# The Nebraska bee-keeper. Vol 6, No. 2 February, 1895 

York, Neb.: L.D. Stilson, February, 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.

FEBRUARY, 1895.


##  <br> DEVOTED TO BEE-CLLTURE.

Vol. 6. York, Nebraska, February, 1895. No. 2.

# mintiTHE WINTER MEETING,rteres 

$\checkmark$ Of The NEBRASKA STATE BEE-KEEPER'S ASSOCIATION.

C'ontinued from last issue.
The Dairymen now seem to prefer trying to get a separate law governing the bogus butter trade, and if so, we must depend upon our own friends to help us in securing any legislation we may wish.

At this time the outlook for beekeeping next season, through the central and western part of the state is not very good. Very many bees have gone into winter quarters, never to be resurrected. No feed for winter, and with the close times for money, many think they cannot afford to buy sugar to feed.

The extensive drouth of the year
has placed the honey plants in such condition that it will take a little time when the rain and sunshine shall again gladden our hearts to have them blooming as of yore and very little, if any white clover honey will be gathered, we think. from most of the state next year. With timely spring rains. the later plants may not show the effect of the drouth this year.

We are gathered here to compare notes and methods of the past and plan better for the future.
Use the Question Box to learn what you wish to find out, instead of listening to long prosy essays.

## 

E. Whitcomb.

$\because G$ENERALLY THEQUES tion of how to market our honey is the important one confronting the bee keeper. After having gathered an abundant honey flow and our honey house is crowded to overflowing, the most important topic is, where can I sell it? How the market in excess of the demand,
can I dispose of it at prices that will leave a fair margin for the summer's work and the outlay in the apiary? Often we find the producer is mainly at fault for the ruinously low prices he gets for his honey in attempting to force his product on
or without creating a demand for in fact every community is already it.

The main point in marketing ligion. honey is to always and at every turn create a demand for the produets of the apiary, but on no account to attempt to force these products off in excess of the demand. The minute the latter is attempted, we must content ourselves with prices which are below the cost of production. In my experience of marketing honey, I have found that a nice article put up in a neat attractive package most usually sells itself when placed where the customer can see it, while an equally good article placed under the counter or out of sight would never be called for or find a purchaser. In marketing honey the regular customer is by far the most valuable one, and in our dealings we should ever be upright and never striving to drive what is often denominated a sharp bargain, and which often prove to be the poor est ones and the dullest transactions as well as often solving the solution as to where our custom has gone, or why we have not made a success in busines. We heard a prominent church man remark a few days ago that in the trade the trade the competition was so close that one could not live holy lives and meet this competion.

While this is not a religious assembly, or has no part in either religion or politics, yet we desire to remark at point that the world, and
overstocked with that kind of re-

Honesty and integrity taken into business should draw custom to the business man or woman instead of driving it away from them, and the religion that isn't safe to take into one's every day business, and which when taken in with it, will not aid him in maintaining the esteem of his or her customers, is not worth the trouble of either professing, let alone following any of its false and fickle requirements.
In marketing honey we have always followed the following few simple rules:
First, neatness.
Second, strive in making up a package, to place it in such shape as to catch the eye of your customer.

Third, do not in any instance make any recommendations which your goods will not hear up, when placed to the test, and if your goods are a little inferior, be as frank to so state it as though they were good points, and by so dealing, we may always retain the confidence of our customers which should in a great measure constitute a large percentage of our stock in trade.
The reports of the year's work, of both summer and winter meetings, will be ready for distribution during this month. It is furnished free to members. Those not members can secure it by sending 25 cts to the secretary, L. D. stilson, York, Neb., toward the expense.

## $\Rightarrow$ - int CRANKS.rfiner

L. D. Stilson.

WHAT IS A CRANK?

I will try and give you my definition of a crank, but may not make it as intelligible as some might do. Still, if I do my best, I hope you will not complain. Webster says a crank is a crooked piece of metal. To this The valves are opened and slowly definition I object, but to say that the piston shaft moves back and cranks are crooked or out the gen- forth. The crank on that great eral or straight line, I do not ob- shaft is now doing just what we as ject. What are the uses of the boys were doing at the grindstone. crank? Webster says something The shaft connecting the wheels is about the crank being used to pro-being turned over. The unused duce a rotary motion from a verti- portions of those wheels must be cal and vice versa. Some of us submerged and do their duty in may recollect how in boyhood days propelling the vessel onward. Evwe, by the use of a crank, tried to produce a rotary motion to the old grindstone. How we worked to turn the under side of that old stone uppermost where it could be used. We used the crank to turn the stone over, and in being turned over it presented a moving surface to be used. Of what use is the and tested, that no flaw may render working piston on the engine? It them unserviceable. Cranks are will work back and forth, but un- not all made of metal as Webster til it is attached to the crank, it suggests. The world since his day moves no machinery. Then what has moved on a step, and were he a change. The wheels begin to now to revise his dictionary of formove; the machinery is doing its ty years ago, methinks he might work. The crank is the connect- say some cranks were human being link between cause and effect. ings. At any rate, in every comGo to the sea coasts and visit the munity we have persons who are great ship yards and see the vessel turning the inert forces over and ready for the launch. It is fitted making them do their share of and furnished with every comfort work. With these human cranks
some, perchance, are hooked on wrong side up, and as a consequence are working backwards, trying to undo what others are trying to have done right. But thanks to an overruling Providence, the most of these cranks are hitched on right side up, and are turning the forces of this world over in the right direction. As the crank in mechanics is something not straight, or out of the ordinary straight line, so too, is our human crank. He is samething out of the straight line of common everyday life. Here, too, we meet difierent kinds of cranks. Some are those great uncouth fellows, made of coarse material and without comeliness, but large hearted and with true manhood sticking out all over them, filling their proper places in this world, doing good every day and hour they live, turning over something all the time, and making a special study along some line of work and thought, and ere long they are outside the regular beaten path. They are practicing a different style of tactics from their neighbors.

The individual has stepped outside the straight line and is a crank.

Never mind, he well knows that he is bringing some new forces and ideas into the work, and he studies and trudges on. Others see the results of his labors and soon follow in his track. By using his brains to guide his hands, he has achieved great results, and he is leading the procession by his example.

Here, too, we find the small delicate crank, like the steel thrice puri fied by fire, in every way so like their companions as to be almost unnoticed. But go with me to the home of such an one. Books, papers, drawings; these indicate the bent of the mind. That soul is studying out some of the difficult problems of life. It is gathering now ideas, and with these new thoughts come a greater determination, a greater decision of character, a less reliance upon earthly surroundings, and is being fitted to some day step out of the old time ruts and take the lead perhaps unconsciously; but by setting such an example as is worthy of imitation. We all have followers to a greater or less extent, and well it is to kuow that as cranks we are all working to turn things over in the right direction. The term "crank" was for years used as a term of derision when applied to a person, while today in its true meaning, no greater tribute can be paid to a man than to call him a crank. Stop a moment and look at what has made any man or set of men cranky. Who is Edison? Simply an uneducated boy, but who had an energy to work out for himself some of the greatest problems of this life. He put all his powers to the study of electricity, and in his researches and experiments he has worked out the greatest problem of the nineteenth century. He is a crank. He stepped out of the regular beaten
path as trodden by those before, far enough outside the regular and has so turned over those hith- straight track so that he is indeed a erto latent forces as to revolution- crank, and will make a success of ize the whole world. Laughed at and jeered as he took his way along, but with faith in God and himself, he is now considered the greatest discoverer of the scientific world.

Who was Caristopher Columbus, whom we hear so much in these latter days? Practically an uneducated navigator, but who had his own ideas, and a determination to see for himself. He kept at the one idea of life until he so far inspired others with the same that they finally gave him support, with the result of the discovery of this, our fair land.

In our everyday life we meet men and women who can talk only on some particular subject. Why do they do this? They are making a study of this, to them, an all absorbing theme, and the vigor with which they prosecute their studies, and the manner in which they stick to them will mark the measure of their success in their particular line hereafter. Take for instance your minister. If he is always talking religion and heavenly things, you call him cranky. That is his study and you well know by his conversation how closely he sticks to it. If he preaches extra fine sermons on Sunday, and trades horses twice on Monday, he will never make a success as a pastor; but if he is all the time preaching so that you call him decidedly oranky, he has stepped
his preaching and be a leader.
Look at your village physician. The man who rises to the top of the ladder in surgery does not fit himself for that position in the saloon or billiard hall talking politics; but he bas to make a crank of himself by reading surgery, thinking surgery, practicing surgery, and it must be surgery first, last and all the time. Then you call him a crank on surgery, and sure enough he is. He has made it his life study, and has adopted new ideas and methods of his own, until he is clear outside the straight old surgery track. He has made new discoveries which the slothful student will gladly follow, but is too lazy to work out for himself.

Who are the successful merchants in your town? Are they not those who have a love for mercantile affairs, and have made it a study? Cranks they are, and many an hour have they studied their business, while their less fortunate competitors were idling away their time whittling and telling stories, or in sleep.

Look around you and see who are your prosperous farmers. One has been a close student of climatic conditions and soil, and is successful in raising grain. He is the grain crank. Another raises the best corn, while his neighbors only raise common crops. Others raise
fine cattle, horses or hogs. They ers. To you, one and all: If you have studied, each in his line, and are not cranks, you ought to be. As are better fitted for caring for some- you take up the work of life, you thing fine in that line. When you should not be content to be a goody look for the stock wearing the pre- goody sort of fellow, doing everymium ribbons at our fairs, you tirst thing just as every other fellow is look for it among the cranks.

In all our different avocations we have leaders, those who have perhaps for a lifetime studied and tho't and experimented along the different lines of work, until they are in advance of their fellows. Without these students there would be no advance. The son would begin just where father did. But now the son top." Now, if you are a minister, begins in advance of where father ask God's grace to assist you to be left off. Everything is now going a successful one. If you are a docwith such a rush and bustle that the tor, strive to be the best in the boy, with his quick preception and whole community. If you are a youths hot blood, catches the idea lawyer, let none excell you. If you and is off with a start and a bound are a farmer, don't let anyone raise that takes him out of sight ere the better crops than you. Strive to old gent can rub his eyes and ask, have your stock the sleekest. Be a "Where are we?" crank in whatever you do. Turn

We have in the ranks of our bee- over those bidden resources and keepers, cranks. Those who are make them conducive to your sucmaking their life work the study of cess and prosperity. In being a apiculture. To these we owe the crank, however, don't lower the great improvements of the age in standard of true manhood and bethis line, and without them there come an obnoxious bore. There would have been no progress. With are in every community those who them there has been an advance all belong to the "Knowall" family, along the line as great as in any who have a few views firmly imother avocation. The end is not pressed upon their minds, and which yet. Other and greater achieve- have become petrified, turned to ments are still ahead. You who stone. These are in a condition have the business, study it well. where they can neither learn, nor Don't be content to follow just can others learn from them. Every where others are treading. You trade and every avocation has them. oan make discoveries as well as oth- They talk so much, that neither eyes
nor ears have a chance to convey true principles of manhood as your anything to the brain. They are guiding star. Be above the little too much like the Irishman at the petty trifles of which we hear so log rolling who said: "You fellows much. Be ready to stoop down lift while I do the grunting." When and help lift a fallen brother; movthey are gone they leave no vacan-ing along in this life in a quiet, uncy behind. Instead of your being ostentatious manner, and win the one of the gentry sort, catch hold respect of all with whom you come with a will, and do merrily what's in contact. If you would be a leadon hand to be done. Show by your er, so live that your example shall works that you are a man, with the be worthy of imitation.

## Where The Honey is Produced.

R. C. Aikin.

$T$HE JANUARY BEE-KEEPer received, and the article on "where honey is produced", noted. I remember reading that statement about the lines north and east from St. Joe, limiting to that territory the best place to hold the North American Convention. You did not tell where to find the statement, and I have spent quite a little time trying to find it, but without avail.
Now that the large honey producers mostly live in, the territory north and east of St. Joe, I think would not be a fair statement. I think ther is no doubt that there are more bee-keepers in a given territory in the east than in the west, yet it is very doubtful if more honey is produced east of the Mississippi than west.

You say there is much honey produced in the vieinity of Denver, and so there is. There is also much consumed there, too. The cost of transportation almost forces a home consumption, yet the country surrounding Denver not only supplies the city, but ships out considerable quantities. I live within 50 miles of Denver, yet the city is so well supplied that I sell butlittle there. In Colorado there is a large production and a number of large producers. In
our recent state convention the senti. ment was almost unanimous that we must find an eastern market, or have less producers. We can compete with any in quality, but we cannot compete with eastern and Pacific coast freight rates. The California apiarist can ship his honey to all coast points east for one-half what we have to pay to ship across our own state. The past season the firm of which I am a member, produced 18000 lbs . of honey. We managed to sell a little in our home market. yet the farmers all about us raised enough to supply the local trade, and we had to hunt a market elsewhere.
While it is true that we produce a large amount of honey, and that we have a number of large producers in our state, it might not be wise to hold the National Convention here. Our population is much more scattered than is that of the east. In the valleys where water is plenty, the country is settled; but there are great patches of land between that is barren (simply for lack of water) and unsettled. Our country is one of 'magnificent distances' consequently it is expensive to travel. Where competition does not cut the price, passenger rates are from 4 to 10 cents a mile. Freight rate on comb
honey to Denver, 60 miles, is 42 cents. California has been shipping her honey to New York for 75 cts. while we have been paying $\$ 2.20$ to Chicago. I think the 1896 North American should meet in Lincoln, for rates do not advance much till we get west of the Missouri. If it comes to Lincoln those of us not too far off competing lines could get there at a cost something less than the price of a whole crop of honey.

Now I do not want to see our country run down as a honey producer, either in quality or quantity; but I do want to warn those who anticipatecoming here to find the beekeepers paradise, that there many environments. Those who think they have to rustle in the east, will find they have to rustle a little harder when they get here, if they succeed. We do produce lots of honey, and had a fair crop of honey last year for the first time in three years, yet. if it had not been for the shortage in oth er parts we could not have sold it at a profit.

Loveland, Colo.

YORK,
NEBHASKA.
Entered at the post-office at York as second class matter.
Official Urgan 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, Cąnada.

We have just received from Prof. Chas. E. Bessey, of the Botanical

Division of the State University, Bulletin No. 40, containing a Preliminary List of the Honey Producing Plants of Nebraska. This gives a list of these plants so far as they have been recognized and classified. This bulletin will be sent to all who wish it for the asking. We have made application for enough of them so that we can bind them up with the Annual Report of the State Bee-Keepers' Association, which will be ready for distribution this month.

On another page will be found the advertisement of "Queenie Jeanette." This is a new piece of music, just from the press. Before advertising it, we had the written guarantee of the composer, that the playing of it would not send the operator to the chain gang or the listeners to the insane assylum. It's catchy. Send for it.

We are indebted to Bro. Kretchmer, for the Christmas No. of the Red Oak Independent, giving some historical, statistical, and biological facts of their town and Montgomery Co., Iowa, which is certainly a credtit to any town or the printer who got it up.

We have the Price List of A piary Goods, from Emerson T. Abbott, of St. Joseph, Mo., for 1895.

The G. B. Lewis Co., of Watertown, Wis., have issued their Catalogue of Bee Hives, Shipping Cases, Sections, ete.

The price list of Fruit and Vegetable Packages of W. P. Messler \& Co. Cobden, III ., is before us.

## TMTHETDME:S

## GOD'S FARM.

H. A. DELANO.

As a rainbow above life's evening, As a poem that sootheth care,
Like apples of gold in pictures of light, The silver, of here, and thert-
A vision, the rarest and dearest,
Spreads o'er me its redolent charm, The scent of the orchard and meadow.

The glamour and glow of the farm.
I remember the home on the hillside,
House, garden, old well and the lane,
The wide spreading fields of the upland,
And the lowland with billows of grain.
Again, the fair redbreasts are mating,
And building soft nests 'mid the trees;
Of cherries, blood red I am dreaming, As I sleep 'mid the hum of the bees.
The path to the woodland familiar,
Close bordered with clover and thyme I am treading again 'mid the daisies,

Green aisle of the dear olden time.
The sunbeams were brighter, and sweeter
The cool springing fountain, of nook, I drank, and I splashed, and I laughed, To behold that urchin's queer look.
'Twas me, and 'tis I, am advısing
(I, the sage of the years, growing gray,)
The youth, the dreamers to linger,
With the flowers and the fountain to stay;
Stay close to the heart of the homestead,
Where the rainbow of hope goes not down,
Expand thy young life in the sunshine: God's farm? who would change for man's town?
-Union Signal.

## The Coming Summer.

Do you know that there is a paper called Work and Works, published in St. Louis. Rev. Irl R. Hicks is the editor, and he gives us forecasts of the weather months in advance. There are a great many articles published, said to have been taken from his almanac or paper, which are so contradictory, that it would make a person a "fit subject" for an insame asylum were they to believe them.

However what he says, in his paper and Almanac, in regard to the "storms" and "storm periods" are so generally correct that it is best to heed his advice, and we print below his forecast for the coming summer. Read it, watch it, and if you are interested, send a dollar for his paper, or 25 cents for his Almanac.
"Those who have our 1895 Almanae and who have studied our storm diagrams for February and March, are prepared for the prediction we here make-that the roughest and most trying part of the present winter will fall in those months. Let all concerned make a note of this. We would like to enlarge on the subject, but our space will not allow. We believe that April and May will usher in an early season and that the conditions will be good for pushing agricultural pursuits. Heavy hail storms and marked tendeney to local cloudbursts will characterize the precipitations of these months. June will prove to be the most stormy month of the summer, and the heaviest rain falls of the season will ozeur in that month. Rains may not be distributed as is greatly to be desired, but all sections will be visited by seasonable falls, while enormons downpours amounting to local floods will oceur in many places.
The remaining months of the summer and early autumn promise to be
very dry and warm. We shall reserve more space for the discussion of this subject in following issues, but will state here that we believe that the worst of the drought and hot wind part of the present Jupiter period is past, so far as the regions which were so disastrously affected in the summer of 1894 are concerned. We believe that a change for the better will set in the coming season in all the central, northern and northwestern parts of our country, and that the drought conditions will prevail more to the south and southwest, during the summers of 1895 and 96 ."

## The Great Falls of Labra. dor.

The Toronto Daily Mail gives a dispatch containing the following interesting information:
sixty thousand square miles of an iron bearing formation, a new lake larger than Grande Lac Mistasini, and the fact that the big falls of the Hamilton River are the largest in America, if not in the world, are among some of the many discoveries of value made by Messrs. Low and Eaton on their sixteen months' exploration of the interior of the great Labrador peninsula, which has terminated by the return of the explorers to Quebec and their disbandment here. After traversing Lab. rador last year from south to north, and sailing from Ungava Bay to Hamilton Inlet, where they spent the winter, Messrs. Low and Eaton ascended the Hamilton River to the grand falls on ice, and succeeded in taking a splendid lot of photographs of it with ice cones and other surroundings. The remains of the burned boat belonging to Bowdoin College expedition were found below the falls, and, further on, the bottle containing a record of their trip to that point.

The river falls 800 feet in less than six miles, with one clear steep fall of more than 300 feet. The stream above the falls is as large as the Ottawa. Below the falls it narrows into a canyon of only 30 or 40 feet wide with strep walls on oither side, hundreds of feet high. Mr. Low brought back beautiful specimens of labradorite of the most valuable kind of the gem. It exists in large quantities.

The iron ore deposits to which reference has been made extend from latitude 50 to Ungava, and are very rich. Whole mountains of the ore were found corresponding with the ore of Marquette, Michigan, and containing millions of tons. The large Lake Michikamaw, in the northeast, is more than 100 miles long, not narrow and full of islands like Mistassini, but from 30 to 50 miles wide. Several lakes larger than Lake St. John were seen by the party. The country to the north is a perfect network of waterways, and these contain such fish in abundance as ouananiche brook and lake trout, whitefish, etc.

## Shoemaker by the Grace of God.

A young stripling of a minister, who had just come to be pastor of the town, went down to talk to Hi ram, because he had heard that he was a spiritual man, and he said, "Mr. Golf," and Mr. Golf said, "Don't call me Mr. Golf, call me Hiram."
"Well, Hiram," said the minister "I have come to talk with you about the things of God, and I am very glad that a man can be in a humble occupation and yet be a godly man."

The shoemaker stopped and look- ten years, but even during her hused up at him, and said, "Don't call 'band's lifetime she managed her
this occupation humble."
The minister thought he had made a mistake, and said, "Excuse me. I didn't mean to reflect on what you are doing for a living."

The man replied: "You did not hurt me, but I was afraid you might have hurt the Lord Jesus Christ. I believe the making of that shoe is just as holy a thing as your making a sermon. I believe that when I conme to stand before the throne of God, he is going to say, 'What kind of shoes did you make down on earth? And he might pick out this very pair, in order to let me look at them in the blazing light of the great white throne. And he is going to say to you, 'What kind of sermons did you make?' And you will have to show him one of your sermons. Now, if I make better shoes than you make sermons, I will have a better place in the Kingdom of God."-"Hiram Golf," by G. H. Hepicorth.

The Richest Woman in the World.

The richest woman in the world is Donna Isadora Cousino, sometimes known as the "Croesus of South America." Her various homes are in and near Santiago, Chilli. She traces her ancestors back to the days of the Spanish conquest.

She has been a widow for about
own property, worth many milions.
The Cousino estate, now representing the property of her late husband, as well as her own, with the increments due to her own executive ability, consists of money in the bank, cattle, sheep, coal mines, copper and silver mines, steamships. real estate in the cities of Suntiago and Valparaiso, of smelt-ing-works, railroads and farming lands.

From her coal mines alone she is said to have an 'income of $\$ 100$ 000,000 a month. The extent of her coal-mine property is known only to herself. Her own fleet of eight iron steamships carries her coal and ore to market

She owns every house in the town of Lota, which has seven thousand inhabitants; also ninetenths of the houses in the mining town of Soronel.
Her favorite residence is in Lota. There she has a magnificent man sion in the center of the finest private park in the world. It is supplied with all the luxuries that wealth can procure, brought almost to her doors from the ports of Earope, Asia and Africa in her own steamships.

She has another park and palace about an hour's drive from Santiago on the finest plantation in Chili. Her vineyard at Macul supplies the markets of all Chili.

- Farm and Fireside.

The Annual Report of the Ass'n will be sent free to all members paying their dues for 1894. Others not members, price 25 cts. This is printed by the membership fees of the society, and not by any appropriation from the state or otherwise, so cannot give them free to all.
L. D. Stilson, Sec.

## 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 as ten cents, as long as they last.

We have the catalogue of the A. I. Root Co., Medina, O ., of all kinds of Beekeepers Supplies. This Company is the successor to A. I. Root, who is so generally and well known to beekeepers all over the world.

We are in receipt of Green's Fruit Instructor, of Rochester N. Y.

SUBSOIL, is the way the new advertisement of the Geneva Nurseries of Geneva, Neb., reads. Peter Youngers \& Co., the Proprietors, are well known to all.


The most unique advertisement of seed firms this year is that of D. Landreth \& Sons of Philadelphia, who are sending out in addition to their grand catalogue of seeds, an album of views illustrating different scenes on their Seed Farms, whish are fine enough for the office or parlor of every market gardener in the land.

Send ter cents. Yes, that is what it costs to get "Vicks," but it is worth it So many fine pictures, and such choice
seeds, plants, bulbs, potatoes, etc. as are described therein. The ten cents can be deducted when you order anything, so it will pay you to get the book. Address, James Vicks' Sons, Rochester, N. Y.

The Sweet pea is an attractive flow. er, easily grown, and loved by all flower growers. W. Atlee Burpee \& Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., are offering one of the choicest collections to be found. Their finely illustrated book tells all about what they have to sell in the line of Seeds, Grasses, Live Stock, Poultry, etc., which is sent free. Adv. in this issue.

## Noebscil.

RE 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 subsoiling for the past four years; also, our wholesale price list of choice Nursery Stock, and our 72 -page descriptive catalogue free. Address

Youngers \& Co., Genera, Neb.

## RUBBER PRINTING STAMPS.

Solid Rubber Type, Self-Inking Pads, Dating Stamp Supplies, ete, for Bee Keepers.
G. W. BERCAW, Fostoria, Ohio.
 'puI 'әा! isubat








WEST


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. MOREMOUSE, J. R. BULHANAN, Gen'l Freight Agt. Gen'l Pass, Agt. Omaha, Nebraska.
For Rates, Information, etc. call on or address R. W.McGinnis Agt, York,Neb.

S5\$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 secure ly sealed on receipt of price. Address Chas. B. Barker, West Atlanta, Ga.

CHAS. WHITE ${ }^{\circ}$ \& \& 20 SON, AURORA, NEBRASKA.

Maunfacturers of and Dealers in - 1 H Supplies of all kinds. Italian Queens and Bees a Specialty. Catalozue and Price List free.



## 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 23 page monthly journal) one year 65c. Address, any first class dealer, or LEAHY M'F'G. CO., Higginsville-Mo.


CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to IINN \& CO., who have bad nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confldential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical 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 without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly iliustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $\$ 3$ a year. Sample copies sent free.
Building Edition, monthly, क2.50 a year. Single copies, 2 . cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the atest designs and secure contracts. Address
MUNN \& CO.. NEW YouK, 3.61 BROADW

## 38 3 SUPPLIES RETALA And <br> Everything used in the Apiary. Greatest varirty and largest stock in the west. New Catalogue. 70 Illustrated pages free to Bee Keepers.

# mankg Water Tanks for <br> - 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. KRETCHMRR, RED OAK, IOWA.

Pazent Wired Comb Thin Flat Botiom Founcation. Being the cleanest is usually worked the quickest of any Foundation made. The talk about wiring frames seems absurd. We furnish 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.


Paturs
Foot and Hand Power
Machines Sent on Trial.
Machinery.
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. $500,000 \mathrm{ibs}$ sold in 13 yrs . Over $\$ 200,000$ in value. It is the bast 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, tamilton, lllinois.

We will pay \$300 for a name.

## SHEET PEAS, $\begin{gathered}\text { 25 varieties and } \\ \text { colors mixed, }\end{gathered}$ Oniy 40c. A POUND!

For full particulars of $\$ 300$ offer and the handsomest and most complete catalogue of Flowers, Vegetables and Fruits, containing all old favorites and cream of new Novelties, printed in 17 different colors, elegant colored plates. Send io cts. (which may be deducted from firstorder) for

