



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

The Nebraska bee-keeper. Vol 6, No. 3 March, 1895

York, Neb.: L.D. Stilson, March, 1895

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/O3H3AXWXWOHKW8O>

<http://rightsstatements.org/vocab/NKC/1.0/>

For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

VOL. 6.

NO. 3.

MARCH, 1895.

 THE NEBRASKA BEE-KEEPER. 

DEVOTED TO BEE-CULTURE.

YORK,

—50 cts. per year.—

NEB.

L. D. STILSON, Editor.

THE NEBRASKA BEE-KEEPER.

DEVOTED TO BEE-CULTURE.

Vol. 6.

YORK, NEBRASKA, MARCH, 1895.

No. 3.

Additional List Of Honey Plants.

Continued from last issue.

The society is greatly indebted to Prof. Bessey for his work in connection with the Botanical Department of the State University, for aiding in the collection of honey plants, and in arranging those collected by others. These lists are still incomplete for varieties, and also in data as to time of blossoming and also time of bloom when yielding greatest amount of honey. These data, we trust, will be furnished by the bee-keepers this season. Every bee-keeper can add his mite in this matter and soon we will have a list of great value to the bee-keepers of the state.

Those marked **X** are not natives of Nebraska, although they are now common in cultivation or as weeds.

ONION, *Allium cepa*. X.

WILD GOOSEBERRY, *Ribes gracile*.

LADIES' TOBACCO, *Antennaria plantaginifolia*.

LOOSESTRIFE, *Lythrum alatum*.

CULVER'S-ROOT or BLACK-ROOT
—*Veronica virginica*.

GROMWELL, *Onosmodium molle*.

REDROOT, *Ceanothus ovalis*.

SUMACH, *Rhus glabra*.

CACTUS, *Opuntia rafinesquii*.

SAGE, *Salvia officinalis*. X.

WATERLEAF, *Hydrophyllum virginicum*.

CRAB APPLE, *Pirus prunifolia*. X.

PEAR, *Pirus communis*. X.

WISTARIA, *Wistaria sinensis*. X.

PARSNIP, *Pastinaca sativa*. X.

BUCK-BUSH, *Symphoricarpos vulgaris*.

BEGGAR-TICK, *Desmodium canadense*.

KUHNIA, *Kuhnia eupatoroides*.

GROUND CHERRY, *Physalis lanceolata*.

JOE PYE WEED, *Eupatorium purpureum*.

GAURA, *Gaura biennis*.

RED BUD, *Cercis canadensis*.

CLIMBING MILKWEED, *Enslensia albida*.

COREOPSIS, *Coreopsis palmata*.

WILD LARKSPUR, *Delphinium azureum*.

GERMANDER, *Teucrium canadense*.

❧ The Question Box. ❧

Can bees be smothered by snow?

Ans. No; but can be smothered by the snow melting and freezing over the entrance.

Is bee-keeping a profitable occupation?

Yes, by persons who can and will give the proper amount of care and attention, and in good localities.

What killed my neighbors bees with hives full of honey, in winter of 92-93?

Don't know.

Under ordinary stress of weather and conditions, is it possible for a colony of bees to starve with 30lbs. of honey in the hive?

Yes, if the honey is at the sides of the cluster of bees, and none over them.

How can bees be fed late in the season, so as to keep them through the winter?

By putting a cake, 7 to 10 lbs. of sugar candy over the cluster and covering up warm.

Is sweet clover a good crop for hay or forage?

Yes. (This question has been asked at ten Farmers' Institutes, where we have been present, and always answered in the affirmative, except once, and then, "did not know".)—L. D. Stilson.

Will bees take artificial food at same time there is nectar in the flowers of the fields?

Yes, if properly given.

What is the best mode of marketing honey?

(Read Whitcomb's article on another page.)

Is not sweet clover a troublesome weed?

No. (This question like the one on sweet clover for forage, has been asked, and no one has ever said it was bad to spread in cultivated fields, but would crowd out rag-weeds and sunflowers on the roadsides.)—L. D. S.

What price per pound must I sell honey for to make the bee business profitable?

There is too much else entering into consideration for one person to answer for another.

How many honey plants in Neb.?

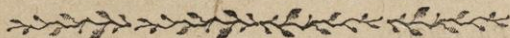
There are 1500 to 1800 different flowering plants and shrubs in the state and the greater share of them yield honey, more or less.

Does a queen mate more than once?

Not generally.

How many L. frame should there be in the brood nest?

One said six, thirteen wanted 8, one wanted 12.



Bee-Keeping In The City Of Philadelphia.

BY A "STUDENT OF APICULTURE."

IT IS NOT GENERALLY known that bee culture is a feasible city industry. Bees and honey are so suggestive of cows and clover that a city bee seems, at first thought, an anomaly. Yet when it is considered that these industrious creatures are known to go three, four, and even five miles for forage, it is plain there is no reason why a colony should not be housed on a roof in the city, as well as in a door yard in the country. In all cities, even the largest, there are flowering herbs, shrubs and trees that serve as a partial food supply, and failing there, there is the open country within the working limit of the bee. It must be remembered, though, that a long foraging trip means fewer in number and a proportionately less harvest gathered by the city insect than by her country cousin, which is closer to the supply. The variation is, however less than might be supposed. The records show that the average yield in an ordinary year is the same for both, but the harvest of 100 to 250 pounds, is as yet only reported from the country bee.

That beekeeping can be made profitable in the city has been demonstrated in Philadelphia, where a successful apiary has been conducted for several years. The owner is a young man, who, without giving his whole time to the enterprise, has managed, nevertheless, to add a considerable sum to his income by its means. The apiary is on the top of a four-story building in the business part of the town. Like the majority of city buildings the roof is flat, covered with painted tin, and is as hot a place in summer time as one would care to be in. The hives are not shaded at any time during the day and have not even the extra board, (some-

times in use for protection) over the top. The excessive heat is tempered in Philadelphia by a rather constant breeze, so that the discomfort in caring for the apiary is not so great as might be expected. In fact, the owner considers the heat an important factor in making choice marketable honey, for it helps to thicken or ripen the nectar quickly, and the bees cap it before the comb is darkened by their working over it. Clear honey in a white comb commands a higher price than the darker varieties, as nearly all know, but many apiarists think the latter really preferable, claiming that honey left long in the hive acquires a fine, rich flavor that is lacking in that taken from the sections as soon as it is capped. The apiary in question has 34 colonies, the hives arranged in rows about three feet apart. The owner is indifferent as to the kind of hive used, providing it can be packed for winter. He has both the Simplicity and the Dovetailed chaff hives, each of which has its particular merits, but in either case he prefers the ten frame size. Both of these hives can be packed around the sides with cork, chaff, or better still, pine needles, and are provided with chaff cushions to put in an upper story under the cover. With this protection, and a reasonable attention to the reports of the Weather Bureau, in order to keep the temperature uniform in the hive, the bees are comfortably wintered on the roof.

The honey is removed about once a month, and the yield compares favorably with the average yield of those that are country hived. Around Philadelphia the best honey flow is in June, from clover, and lasts only four or five weeks. Later comes that of asclepias, asters and golden rod. Between times there is not much doing, and sometimes

feeding is resorted to, to keep the bees in working condition. The best colony in this roof apiary gave last year 72 lbs. of comb honey; to this should be added the harvest of 10 lbs. each, gathered by two swarms from the mother colony, so that, strictly speaking, the colony yielded 92 pounds in all.

The colonies averaged about 50 lbs. each during 1892 and 1893. Much of this honey is kept for family use, while the rest finds a ready sale at 15 cents per pound. Supposing it were all sold, there would be a return of \$255.00 from the 34 colonies, for honey alone.

The income from the increase is another item to consider. There is generally a demand for brood comb of good stock at 75 cents per comb, queens 25 cents to \$1.50 apiece, and strong colonies at from \$3.00 to \$6.00. In general, colonies may be doubled without affecting the honey crop, and innumerable queens can be reared if working for extracted honey. As to brood, two frames may be taken from a good working colony without materially weakening it.

The minor products of an apiary are wax, vinegar, wine and candied honey, one of the finest sweets known to the confectioner. These are all prepared for market with very little trouble, and find ready sale.

The running expense of the apiary is very small. The expenditure of both time and money is certainly at a minimum of any business enterprise except that of a banana plantation in a tropical country. The latter, however, has a drawback in the way of finding a profitable consumer at the right moment; while the honey market for the city apiary is within, let us say, shout-distance at all times.

Nor is the initial expense great. If all goes well, the first year's honey crop will more than repay the capital invested. A novice is advised to be moderate in his ideas and to begin with one

or two colonies. The experience gained in handling them is of more importance than book knowledge, and the natural increase of the bees will usually give enough to attend to the first year. After he thoroughly understands their habits, and equally important, the quantity and quality of the nectar supply from the local flora, he can undertake a more extensive apiary with both profit and pleasure.

Another thing the beginner must bear in mind is to have on hand from the first a fair supply of good working material. The apiary in question was started in 1888, with one colony of Italian bees, but through an insufficient supply of hives, section boxes, foundation, etc., the owner lost both time and money in bringing it up to its present good condition. For awhile he kept his stock pure, but, unfortunately, within the last two years, some neighboring bees have made hybrids of all the colonies except one. So far as honey gathering is concerned, it does not seem to make any difference, but it interferes with the sale of his queens, since they are liable to be mismated.

In regard to swarming, a little more care is requisite in the city than in the country. In the apiary referred to the owner keeps his queens clipped, and makes a point of being around when a swarm is expected, for if the queen is left long exposed on the tin roof, she is liable to die from the heat. For the rest, the management of city bees is identical with that of country ones. The local flora must be studied, the time of the honey-flow from the different nectar bearing species known, and care taken to have worker bees ready to take advantage of the harvest.—*A. B. Journal.*

There are apiaries in many of our cities, and as a rule are as remunerative as those in the country.—ED.

What Shall be Done in the Winter, to Increase the Yield of Honey in Summer.

AT THIS SEASON OF THE year, the beekeeper, like the farmer, is too apt to sit down, idly wishing for summer, so that operations may be begun, looking toward the harvest.

An old farmer acquaintance once told us "that if he had only a day in which to plant his corn, he would spend one fourth of it, if need be, to mark out and plan for the future working of the crop." He, at that time, 40 years ago, was sneeringly called a "book farmer;" but his crops were as good and better than most of his neighbors', and his work always well up, and many a hired man wondered how the "boss" knew so well how to direct the work of the day on the farm while sitting in his chair in the study room.

During the stormy winter weather, maps and drawings were made of every field, orchard and gardens, and then when a day's work was done, the result was filled in. These, with marginal readings, formed, at the end of the year a complete map of the year's work and results. As a farmer he was a success. What was true of him as a farmer, then will also be true of a farmer, orchardist or beekeeper today. It is system, care and attention to details which make success in any undertaking.

Competition is so sharp everywhere that slipshod styles, and want of meth-

od will not make a success in any line of business.

The farmer must study to overcome climatic disadvantages. He must study soil and surroundings, and if the rains do not water his crops, he must irrigate to make them grow.

With the beekeeper, he must study to find where his losses were last year, and how to remedy the defect this year. The slothful beekeeper will sit down waiting for rains to cause the flowers to bloom, while the progressive student will find when to expect his honey flow and then build up his bees strong, ready for the honey harvest, while his sleepy neighbor is letting his bees take care of themselves, which they do by storing all the honey they gather in the brood chamber, and then have "room to let."

The old hives and fixtures should all be thoroughly cleaned, nailed over and painted. If new hives are to be purchased, get them now so as to have them finished up and painted ready for use when needed. Procure sweet clover seed or some other valuable honey plants, and scatter in the waste places, along the roadsides, or cuts and grades as it will look better than weeds. See that your bees have plenty of feed as the warm spring days come on and don't let them starve. Show by your actions that you are still alive, and have a little faith in that saying, "Providence helps the man who helps himself."

✧ NOT RELIABLE INFORMATION. ✧

"The largest bee farm in the world is said to be near Beeton, Canada. It covers four acres, and the owner in a favorable year secures not less than 75,000 pounds of honey from 19,000,000 workers. Mr. Hurbison, of California, has

about 6,000 hives, which yield nearly 200,000 pounds of honey. The United States has 2,800,000 hives which produce 61,000,000 pounds of honey annually.

The largest weight of honey taken in a single season from one hive was 1,000

pounds, in Texas."

The above article is sent out by the editor who supplies matter by the pound to the "plate newspapers". As to the facts of the figures we cannot say, but wish our readers to look at the comparison made between the yields of the first and second named apiaries. This is about par with a good deal of the information given by these plate newspapers.

FOUL BROOD.

Here is a receipt we saw in an agricultural exchange a few days since:

"If you have foul brood of bees brush them on frames of comb foundation, and place in a clean hive over a jar of food; burn the old combs and frames. Continue this until the frames are built out with brood and honey. A good food is honey with 25 per cent of water, to every quart of which is added salicylic acid and soda borax, each sixteen ounces."

This, we are pretty certain, will kill all germs of foul brood, and it will certainly kill the bees, so don't feed any such food as is here recommended.

HONEY AS A DIET.

Will it ever become an Article of Common Food?

Are Bee-Keepers setting an Example in

The use of Honey in their own Families?

NO DOUBT it is very laudable in honey producers to try to extend the use of honey by getting people accustomed to using it more frequently upon their tables; but we must not be blind to the fact that we have a great deal of prejudice or distaste for honey, real or fancy, to overcome before it becomes a staple article of diet such as butter, sugar, preserved fruits, and even syrups. Many persons do not like honey; others care but little for it; and I have met several who could not eat it without its making them sick. Housekeepers will naturally cater to the taste of their families and guest, and will not provide an article of food for their table that is not appreciated by the majority, especially if that article is more costly than others that may be substituted for it.

I have traveled some, and visited much in private families. For the last six weeks I have been somewhat of a rambler, and have been the guest of many families in Central Kentucky, known as the rich blue grass country. I cannot now remember of ever seeing

honey on the table of a hotel; and in my late rambles I have not met with it on the tables of private families. Speaking to a most excellent matron whose table is very bountifully supplied both with the substantial of life and most of the luxuries that can be bought, she said her family cared very little for honey; and as for herself she would not give one jar of peach marmalade for all the honey in the world, and hence she did not provide it for her table.

Molasses or syrups I have found at the hotels generally, and quite often in private families. The low price of these, and of sugar, and the more general production and use of fruit, all combine to lessen the use of honey.

I do not wish to discourage beekeepers from trying to make the use of honey more common; in fact that should be our object; but it is best to look the facts squarely in the face and I must admit that they seem to be against the use of honey as a common article of food.

What can we do to increase the use

of honey? This is a question that I am not prepared to answer satisfactorily, even to myself. We might set an example by using more of it upon our own table. Last winter we had honey regularly three times a day upon our table, and continued to have it more or less all the year round. We would vary it—extracted honey candied, extracted dissolved, and comb honey. But I must be candid, and say it was seldom tasted except by myself and one other member of my family. I am a lover of honey, and do not often let an opportunity pass without eating it. I think that I individually eat not less than 50 lbs. a year. There are so few ways that honey can be used, other than to eat it upon your bread and pancakes, that its use must continue to be limited. In cooking, sugar is better and cheaper. I have tried it upon my porridge, upon my fruit, and in my coffee. My wife, to please me, made cakes sweetened with

it; but as great a lover of honey as I am, I must confess that I prefer sugar for these purposes.

What are other beekeepers doing to increase the use in their own families? How often is honey placed upon the table of our friends at the Home of the Honey-bee, where honey is plentiful and cheap? and how about its use in other beekeepers' families?

But of course, something else must be done. The price of honey is, undeniably high, when compared with other sweets and fruits that come in competition with it. Will the price have to come down? and can we afford to produce it profitably, at a lower price? or shall we maintain the price and limit the production to the amount consumed by those who use it only as a luxury? These are questions which I must leave to be answered by those who are extensively in the business.—*Gleanings.*

SEALED COVERS.

IT IS SAID that "experience teaches a dear school, and fools will learn in no other." Whether this be true or not may depend somewhat upon circumstances. We had supposed that we had learned the lesson with sealed covers for outdoor wintering, but during the past year we had seen so many who wintered only with sealed covers that we tried it again. First feeding sufficient for the winter, then using 8 or 10 inches of pulverized corn leaves packed on top of the tight covers, covering the whole with an outside case.

Seemingly, all went well until nearly the middle of January, when the thermometer began to mark zero weather. This continued for 35 days in which the thermometer marked zero sometime during each 24 hours. Some days, was zero all day, and sometimes marking

26 degrees below. Near the end of this long cold period, we had a blizzard with a 50 mile wind, and eight to 22 below zero. This was the climax. Every colony of bees under sealed covers died. No matter how well packed otherwise. The frames were all covered with frost. Some of those colonies left brood in all stages from chipping brood to eggs only a couple days old. Sealed covers may do when only short cold snaps; but for a steady all the year round job, give us good chaff packed hives and absorbent cushions well protected, for outdoor wintering in this latitude where we have no snow.

There is in our immediate vicinity a colony of bees which, for the past three winters has been wintered in a 10-fr. L. hive with a sheet of zinc laid over the frames and sealed down as tight as the bees wished to do it; and are lively now.

→The * Nebraska * Bee-Keeper.←

Published Monthly.

By

STILSON & SONS.

Subscription Price, 50 Cents per Year.

YORK,

NEBRASKA.

Entered at the post-office at York as second class matter.

Official Organ of the Nebraska State Bee-Keepers Association.

North American Bee Keepers' Association.

OFFICERS FOR 1895.

Pres. R. F. Holtermann Brantford, Ont.

Vice Pres. L. D. Stilson York Neb.

Sec. W. Z. Hutchinson Flint, Mich.

Treas. J. T. Calvert Medina, Ohio.

Next meeting at Toronto, Canada.

Too close attention cannot now be given to bees as this is the critical season of the year. Look out for spring dwindling.

Bees without feed, stock poor and starving, tells the story for this season. Their owner will have an empty pocket until he gives more attention to his interests.

On another page will be found the advertisement of *The Market Garden*. This is a wide awake monthly journal devoted to the interests of market gardeners of the north west. We will send it a year with our paper for 75 cents.

Failures in beekeeping are very often due to the fact that too many are in such haste to go into the business, instead of growing into it. Simple as the business may seem at first sight, there are many things that can only be learned by practical experience. The different theories advocated, are each surrounded by such environments that it is impossible for the novice to engage in bee culture successfully without at least a little practical experience.

Asked and Answered.

The following questions have been sent in during the month for answers:

How many honey plants in Neb.?

From seven to ten hundred. Cannot tell definite as they have never all been classified.

Why does honey sometimes make persons sick after eating it?

On account of the formic acid which is ejected onto the honey while they were irritated. With our present systems of obtaining surplus honey, the bees are not angered and consequently do not poison the honey as much as by the old style of securing it.

What is the best honey plant for the farmer to sow?

Alfalfa.

Who invented the present style of movable or hanging frames?

Rev. L. L. Langstroth.

How many pounds of honey were produced in the U. S. in 1894?

We do not know, nor do we know who does.

Are the Syrian bees better than the Italian bees we have in Nebraska?

No.

Why are starters of comb foundation used in the surplus boxes?

It says to the bees that we want them to build their combs straight and true.

What is the use of the queen excluder?

It prevents the queen going into the surplus cases and depositing eggs, where we only want honey.

Is there any preventative for swelling when stung by bees?

Some people use a plaster of common baking soda moistened, to the wound after the sting is taken out. A drop of ammonia. Salt dampened with water and applied as the soda.



Sulphur and Molasses.

When I was young, they had a way
Of keeping all disease at bay,
And rend'ring changing of the spring
As innocent as anything.
Just as the soil was waking up
And out peeped slyly little grasses,
Why, mother'd give us all a dose
Of sulphur and molasses.

I see it now, that pewter spoon
That always got heaped up too soon.
Half sulphur almost bright as gold,
And half molasses, black and old;
And then we children, one by one
Would open mouth with many passes
And down our gullets swift would go
That sulphur and molasses.

They said it kept the chills away,
Prevented bilious fever's sway,
Would make the liver hump and get
And keep the blood out of a fret;
Would make the stomach feel at ease,
Free of poison-laden gases;
Was cooling, healing, soothing, all—
This sulphur and molasses.

Good gracious! it was bad to take,
And awful faces we did make,
But 'twasn't no use to beg nor cry—
That was law, when spring came by;
To put the system in good trim,
Instead of pills and other masses,
Our mother gave us lib'rally
Of sulphur and molasses.

—Hamilton Jay, in *Our Dumb Animals*.

The Boys Will Stay On The Farm

If the farm is made for them a desirable place to stay. After your boys are through with school, or if they are not, give them

a little piece of land and let them have what they can make from it. Don't make slaves of them at any time. If you can't lay up money without working them to death, better not lay up any.

When they go into the city they have a moderately warm sleeping room, warm bathroom, and all modern conveniences. They come home, go to bed in an ice cold room, can't take a bath unless in the kitchen or some warm living room. Is it any wonder that a young man would rather work in the city for \$1. or \$1.25 a day than to work at home for \$20 a month and board?

When he wants to go to town or elsewhere, do not say the horses have worked too hard.

Do fathers realize how cheap they can arrange barn, house and out-buildings that they may be warm and convenient?

Farming is looked upon as drudgery instead of pleasure. Farmer after farmer has worked day after day laying up every cent possible. Who gets it? The boys and girls. They say, "Father has worked himself to death to earn what money he had, and so we thought we would take life easy." Fathers, take more pleasure with your children. Don't think that every minute must be spent on the farm. Teach them the science of farming, not the drudgery. Keep them posted in politics and other local matters. Teach them the farm is the place for them unless their talents are for other purposes, then help them to

gain that.

Don't make dairymen of them if they like poultry better. Let them have their own way once in a while. Don't make them think they don't know anything. If you lose a little by their mistakes, they will profit by it more than you will lose. Look out more for the welfare of your children and a little less for your farm and there will be less abandoned farms, fewer young men go to the city, but more pleasant country homes and more robust children to look after the welfare of our country in the years to come.
—New England Farmer.

His Monthly Shopping.

Farmer—How many yards o' that truck will it take ter make ther ole woman er dress?

Clerk—About twelve, I should say.

"At three cents er yard it comes ter thirty-six cents. I reckon thet twelve's er leetle mor'n she'll need. Just cut off six yards. Times is mighty close an' we hev ter be er leetle savin'."

"Any buttons or thread?"

"No, I reckon not. She kin scratch up ernuff o' them at home. Craps wan't extr'y this yer and we cain't erford ter fool no money erway."

"Is there anything else?"

"I guess yer may wrap up er quarter's wuth er sugar an' er dollar's wuth er chawin' terbacker. 'Pears like er sin ter fool erway

money fer sugar, but ther ole woman thinks she kain't live thoutin it, an' ther habit 'o usin' it's got sech er holt on 'er that she gits erway er quarter's wuth every month. Say, mebby you'd better put up two dollar's wuth o' that terbacker, for I cayn't tell ef I'll be down here ergin for er month, and I want plenty ter do me."—Time.

Advantages of the Crimson Clover.

To show some of the possibilities in this crop, a statement is appended of the crop grown on the New York Ex. Station farm in 1894. This is only what any farmer may equal or exceed, but it shows a profitable use of land for the winter months. Of four acres in clover $2\frac{1}{2}$ were harvested in good order, while $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres were storm-beaten when ripe. The yield of seed in hills on the unhurt portion was 1,487 pounds per acre, valued at 3 cents per pound, a total of \$44.62 per acre. On the storm-beaten portion the yield was 581 pounds per acre with a value of \$17.43 per acre. This straw has been fed just as though it was prime hay, and teams have worked as usual on it with usual grain food. Corn crop on the land is now better because clover has been grown there. After the clover was cut off, the land plowed well, although elsewhere it was rather too dry to plow. The soil was darker colored than before and harrowed easily to a fine seed bed. We could but consider the soil permanently improved.

Alfalfa Growers.

Please send to Director, Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb., the name and address of any person in your county or in the state, who has any land sown to alfalfa. The Experiment Station is to issue another bulletin on this subject and the Director wishes to get the actual experience of growers in the state, as well as the total acreage sown. The bulletin when issued will be sent to you.

A Business View of Moderate Drinking.

A writer who is discussing the question of drinking and total abstinence from a practical business point of view, and ignoring the moral and sentimental side, says: "Life insurance companies find the moderate drinker a more dangerous risk and his mortality greater, and hence refuse to insure him at their ordinary rates or at all. Mercantile agencies find that business conducted by moderate drinkers is more precarious and followed by a greater number of failures, hence rate such firms low as to responsibility. Railroad companies find that accidents and losses increase under the care of moderate drinkers; that the income and stability of the road are diminished, compared with the same service by total abstainers. Capital everywhere discovers by figures and statistics, which have no other meaning, that under the care and control of moderate or excessive drinkers the losses, perils and risks of business are increased."

Lack of Organized Force.

Congressman Hainer, of Nebraska, in a very pertinent speech before the National Dairy Union, at Washington, said that he had learned one thing in Congress, and that was that there was almost a total lack of organization among the Dairymen of the United States in favor of laws against adulteration of dairy products. What a comment that is upon the citizenship of dairymen. Ask any man among them if he is in favor of such laws and he will answer yes. Ask him if he has done anything practical to impress his opinion on the law makers, whether in Congress or his own state, and not one in a thousand will answer yes.

No wonder that Bynum, of Indiana, and a host of other Congressmen will fight the Grout Bill or any other bill that interferes with their friends, the oleo combine. It is because the oleo combine is organized and the dairymen are not. It is because the oleo men will spend thousands upon thousands of dollars to destroy the dairy interests, while the dairymen stand indifferent. The oleo men are practical; the dairymen are impractical. The oleo men hire lobbyists by the score to block the progress of all legislation against them. Will the dairymen pay the small sum of one dollar to help the National Dairy Union? It seems to us that not to do this is unwise and unpatriotic.

There are three simple ways for

every dairyman to make himself effective:

1. He should write a postal card to his member of congress and to each of the senators of his state, asking them to support the Grout Bill. Ask them to defend you against a fraud and a counterfeit.

2. Also write a postal card to your member of your state assembly and senate calling for state laws against this fraud. It is the number of atoms in this postal card snow storm that will tell. Every farmer can add to its weight.

3. Send one dollar to the National Dairy Union to help make up the sinews of war in this fight. Do this all over the land and the butter counterfeiters will hear something drop inside the next 90 days. If you wish, send your contribution to Hoard's Dairyman, Fort Atkinson, Wis., and we will acknowledge receipt of same and forward it to the treasurer. Do all three of these things and thus organize.

—Hoard's Dairyman.

Mr. David Christie Murray, the well-known English writer, is the author of the special novelette entitled "Why? says Gladys," contained in the March number of "Tales from Town Topics." Gladys is a strangely constituted American girl that marries a reformed English rake, and brings unhappiness upon herself through her own perversity. The story, which is in dialogue, forms the introduction to a volume that is otherwise made up of stories, sketches, poems and witticisms that have appeared from time to time in the regular issues of Town Topics. Town Topics Pub. Co., 208 Fifth Ave., New York.

\$5 \$10 and \$20 Genuine Confederate Bills, only five cents each—\$100 and \$50 bills, ten cents each. 25 and 50 cent shinplasters, ten cents each. \$1 and \$2 bills, 25 cents each. Sent securely sealed on receipt of price. Address Chas. B. Barker, West Atlanta, Ga.

BEGINNERS.

Beginners should have a copy of the Amateur Bee-Keeper, a 70 page book by Prof. J. W. Rouse. Price, 25c, by mail 28c. The little book and the Progressive Bee-Keeper (a live progressive 28 page monthly journal) one year 65c. Address, any first class dealer, or

LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo.

RUBBER PRINTING STAMPS.

Solid Rubber Type, Self Inking Pads,

Dating Stamp Supplies, etc. for

Bee Keepers

G. W. BERCAW, Postoria, Ohio.



\$12.00 FOR A MACHINE

to weave your fence at
25 Cts. per Rod.

10 No. 10 Gal. wires, Cross wires No. 12. We will sell wire for a 100 rod fence for \$20. Agents Wanted. Catalogue Free.

CARTER
Wire Fence Mach. Co.
Box 80 Derby, O.

Drop a Postal
in
the
slot



And Get a Catalogue.

A list of the best seeds sold anywhere, at right prices, containing over 400 illustrations, 2 colored plates and a beautiful cover. Send for it at once.

Mailed Free if you name this paper.

IOWA SEED CO., Des Moines, Ia.

CHAS. F. WHITE & SON, AURORA, NEBRASKA.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Apiarian

Supplies of all kinds.

Italian Queens and Bees a Specialty.

Catalogue and Price List free.

On receipt of, Price 40 cents.

Have you children that sing?
If so, get them that pretty waltz
song "QUEENIE JEANETTE."
Just out. It's Catchy. Makes
a hit wherever sung. If your deal-
er does not have them, same will be
sent by J. C. Wallenmeyer,
Evansville, Ind.

Subsoil.

Are you interested in growing fruit
or field crops? If so, send us your
name and address on a postal card, and
we will mail you a pamphlet giving the
results of our experiments in subsoil-
ing for the past four years; also, our
wholesale price list of choice NURSERY
Stock, and our 72 page descriptive cat-
alogue free. Address

Youngers & Co., Genoa, Neb

Let us mail you A Bright Book About Seeds

The outside is red and the
inside should be read by
all interested in live seeds.
Send your address to

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA

WEST

NORTH



SOUTH

EAST

Purchase Tickets and Consign your Freight
via the

F., E. & M. V. AND S. C. & P.
RAILROAD.

H. G. BURT, General Manager.
K. C. MOREHOUSE, Gen'l Freight Agt. J. R. BUCHANAN, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Omaha, Nebraska.

For Rates, Information, etc. call on
or address R. W. McGINNIS Agt.,
York, Neb.

FOR TEN CENTS.

We have a few back numbers of
the BEE KEEPER. These are odd
numbers of several issues but not
complete volumes. We will send
six of these numbers, no two alike,
to anyone sending us ten cents, as
long as they last.

**A LITTLE LIGHT FOR
THE MARKET GARDENER**

The Market Garden. A monthly
MARKET GARDENER AND TRUCKER.
50c a year in advance. Send 2c for sample copy to
THE MARKET GARDEN CO., Minneapolis.

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS
COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a
prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to
MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years'
experience in the patent business. Communica-
tions strictly confidential. A Handbook of In-
formation concerning Patents and how to ob-
tain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechan-
ical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive
special notice in the Scientific American, and
thus are brought widely before the public with-
out cost to the inventor. This splendid paper,
issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the
largest circulation of any scientific work in the
world. \$3 a year. Sample copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, \$2.50 a year. Single
copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beau-
tiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new
houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the
latest designs and secure contracts. Address
MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

BEE SUPPLIES RETAIL and WHOLESALE

Everything used in the Apiary.
Greatest variety and largest stock in the west.
New Catalogue. 70 Illustrated pages free to
Bee Keepers.

Tanks! Water Tanks for

Stock, Reservoir tanks, thresh-
er tanks. Either round, half round or square, of any
size, at lowest prices. Price list free. Discount to
Dealers.

E. KRETCHMER, RED OAK, IOWA.

Patent Wired Comb Foundation. Has no sag in brood frames
Thin Flat Bottom Foundation. No fish bone in Honey.
Being the cleanest is usually worked the quickest of
any Foundation made. The talk about wiring frames seems absurd. We fur-
nish a Wired Foundation that is better, just as cheap and not half the trouble
to use. Circulars and samples free. **J. VANDEUSEN & SON,**
Sole Manufacturers. Montgomery Co. SPROUT BROOK, N. Y.



Barnes

Foot and Hand Power Machinery.

Machines Sent on Trial.

This cut represents our Combined Circular and Scroll Saw,
which is the best machine made for Bee Keepers' use in the
construction of their hives, sections, boxes, etc.

For Catalogue, Prices, Etc. Address

W. F. & JNO. BARNES CO., 101 Ruby St. Rockford, Ills

More than ever. **Dadant's Comb Foundation** Better than ever

Wholesale and Retail. 500,000 lbs sold in 13 yrs. Over \$200,000 in value.
It is the best and guaranteed every inch equal to sample. All dealers who have
tried it have increased their trade every year. Samples and catalogue sent free
to all. Send your address. We make a specialty of cotton and silk tulle of the
very best grade for bee veils. We supply A I Root and others. Prices low.
Samples free. Smokers, Honey Sections, Extractors, Tin Pails for Honey, Etc.
Instructions to beginners with circulars free. Mention this Journal.

Chas. Dadant & Son, Hamilton, Illinois.

We will pay **\$300** for a name.

SWEET PEAS, 25 varieties and colors mixed, Only 40c. A POUND!

For full particulars of \$300 offer and the handsomest and most com-
plete catalogue of Flowers, Vegetables and Fruits, containing all old fa-
vorites and cream of new Novelties, printed in 17 different colors, elegant
colored plates. Send 10 cts. (which may be deducted from first order) for

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.

SEEDS contain the germ of life.

JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y.