, but it is more usual to see them fastened directly to the sash.

N. E. Farmer.

His Second Choice.

"Hester!" exclaimed aunt Susan, ceasing her rocking and knitting, and sitting upright, "do you know what your husband will do when you are dead?"

"What do you mean?" was the startled reply.

"He will go and marry the sweetest tempered girl he can find."

"Oh, auntie!" Hester began.

"Don't interrupt me till I have finished," said aunt Susan, leaning back and taking up her knitting. "She may not be as pretty as you are, but she will be good-natured. She may not be as good a housekeeper as you are, in fact I think she will not, but she will be good-natured. She may not even love him as well as you do, but she will be more good-natured."

"Why, auntie—"

"That isn't all," continued aunt Susan. "Every day you live you are making your husband more and more in love with that good-natured woman who may take your place some day. After Mr. and Mrs. Harrison left you the other evening the only remark made about them was, 'She is a sweet woman.'"

"Ah, auntie,—"

"That isn't all," composedly resumed aunt Susan. "Today your husband was half across the kitchen floor, bringing you the first ripe peaches, and all you did was to look and say, 'There, Will, just see your muddy tracks on my clean floor. I won't have my clean floor all tracked up'. Some men would have thrown the peaches out of the window. One day you screwed up your face when he kissed you because his moustache was damp and said you never wanted him to kiss you again. When he empties anything you tell him not to spill it, when he lifts anything you tell him not to break it. From morning till night your sharp voice is heard com-

plaining and fault-finding. And last winter when you were so sick, you scolded him for allowing the pump to freeze, and took no notice when he said, 'I was so anxious about you I could not think of the pump.'"

"But, auntie—"

"Hearken, child. The strongest, most intellectual man of them all cares more for a woman's tenderness than for anything else in the world, and without this the cleverest woman and most perfect housekeeper is sure to lose her husband's affection in time. There may be a few men like your Will, as gentle and loving and chivalrous, as forgetful of self, and so satisfied with loving that their affection will die a long, struggling death; but in most cases, it takes but a few years of fretfulness and fault-finding to turn a husband's love into irritated indifference."

"Well, auntie—"

"Yes, well! You are not dead yet, and that sweet-tempered woman has not yet been found; so that you have time to become so serene and sweet that your husband can never imagine that there is a better-tempered woman in existence."

Advocate and Guardian.

Every mother knows, though many heed not the fact, that unless she transfers some household duties to her daughter, she encourages the child to grow up in sloth and ignorance. An English proverb thus utters the warning: A light-heeled mother makes a heavy-heeled daughter.

If mothers would bring up the children to do their part, instead of working themselves to death while sons are lying in bed and daughters are playing the lady, we might have more healthy, cheery grandmothers than we now have, and their children, when arriving at the years of discretion, would be thanking God for mothers who taught them to work, instead of mourning over the graves of mothers

who worked themselves to death instead of laying a part of the burden on the shoulders of thoughtless children who were much better able to bear it.

Good but Inexpensive Recipes for the Cake Basket.

A dish of water placed in the oven will help to keep the cakes from scorching.

Every housekeeper does not know that the best way to put the saleratus and cream tartar or baking powder into a cake is to sift it in with the flour.

SPONGE CAKE.—Three eggs, one half cup milk, one cup sugar, a cup and a half of flour, one teaspoon cream tartar, one half teaspoon saleratus, flavor with vanilla.

CHOCOLATE CAKE.—One egg, one cup sugar, one third cup butter, one and three fourths cups flour, one teaspoon cream tartar, one half teaspoon soda, three squares baker's chocolate melted and added last. This is improved if covered with a chocolate icing.

HONEY DROP CAKES.—One cup extracted honey, one cup milk, one half cup shortening, one teaspoon cream tartar, half teaspoon saleratus, two cups flour, flavor with lemon and nutmeg; drop in small spoonfuls on a greased tin, sprinkle a few dried currants over the top, and bake in a hot oven till a delicate brown.

CREAM CAKES.—Cakes: One cup hot water, one half cup butter; boil, and while boiling stir in one cup dry flour. When cool, add three eggs not beaten, and beat constantly for five minutes; drop in spoonfuls on a greased tin, and bake twenty five minutes in a quick oven.

Cream: One cup milk, one half cup sugar, one egg, three tablespoons flour; cook until it boils, stirring constantly. Cut the cakes open and fill

with the cream. Great care must be exercised in making these, or the result will be unsatisfactory.

WASHINGTON PIE.—One egg, one cup sugar, butter half size of an egg, one cup milk, two and one half cups flour, small pinch salt, one teaspoon cream tartar, one half teaspoon saleratus, flavor with lemon. Bake in two round cake tins; when done, spread comb honey between the layers, and frost the top with an icing made as follows: Put the white of an egg in a bowl and add one cupful of powdered sugar by degrees, beating all the time with a fork. Following these directions will insure a soft tender frosting, although the quantity will be less than if the egg is beaten before adding the sugar.

Why Not?

Why do not more of the ladies keep bees? It is not hard work to manage a few swarms, and will require only a little time; this could be spared by most housekeepers, who would find the time so occupied to yield both pleasure and profit. Most women spend too much time indoors, over their housework, and their health would be greatly improved if a part of the time were spent in some light exercise in the open air. I know there is much to be done in the house, especially where there are children, but a great deal of work is done which might much better be left undone; once a week is often enough for washing the kitchen floor in most families, the batter can be mixed a little thinner and baked in drop cakes instead of being kneaded and rolled into cookies, the children's every-day dresses can be plainly made, it is not a criminal matter to shake and fold dish wipers, common towels, jersey underwear, and such things, and put them away without ironing; the kitchen

stove need not be kept in a state of high polish; all these things save time and labor, and it is wise to do them, although many methodical housekeepers would think it heresy.

In a good season, a few bees will yield a good profit, beside keeping the home table supplied with honey.

If one is unacquainted with bees, it is best to begin modestly, buying but one swarm at first. Take a good bee journal and study up the subject; you will be surprised at the field for thought and investigation the subject presents. Above all, do not keep bees in old-fashioned box hives; I consider the Langstroth simplicity the most convenient and most easily handled of any. Manage the bees in accordance with modern, common-sense ideas. Try bee-keeping once, and you will not want to give it up.

Five and Forty Years Ago.

Boston Journal of Commerce.

There were twenty seven States in the Union.

The total population was about 20,000,000.

California was a Mexican province.

There were 4833 miles of railroad in the United States.

The first telegram was sent a year before.

Whale oil lamps and tallow candles were the chief illuminators.

Quill pens were still much used.

There were no telephones, electric lights, steam elevators, sleeping cars or typewriters.

Shillings and sixpences were the silver change.

Mowers and reapers were in experimental stages.

Sewing machines were not in common use.

AN APPEAL.

For Pleasure's Sake

send for sample copies of the WHITE MOUNTAIN APIARIST. The APIARIST is a twelve page monthly, devoted to the Circle at Home and the Honey Bee. It is bright, spicy, and alive.

For Culture's Sake

read the WHITE MOUNTAIN APIARIST; try it for one year. It will become your companion and adviser.

For Profit's Sake

subscribe for the WHITE MOUNTAIN APIARIST. Every bee-keeper needs and must have the advice and opinions of all other bee-keepers. The APIARIST will aim to make the pursuit profitable to all.

For Stomach's Sake

produce your honey as advised by the WHITE MOUNTAIN APIARIST.

For Family's Sake

have the WHITE MOUNTAIN APIARIST always in your home. The home department of the Journal is conducted by a well-read, practical woman, and will be interesting and helpful to all.

For Mercy's Sake

take kindly to the WHITE MOUNTAIN APIARIST. Its success is with the bee-keepers and households of the United States. Take a personal interest in it. Send your subscription.

For Pity's Sake

send your fifty cents for a years subscription to the WHITE MOUNTAIN APIARIST, that the publisher may thrive and that you may be happy.

White Mountain Apiarist,
Berlin Falls, N. H.

GLOBE BEE-VEIL



By Mail for \$1.00.

A center rivet holds 5 spring-steel cross-bars like a globe to support the bobinet veil. These buttons to a neat brass neck-band, holding it firmly.

It is easily put together; no trouble to put on, or take off. An absolute protection against any insect that flies. Will go over any ordinary sized hat; can be worn in bed without discomfort; fits any head; does not obstruct the vision; folds compactly, and can be carried in the pocket; in short, it is invaluable to any one whom flies bother, mosquitos bite, or bees sting.

A. D. ELLINGWOOD,

Berlin Falls, N. H.

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The 240 lb. scales are just such scales as every farmer and bee-keeper wants. We have sold during the last two years, a good many of these scales, and they always give perfect satisfaction. Every scale guaranteed.

The 240 lb. scale has a capacity of
1-2 ounce to 240 pounds.

Price, \$4.00

2 scales for 7.00

A. D. Ellingwood,

Berlin Falls, N. H.

RURAL CRITIC

12 coils. monthly; is the brightest
and best for its size on the continent.

25 cents a year, or six months on
trial for 10 cents.

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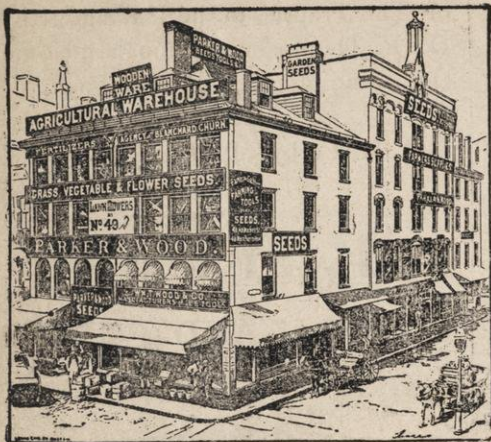
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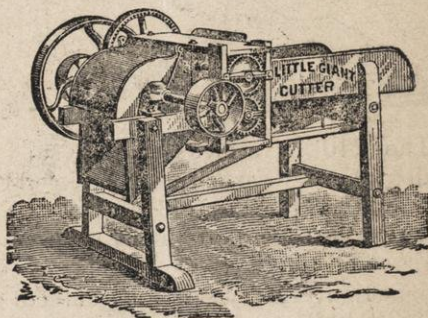
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