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## **The White Mountain apiarist : the circle at home and the honey bee. Vol. 1, No. 3 March, 1891**

Berlin Falls, N.H.: Aled D. Ellingwood, March, 1891

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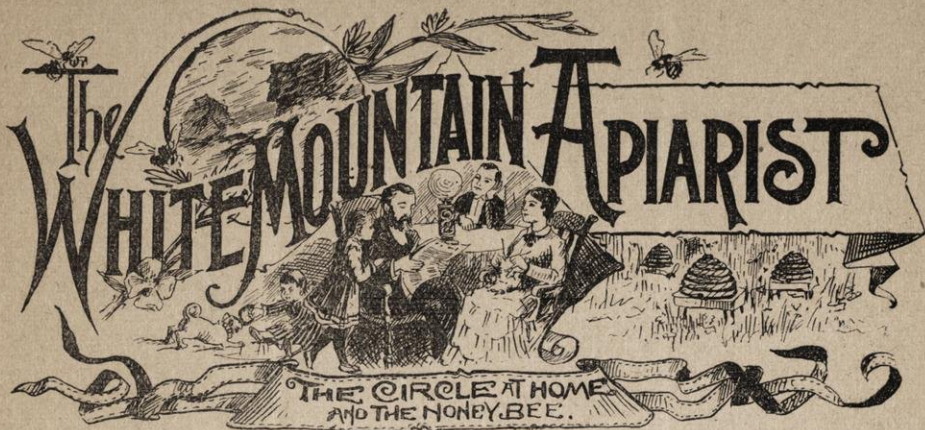
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Vol. 1. Berlin Falls, N. H. March, 1891. No. 3.

### Special Notice.

In order to obtain the names of real live bee-keepers everywhere we have decided on the following method: We have purchased two very fine grape vines of Mr. S. R. Alexander, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, and shall give them to the two persons sending us the two largest lists of bee-keepers' names with their addresses. The two persons sending the largest lists will each receive one of Mr. Alexander's best vines free of all charge.

As soon as you read this take your pen and write the names of all the bee-keepers you know of and send them to us; the competition will be fairly conducted, each list being booked as soon as received.

The competition will be open until May 1st.

We make this offer simply to obtain the names and addresses of real live bee-keepers, to whom we wish to send sample copies of the *Apiarist*. Don't give up sending a list because it will be small; twenty names may take one of the vines. Let us hear from you any way. The names of the winners will be published in the May number of the *APIARIST* together with the number of names the winners sent.

On page 8 you will find a discription of the vines.

Send 50¢ for a years subscription to the *APIARIST*.

The April number will valuable.



## 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 ha'f column, \$2.00; onc 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.



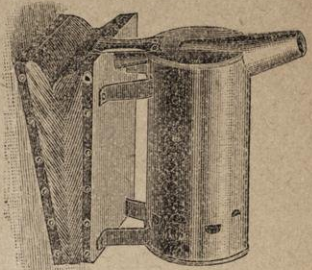
## HILL'S FEEDER & SMOKER



This Smoker burns chips or hard wood without any special preparation. Very reliable. Greatest Smoking capacity. Easiest to start, and cheapest because it saves time.

The best Bee Feeder. Most convenient for the bees. No drowning or daubing bees. The feed is taken by the bees without leaving the cluster. From two to seven feeders full may be given a colony at one time, which will be stored in the combs in ten or twelve hours.

Smoker, 3 inch barrel, freight or express, each \$1.20; by mail, \$1.40; per dozen, \$10.80. Feeders, one qt. freight or express, per pair, 30c.; by mail, 40c.; per dozen, \$1.60. Address A. G. HILL, KENDALLVILLE, IND. OR H. M. HILL, PAOLA, KANSAS.



## NEVER BUY A QUEEN

Bee. Until you Send for my Catalogue, which will be mailed for a Stamp.

### UNLESS WARRENTED,

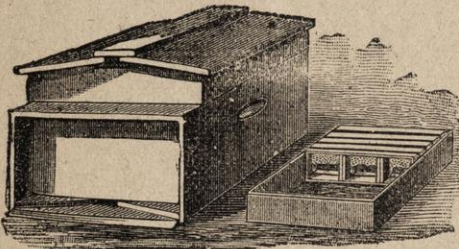
I warrant all my Queens

### PURELY MATED.

PLEASE COMPARE my prices with other breeders: Warranted purely mated queens in May, \$1.25, 6 for 6.00. after May, 1.00, 6 for 5.00. Tested queens in May, 2.00; June July, 1.75; after August, 1.50. SELECTED TESTED, 3.00 to 5.00. SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED anywhere in America.

Either FIVE BANDED GOLDEN OR THREE BAND IMPORTED ITALIANS at above prices, and orders can be made up of both. Order now, pay when queens arrive. *You will regret it if you don't try my queens.*

JACOB T. TIMPE, Grand Ledge, Mich.



## OUR STOCK OF HIVES

Sections, Foundation, Smokers, Veils, Etc. Etc. will be larger than ever this season, and our prices will be sure to suit. If you want a hive complete like the above containing everything ready for the bees except brood foundation, send us \$2.00 and you will receive one forthwith.

A. D. Ellingwood,  
Berlin Falls, N.H.

## Carniolan Bees. A Specialty.

I expect to continue the breeding of Carniolan Queens and Bees the coming season, and shall breed only from such queens as have shown in their workers gentleness and good honey gathering propensities. Orders are now being booked for next season. Address

JOHN ANDREWS,  
Patten's Mills, Wash. Co., N. Y.

## RAYS OF LIGHT

one year and six packets of garden and flower seeds 25 cents. Write for particulars. Sample copy free.

ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS, Bee-Keepers' Supplies and Garden Plants for Sale. JOB PRINTING for Bee-Keepers and Poultrymen a specialty. Address

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

## The Nebraska Bee- Keeper

is published monthly at York, Neb. in what was once called the American desert, but now is a good location for bees. It is edited by L. D. Stilson, a man who keeps bees and is not ashamed to own that he gets stung occasionally. He does not claim to know *all* about bee-keeping, but is willing to learn some more. Send and get a sample copy and see whether the editor is asleep or not.

Address, BEE-KEEPER, York, Neb.  
*In club with this paper for 75¢ per year.*



# White Mountain Apiarist.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

AKED D. ELLINGWOOD

AT FIFTY CENTS A YEAR

Berlin Falls, N. H.

Entered at the P. O. at Berlin Falls, N. H. as  
Second Class Mail Matter, March 9th, 1891

Subscribe for the Apiarist.

On another page you will find a list of catalogues received up to date; if you wish any of them the dealers will gladly send them.

We are often asked by our advertisers and others, "What is your circulation?" For the benefit of all we would say that it is from four to five thousand each issue.

Supply dealers should remember that a new journal is a good advertising medium. We invite your patronage; we will accept supplies or honey in payment of advertisements that amount to ten dollars or more.

We want everyone receiving this number of the APIARIST to send us a contribution. If you have anything of value to the fraternity, write it up and send it in. Constitute yourselves news gatherers for the APIARIST, and help us make this the best journal published.

We wish to call your attention to our advertisers; no bee journal can show a cleaner list of advertisements than is to be found in this number of the Apiarist. They are all responsible.

Do not write articles for publication on the same sheet with a business letter; it makes trouble in separating the matter we wish to publish.

We want to show a full column of wants, sales, exchanges, cards, etc., and under this head we will insert advertisements not exceeding fifty words for twenty five cents for one insertion, or five insertions for \$1.00.

Vol. 1 No. 1 MISSOURI BEE-KEEPER is on our desk. It is a 16-page monthly published at Unionville, Mo., and ably edited by E. F. Quigley.

We are now ready for your criticisms.

We expect we have purchased the magazine Special Crops, published by C. M. Goodspeed at Skaneateles, N. Y. The purchase will include Mr. Goodspeed's Queen Rearing business; will give full particulars next month.

We wanted to put a full page advt. of the goods we keep in stock in this number of the Apiarist, but our advertising pages were full before we knew it; will be on hand next month however; meanwhile send for our 1891 catalogue.

The APIARIST is being well received as the amount of advertising matter and number of subscriptions received bear witness. Show the journal to your friends and neighbors, or what is better still, send us the names of everybody you think will care to read the paper, and we will mail them copies.

We are in sympathy with what the editor of the Nebraska Bee-Keeper says on page 30 of the March no. in regard to new journals. We are not aware that anybody has a monopoly of the bee-literature business; harsh unkind criticisms only kindle unpleasant feelings, and do no good whatever; they rather do the one who utters them immeasurable harm.

This number of the APIARIST presents an appearance more after our ideal of a bee journal than have the former issues. New type, interesting matter, and good presswork are what we have worked for and have now obtained. We have come to stay, and we realize that we must make every effort to please our patrons that it is possible for us to make, and we shall do this. We shall publish all articles of value sent us, essays, notes, experiences, adventures, and whatever may be of interest to the fraternity. The Home department will be devoted to the elevation and practical help of the household in general; and we invite all the ladies to help make this just what they desire it should be; in this number we present an excellent article on "After School Studies," by A. F. and we trust others will take up this and other subjects and give us their views. Recipes, etc. will always be acceptable.



## Preparing Extracted Honey for Market.

BY A. N. DRAPER.

Extracted honey when harvested should be well ripened then placed in good tight barrels, well bunged up. For years it was a puzzle to me to get barrels suited to the purpose; I tried having barrels made, but they were not satisfactory. Then I tried to get old alcohol barrels *a la* Dadants, but it was too much trouble to find enough of them when wanted. I then tried getting old cypress sugar hogsheads; I had them made over by an experienced cooper, into honey barrels. These were probably the best I have ever had, but are too expensive for shipping purposes. This fall a friend of mine advised me to try glucose barrels. Accidentally I happened in a large candy factory in St. Louis; upon inquiry I was shown into their storehouse, where were hundreds of empty glucose barrels stored, most of them had been used but once, and were perfectly clean and nice; I bought one half dozen of them and had my pick, thus getting none but perfect barrels; seventy five cents each was all they asked for them. All things considered, they are probably the best thing that can be had for extracted honey, when it is to be shipped in the barrel. The empty barrel weighs only about 50 to 55 pounds. Filled, it weighs 675 to 700 pounds. Before filling, the hoops must be carefully driven so as to make the barrel tight. All the bungs should be tightly secured before the barrels leave the warehouse. As the barrels are thoroughly cleaned out they need neither washing nor rinsing. I shall put all my fall and dark honey into these barrels hereafter, but the clover honey I intend to put up in glass jars and tin for home trade. I shall use the iron bound and

cypress barrels.

I begin to work my home trade in July, or as soon as possible after I get the clover honey off the hives. From the last of October on, the honey must be carefully taken care of; just as soon as it begins to candy in glass jars it becomes unsalable; the only remedy I know of, is to go often, and not let grocers take too much at once. Of course I sell lots of candied honey in tin buckets, stone jars, kegs, etc.; but there is a big demand for nice liquid honey in small glass jars by a class of people who will buy it in no other shape. To sell the largest amount of honey, we must cater to every ones taste. I have a few customers who use candied honey over their fruit instead of sugar. Try some candied white clover honey over strawberries, then some nice, thick cream, and report.

I select my nicest white honey for jarring purposes; of course after October it is candied hard, and it will be necessary to liquefy it before putting it up. To do this, I have a large kettle stove with a thirty gallon iron kettle in it; I put five or six gallons of water into the kettle, then I place a large tin can that will hold two hundred and eighty pounds, right into the iron kettle. I roll a barrel of candied honey up side of the stove, remove the head, then drive the hoops so as to tighten the barrel; now the fun begins; first you want a heavy, long handled spade, and it needs to be strong, and a good stout butcher's knife; with the spade and knife I proceed to remove the honey from the barrel to the can. I never keep enough fire in the stove to cause the water to boil around the can, but it must be kept up several hours, until the honey is thoroughly liquefied. Now I have my capping can handy with the screen removed; now I use a piece of cheese or butter cloth for a strainer; I use about a square yard at



a time, by nailing it to a wooden frame which lies on top of the can, and the strainer bags down into the can. Now after placing a shallow pan over the edges of the two cans to catch what honey would otherwise drop on the floor, I proceed to dip my honey into the strainer, whence it runs into the capping can, from which I draw it into the jars through the molasses gate. Great care must be taken to get the corks just the right size, else the jars will be difficult to cork and then they will not look nice. I have tried steaming the corks, but they will keep working out after being steamed. I nail a cleat on the wall the right height to place the end of a short lever under, with which to force the corks into the mouth of the jar. The jars should be labeled with the kind of honey, and the name and address of the apiarist. I save my paper with which the foundation is papered, to wrap my smallest jars with; I use tissue paper after it is gone. Each bottle should be wrapped separately. Now with my Barnes saw I cut out light box stuff the right sizes to hold two dozen each of the several sizes of bottles. After placing the bottles in the boxes, I pack with excelsior between the bottles and the box.

If you attend to all the details properly in this way, and place on the market often and regularly, you will have the pleasure of seeing the demand for your honey growing rapidly; at least, this has been my experience. Of course you must never put up honey in this way except of the best quality.

#### TRUE.

*Because you flourish in worldly affairs,  
Don't be haughty and put on airs  
With insolent pride of station!  
Don't be proud and turn up your nose  
At poorer people in plainer clothes;  
But learn for the sake of your mind's repose,  
That all proud flesh, wherever it grows,  
Is subject to irritation.* —JOHN G. SAXE.

## Shipping Queens.

BY F. H. DEWEY.

Twenty five years ago, this phrase would have meant, and that by a twist of words, and applicable only across the ocean, a sea voyage by a woman of royal blood; the queen as we Americans know her, is a creature far different.

The rearing of queens is now a sober business, but out of the ordinary as much as the raising of tulips which became a mania in the middle of the 17th century in Holland; this enterprise, however, rests upon a natural and beneficial demand. The work is encouraged and supported by the continued growth of apiaries operated for honey. Queen rearing is no longer a mystery or merely diversion, and reputations are started in this as in handling other merchandise, for apiarists of might as well as novices and experimenters, are shrewdly trying and studying the field of sale.

The shipping of queens has gone abreast with the other advancements. We would be inconsiderate in expecting to find almost in the childhood of apiculture, a perfect device for the shipment of queens. If the best shipping and introducing cage has been made, the beekeeping mass has not yet recognised and hailed it. In the queen cage *par excellence* we are looking for cheapness, lightness, simplicity, and accessibility. The Peet cage, like the stage-coach, went abroad as if perfection and had its day; recently the Benton and Pratt cages have elbowed this aside, whether into permanent popularity for themselves no one yet can say. Mr. Doolittle and Mr. Manum each have a device of their own. In fact, no cage yet has satisfied all bee men, for some emphasize shipping, others introduction. To meet the wants



of those who feel like attaining both ends at a little extra expense, still another cage, a modification of the Peet is given to the public. This is the ordinary cage, remodeled by perforating the edges into the candy, fixing a guaze slide beneath the tin slide to slip in the opposite direction; the cage is ready by removing the tin to hang in the cluster. The bees gather upon its two faces, an intimacy soon springs up, and when the queen steps upon the combs, untorn by this introduction, she is monarch without a dispute. A paper between the slides protects in cold weather. The cage probably will not be a substitute of any or of all the others, but like a life insurance, all may not desire it, while many will use it, and the cost, unlike the insurance outlay, gives a return by preserving life instead of by the event of death.

### A New All-purpose Bee-Hive.

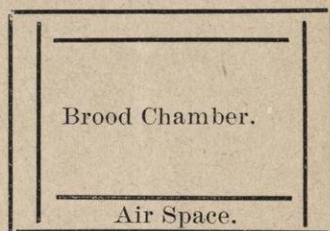
BY C. W. COSTELLOW.

I suppose there are more simplicity hives in use than all other kinds together; it is a good hive, and is very convenient for summer management, but was not planned to give the bees the best protection when wintered on the summer stand. I have used this hive in different modifications, and with different furniture and appliances, for the past eight or ten years and with satisfactory success, as regards honey production, but always with some loss in the winter. To obviate this difficulty I have for several years been on the lookout for a safe and sure wintering hive, which should be as convenient to manage, and as profitable in results as the simplicity, but having failed to find one embodying the above requirements, I reluctantly decided to arrange one to suit my own ideas, and the special requirements of New England. Some hives are designed with

the one object of being safe to winter in, others for a good summer hive; one hive may be a good comb honey hive, while another may be superior to use in connection with the extractor. These one idea hives may do for some, but not for the great mass of bee-keepers, who want an all-purpose hive.

I will briefly describe my new hive, and leave it for the reader to judge whether or not it has superior merit.

It is a double wall, eight frame hive, Langstroth size frame; the body is made of  $\frac{3}{8}$  lumber, two pieces for each side and end, and are built up in this manner: The first two boards are cut just as long as the brood chamber is long inside; two pieces are next cut  $15\frac{1}{4}$  long; these second pieces are nailed onto the first two, making the inside shell; next a piece 21 inches long is nailed onto each side, and a piece 16 inches long is nailed onto each end. It will thus be seen that we have a hive measuring only  $21\frac{3}{4}$  x 16 inches outside, and at the same time have an air space all around, and three nailings at each corner; the following figure will make it plain I think.



The air spaces are left open at the bottom, but are decked over level on top. The cover is the ordinary slanting roof cover, telescopes over the hive body, being stopped by a cleat running the length of each end; this cleat answers a further purpose of serving for a handle. The bottom board is made in this way; sills are about 1 x 2 inches, set edgewise and running lengthwise of the hive; they are connected at the back end by a piece of  $\frac{3}{8}$  board 2 x 16



nailed to their ends. Measuring from the back end nail on a  $\frac{3}{8}$  board 16 long and 14 wide; leave an open space for entrance, and nail on another board 7 inches wide. Between the sills is the alighting board, which should be a straight run from the bottom, front corner of the sill to the front edge of the 14 inch piece, and the whole width of the hive, and should project beyond the hive about three inches. There are some little details which I have omitted, that I should not mystify the more important points.

I know it is hard to describe any new thing of this kind and make it understood, without illustrations, therefore, to help out the description, and give you a more clear idea of the hive, I will mention what I think some of its good points. Of course the double wall and air space is an important feature; by it the bees are protected from the heat of summer and from the cold of winter; these hives may be placed in the blazing sun, and the colonies within will suffer no inconvenience therefrom, but will be as cool and work as well or better than if under trees, and in winter they are equally well protected from the other extreme. It is admitted by all who have made any study of the subject, that severe cold in the winter nest will result in dysentery—by what process it is unnecessary here to describe. This hive, by keeping the brood nest warm in winter and spring, will reduce to the minimum loss from the above disease. Frost in the brood nest is another obstacle to successful wintering, and herein is again seen the superiority of this hive, for by the peculiar construction of the walls the inner case and bees nest will be dry and warm at all times, and what frost there may be, will be on the outer case.

You do not have to have an extra set of outer cases, but like the turtle, who carries his house on his back, this hive always has its protection on.

The underneath entrance as in this hive, is full of good points; in flying home from the fields they cannot very well miss striking the alighting board, and once on the alighting board they have only to follow up the incline, which will lead them directly to the center of the cluster of bees in the hive; they cannot go wrong, and will not waste any time trying to find the entrance. The sun cannot strike the entrance in winter, thus the bees will not be untimely enticed out of the hive when the weather is too cold for them to fly in safety; also being under the middle of the hive it cannot become filled with ice or snow and is so large that it will not become clogged by dirt or dead bees.

The alighting board being on a steep slant, all the dead bees, etc., falling out of the hive will roll down this chute and onto the ground. It is easy to adjust Alley's queen and drone trap to it. This bottom board can be used with all its advantages on the simplicity or dovetail, as well as on this hive.

The bodies are interchangeable and may be storified to any extent, same as any single wall hive. Further, the eight or ten frame simplicity, dovetail, or any similar hive may be tiered onto it; any section super fitting the above hives can be used on it; thus it is seen that it will take any of the inside furniture of the standard "L" hive.

It weighs less than a single wall hive made of  $\frac{3}{4}$  lumber. It is a good-looking hive, and an ornament to any lawn, and can be made and sold at the same price as ordinary single wall hives.

[We should judge that the hive described above is a very good one; we believe Mr. Costello intends to manufacture them for sale. We can assure our readers that they will find Mr. Costello a pleasant man to deal with; the constant and rapid increase in his business is a well deserved tribute to his superior goods and honest dealings. Ed.]



## New Catalogues.

We have received the following catalogues from supply dealers and others:

Parker and Wood, Boston, Mass. 200 pages. Seeds, bulbs, farming implements, etc.

C. Weckesser, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Seeds.

A. A. Byard, West Chesterfield, N. H. Bees, queens, and bee supplies.

Levering Bros., Wiota, Iowa. Beekeepers' supplies.

L. S. Williams, Sandy Lake, Penn. Flower seeds, etc.

C. F. Rood, Romeo, Mich. Bee supplies.

Jacob T. Timpe, Grand Ledge, Mich. Five banded golden Italians.

H. P. Langdon, East Constable, N. Y. Carniolan bees, and supplies.

Burdell Apiary, Lebanon, Ohio. Bee supplies.

D. A. Pike, Smithburg, Md. Albino bees.

Thos. S. Wallace, Clayton, Ill. Italian bees and queens.

C. W. Costellow, Waterboro, Me. Bee hives and apiarian supplies.

J. M. H. Cook, 78 Barclay St. New York City. General supplies.

Chas. Dadant & Son, Hamilton, Ill. Comb foundation.

## PUFF-UP-ED-NESS.

WISHES US SUCCESS.

Walpole, Feb. 19th, 1891.

My dear Mrs. Ellingwood;

I wish you success in your new enterprise, and in response to your invitation, send a communication on a subject that seems to me of much importance.

Mrs. John L. Hubbard.

PLEASANT AND INSTRUCTIVE.

The WHITE MOUNTAIN APIARIST received, and is both pleasant and instructive reading. Truly yours,

S. R. Alexander.

SENT SUBSCRIPTION.

The sample APIARIST was duly received; we were so well pleased with the same that you will find subscription enclosed for one year.

F. H. & E. H. Dewey.

## MR. TIMPE'S OFFER.

Mr. Jacob T. Timpe of Grand Ledge, Mich., offers to give five eyes of his new seedling potatoes to all who send him 55¢ to pay for one years subscription to this magazine, and the postage on the potato eyes; with it he will also give you a chance on his nuclei for largest potato, and also chance on nuclei for naming that variety. See his advertisement in another column.

Now send him your 55¢ and you will get the APIARIST for one year and five eyes of the seedling potatoes, and have two chances of winning his nuclei.

When you write him, just say, "Enclosed please find 55¢ to pay for the WHITE MOUNTAIN APIARIST one year, and five eyes of the seedling potatoes." Send at once before they are gone. Write your name and address plainly. If possible, send postal note or money order.

## ALEXANDER'S WINTER GRAPE.



We are indebted to the originator, Mr. S. R. Alexander, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, for the illustration of this fine grape. The following is the description as given by him: This winter grape was grown from a lot of mixed seeds sown in the year 1884; it bore its first fruit in 1886, and has

borne regular crops ever since. It is a grape of the very best quality, and an abundant bearer and of fine appearance; bunch and berry of good size, amber color, perfectly hardy in every respect; ripens in September, and is the longest-keeping grape he knows of. For further information, apply to the originator. Last April Mr. Alexander sent us a sample of this grape, and they were in good condition, particularly for that time of the year.—*American Farm and Horticulturist*.

[This is a good description of the grape vines we offer on the first page of this number. Now let's see who will get them; send in your lists. Ed.]



# The Circle at Home.

— § —  
 Edited by Mrs. A. D. Ellingwood.

## ————— Saturday Night. —————

Placing the little hats all in a row,  
 Ready for church on the morrow, you know,  
 Washing wee faces and little black fists,  
 Making them ready and fit to be kissed;  
 Putting them into clean garments and white—  
 That is what mothers are doing tonight.

Spying out holes in the little worn hose,  
 Laying by shoes that are worn at the toes;  
 Looking o'er dresses so faded and thin—  
 None but a mother would know where to begin?  
 Changing a button to make it look right—  
 That is what mothers are doing tonight.

Calling the little ones all round her chair,  
 Hearing them lisp out their soft evening prayer;  
 Telling sweet stories of Jesus of old—  
 The Savior who gathers the lambs in His fold.

Creeping so softly to take one more peep,  
 What is so lovely as childhood's sweet sleep!  
 Anxious to know if the dear ones are warm,  
 Tucking the blankets round each little form;  
 Kissing each little face rosy and bright—  
 That is what mothers are doing tonight.

Kneeling down softly beside the small bed,  
 Lowly and meekly bowing her head;  
 Praying as only a mother can pray,  
 "God bless and keep them from wand'ring astray."  
 Angels are telling with joy and delight,  
 That is what mothers are doing tonight.

*Selected.*

## ◆◆◆ My Bouquet.

—————  
 AN OLD BACHELOR'S STORY.  
 —————

This story is all about about a bouquet, the freshest thing in the world, and an old bachelor, the stalest, driest thing; but that's the way things always get mixed up in this world, so the reader will not be surprised. Let no one suppose that the old bachelor is not a veritable old bachelor. He is not ambitious to be thought older than he is, and would make himself out young if he could. No. He is really an old bachelor, but every lot in life, however sad and trying, has its compensation. If people say of him, "Oh! he's

the most confirmed bachelor alive; he has been in society these forty years, and the girls have all done looking at him," his heart is a fountain of pleasant thoughts. He has passed not only his sixth and sixteenth, but his sixtieth birthday, and no one doubts that he is an old bachelor; but he has this advantage over younger people—he has more to think about. Fortunately for himself, he has more sweet than bitter memories, and one of the sweetest memories that cheer his declining years, carries him back to the time when he taught school in the village of H——n. That was thirty years ago. I was a hard-toiling schoolmaster, and sometimes leaned my elbows on my table, and wondered how I ever came to be so foolish as to choose the profession of a school-teacher. It seemed to me the most nervous, harrassing profession in the world. The boys were noisy and not over-respectful. If I stepped on a piece of ice and fell down they enjoyed the fun; and too many of them poorly rewarded me for all the wearisome hours I spent with them in the schoolroom, for they seemed to expect me to pull them up the ladder of learning by main force. In other words, I might put ideas into their heads if I could possibly drive them in. What I did, many of them wanted me to do without their assistance. And even the girls, I am sorry to say, did not lighten my toils as they might have done.

They whispered; they annoyed me with imperfect recitations; and oh, unkindest deed of all, some of them laughed at me behind my back.

One morning I went early to school, an hour before the time, to look over some copy-books. I finished them, laid them aside, and resting my elbows on the table (for that had grown into a habit), I fell into a reverie—one of those reveries, I am sorry to say, that



are not very creditable to men and women; and I said to myself (for I always quoted Ecclesiastes when I had the blues), "What profit hath he that worketh in that wherein he laboreth?" In other words, what does it all come to? Men and women bend their backs, and wear out their brains, and stretch their nerves almost to breaking, and all for what? A living; nothing more. Without money, and the leisure that money brings, what is life?

That is what I was saying to myself when a little brown-cheeked, brown-handed maiden, one of my scholars, stole into the schoolroom, and was at my elbow before I saw her. I looked up, and there stood Patty Nelson with a bouquet in her hand. A bouquet of what? Pansies and mignonette? No. Roses? No. Dandelions; large dazzling dandelions; nothing more, nothing better.

"These would look rather bright and pretty on your table, wouldn't they?" she shyly asked.

"Indeed they would," I answered; "and have you brought them for me?"

"They are not half good enough for you," she replied, "but if you will accept them it will please me."

I took them from her hand, and at once pronounced a eulogy on dandelions, assuring my blushing, modest little friend Patty, that if dandelion seed had only come over to us from England or France, or any other part of Europe, dandelions would be all the rage, and would have a place among the choicest flowers of the garden. After doing full justice to dandelions, I took the bouquet, and put it into a tumbler of water, and set the tumbler on my desk.

"You pay my dandelions a great deal of attention," said Patty, in a certain quaint way, peculiar to herself; and of course I assured her—and most truthfully too—that both she and the dandelions deserved all possible honor.

Then forgetting that I was a tired school master, I offered her a chair with all the gallantry of a gallant young gentleman and begged her to be seated, that we might have a pleasant chat before the school-bell sounded. She sat down timidly, and a certain fear of me held her in restraint at first; but in answer to many friendly inquiries, she told me more about herself than I had known.

"We are very poor," she said, "and it isn't likely we shall ever be any other way. I have to work pretty hard."

After a minute, during which she seemed to be thinking, she added with that same quaintness of tone and manner peculiar to her when she was speaking seriously, "But I don't know as I ought to speak so; it don't sound very womanly."

"Womanly!" I exclaimed; "Bless your heart, little Miss Patty, how old are you?"

"Almost twelve; it's time I was womanly."

"Womanly at twelve!" I exclaimed to myself, "and I not manly at thirty."

I looked admiringly at Patty, for I always admired all the virtues, wofully deficient as I was in the practice of them. "Patty," I said, a new idea suddenly seizing me, "wouldn't you like it if some rich man would adopt you? A kind, affectionate man, who would make a daughter, a pet of you."

"Oh! do you think, sir, that I would go away from home, and leave them all to get along as well as they could? Why I couldn't do such a thing; they could n't keep house without me."

"Why! how can that be, Patty, when you are not quite twelve years old?"

"I don't like to talk so much about myself," replied Patty modestly, "but oh, you have no idea how it is with us. I have a little baby brother, and then a little sister three years old, and another brother seven; there are two more of us children, Tommy and I. Tommy is just as willing as he can be to do every-



thing, so that he could amuse the little ones, but he hasn't the time. Father tries to support us by keeping a garden and Tommy has to help him. So a great deal comes upon me. And sometimes, I don't know what to do. Georgie is only sixteen months old, and I must hold him when he wants me to; but Katie is only three years old, and thinks she is a baby too; sometimes I try to hold them both, but my lap is hardly big enough for that." Patty paused a minute thinking, then asked me in all confidence, "What would *you* do, if you had a baby brother and a little sister, both crying to be taken up at once?"

As a schoolmaster, I had solved many problems, but I stood almost aghast before this question; after much working of the brain, I answered, "Run away, I'm afraid, Patty."

The little face, sober and old with care, was suddenly covered with a laugh, and Patty replied, "Oh, no, sir, you wouldn't; you'd just say to yourself that it was your work to hold two babies, and you'd try to do it; and if you were tired at night, you'd say to yourself, 'It's a good kind of tired, for I've been doing the very best thing I could do.'"

Anxious to divert attention from myself, for I was pretty sure I didn't appear to very good advantage, I said, "I don't understand how it is you have so much to do; is your mother sick?"

"No, sir, but I'm thinking every day she'll break down, for she sews hours at a time. Father don't always have good luck with his vegetables; and some years when he has splendid luck, they don't seem to go off well in the market; for you see other gardeners have splendid luck too, and then father says the market is overstocked; but mother says we mustn't be selfish, and try to live on other people's failures. I wish everyone could succeed in this world, don't you?"

"Yes, I do, Patty;" said I, "I wish we

could all succeed so well as to have our work all done up for a lifetime; and then we could settle down and enjoy the world."

Patty looked at me with an amused, inquiring face, as if she thought me something of a study. "Oh! I don't think I really wish that;" she said; "I'd rather have too much to do than nothing to do. Sometimes I'm ever so happy when Georgie and Katie are pulling at my dress and climbing up into my lap. Sometimes, to be sure, I'm selfish, and think how I should like it if the children were big enough to take care of themselves; but I'm glad every night, even when I'm tired, because I know that father and mother and all the children need me. Oh! it makes me ever so happy to work, because I know I'm always making some one else happy."

The last bell was ringing, and Patty went to her seat, leaving me a wiser, and I think a happier man.

It was a long time before that bouquet was missing from my table; and then it was not thrown away, but was spread in one of the windows to dry.

After I am dead and gone, there will be found among my other relics, a box. Whoever takes off the cover will perhaps say, "What is this?" And so I will answer beforehand, "My dandelion bouquet, returned to dust." And let eyes that look into that box look reverently, remembering that there lie the remains of what was once very dear to me, for it was the gift of little Patty Nelson, who taught me that patience and cheerfulness brighten toil, and that love makes all work easy.

*Selected,*

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*Sweet is the smile of home; the mutual  
look  
When hearts are of each other sure;  
Sweet are the joys that crowd the house-  
hold nook,  
The haunt of all affections pure.*



## After-School Studies.

BY A. F.

I have something to say to the girls, particularly the girls whose schooldays ended with the close of the winter schools. Some of you have had only such advantages as the district schools afford; others two or three terms at the village high school. You look sadly, almost enviously, at the neighbor's daughter who is taking a four years' course at some academy. Now why not take a four years' course, the Chautauqua course at home?

I fancy various answers are given: "I cannot afford it;" possibly true, yet perhaps, "I shrink from the necessary sacrifice," would be more nearly correct. "It is an excellent plan of study, but I don't care for Greek or Latin literature, and I never could get interested in that part of the course." Or perhaps it is physics, or some other subject that seems distasteful. "I fear I could not command the needed hour each day, and if I could do that, with my limited education I would not be able to thoroughly do the work." "I have not the resolution to begin a four years' work alone; if I could read with a circle I would gladly undertake the course." These reasons have some force, but I ask will you then grow discouraged and allow habits of mental indolence to creep upon you till, in a few years when your faculties should be keenest, you find the problem once readily solved difficult, and the power of memory failing? Use the muscles and they increase in strength; fail to use them and they grow weak. The same law governs the brain.

But some young friend says, "I know nothing of the course, have never seen even a copy of the magazine; would it be interesting, or is it far beyond me?" I reply, *thousands* do find

it interesting; possibly some parts of the course may be beyond your present attainments, so I advise you to begin by selecting some book that you can with reasonable effort master; when that is done you will be ready for difficult work. If you find too much for you to do in four years, take if necessary six.

Now do not say when the class of '95 is formed next October I mean to join; start *now*; read one book in this year's list. English history and literature take the lead, and in science a very attractive book is, "Walks and Talks in the Geological Field." Get some of the little ten cent text books. I suggest for a beginning No. 21, "American History," and No. 24, "Canadian History," or get and put with your Sunday school quarterly, No. 49, "The Holy Land," and when we turn to the New Testament, No. 38, "The life of Christ." Study these little books; you will be surprised at the amount of information they contain. I want to say to Sunday school teachers that text books Nos. 1, 37, and 41 contain very valuable suggestions for them.

Now friends, send right away before you forget it, enclosing a two cent stamp, for handbook No. 2 and circular; send to Chancellor J. H. Vincent, Drawer 194, Buffalo, N. Y., and you will get all needed particulars. Books may be obtained of Flood and Vincent, Meadville, Pa.

I hope other C. L. S. C. students will write.

## Recipes.

CREAM OF BARLEY SOUP.—Soak two tablespoonfuls of pearl barley over night, drain, cover with boiling water and boil three hours and strain. Boil a pint of milk and a pint of stock, add the barley, a teaspoonful of salt and a little pepper; rub through a sieve. Beat the yolks of two eggs, add the boiling soup and serve at once.



**LEMON PIE.**—Juice and rind of a lemon, one cup sugar, one heaping spoonful corn starch, one cup boiling water, three eggs, saving the whites of two for frosting. Add butter size of a walnut, or three or four spoonfuls of sweet cream if a rich pie is wished.

**CREAM COOKIES.**—One cup cream, one cup sugar, one egg, one teaspoonful soda. Do not mix too hard.

**BEEF OLIVES.**—1½ pounds beef, cut thin. Trim off the edges and fat; cut in strips 3 inches wide and 4 long; season with salt and pepper. Chop fine the trimmings and fat; add 3 tablespoons powdered cracker, 1 teaspoon sage and savory mixed, ¼ teaspoon pepper and 2 teaspoons salt; mix well and spread on the beef; roll up and tie with twine, then roll in flour. Fry brown ¼ pound pork; fry the beef olives brown in the fat, then put them in a sauce-pan that can be tightly covered. To the fat remaining in the pan add 1½ pints boiling water and thicken with a table-spoon flour; season with salt and pepper, and pour over the olives. Cover, and let simmer two hours. Remove the twine before serving.

### All Sorts.

We do more good by being good than in any other way.

Don't begin the house-cleaning this spring too early; it doesn't pay to work in cold rooms, or wash windows with the chilly spring winds blowing upon you, and then be laid up with a cold, all for the sake of getting your house in spick and span order before your neighbor has begun to clean house.

It is not pleasant to have the stoves moved away for the summer in March or early April, and shiver in fireless rooms or hover over the kitchen stove the remainder of the spring.

And when you do begin, clean one room at a time; I have seen houses turned upside down from garret to cellar, and nothing in place until the whole house was cleaned. This is not only unpleasant for all the members of the household, but it is too hard on the

one who does the cleaning. Do a little at a time, and you will not get so tired and wornout, and house-cleaning will not seem such a nightmare as when you try to do it all at once.

The HOUSEHOLD suggests the following as a remedy for neuralgia; it is very simple, and it certainly can do no harm to try it: Take two large tablespoons of cologne, and two teaspoons of fine salt; mix them together in a small bottle; every time you have any acute affection of the facial nerves, or neuralgia, simply breathe the fumes in your nose from the bottle, and you will be immediately relieved.

Always have a good supply of holders of various sizes in the kitchen; it requires but a few minutes to make them, and they are a great convenience.

An excellent way to bake potatoes is to place them on top of the stove, on a wire toaster, then cover with a tin dish; they must be turned often to prevent burning. They will cook much quicker in this way, and we like them better than potatoes baked in the oven.

A pretty little corner cabinet may be made from a small clothes horse about a yard high and having three rows of bars; place it so that the middle one of the three sides shall be toward the room, and the two outside frames meet in the corner, where they must be fastened together; have three three-cornered pieces of board cut the right size and shape to lay on the bars, for shelves; stain the whole with either black walnut or cherry staining; cut bands of felt of a suitable color in an open-work pattern, and tack them to the front of the shelves with brass-headed tacks.

To fill up cracks in a stove, use a stiff paste made by mixing together water, common salt, and wood ashes.



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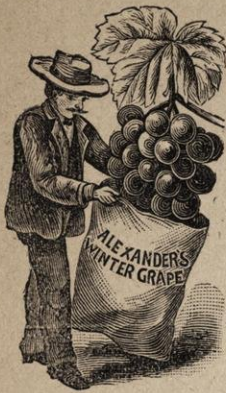
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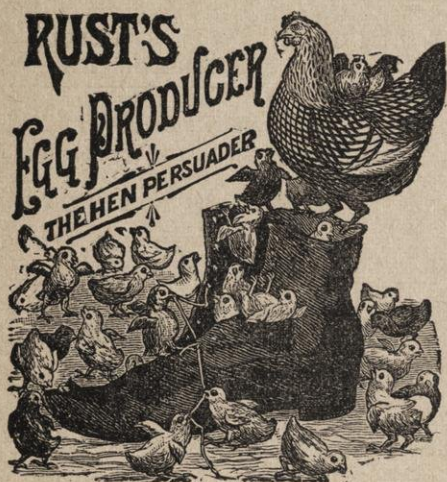
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