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The White Mountain apiarist : the circle at home and the honey bee. Vol. 1, No. 7 August, 1891

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

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Vol. 1. Berlin Falls, N. H. August, 1891. No. 7.



White Mountain Apiarist.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

AKED D. ELLINGWOOD

AT FIFTY CENTS A YEAR

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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

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

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

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

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

Wants, Etc.

"He who tooteth not his horn, his horn shall ne'er be tooted."

25 Cents pays for a five line adv. in this column. Five times for \$1.00.

WHO has a Printing Press with chase not less than 4x7 inches to exchange for a Lester scroll saw, with lathe attachment, and a Smith & Wesson 32 rim-fire revolver? Would exchange revolver for smaller press.

E. Halstead, Easton, Adams Co., Wis.

WANTED.—After August 1st, to exchange three pounds of bees, a good laying queen, and one year's subscription to the WHITE MOUNTAIN APIARIST, for three dollars. Order now.

Wm. Hoyt, Ripley, Me.

WANTED.—To exchange Bee-Keepers supplies nailed up or in the flat, for nice Comb Honey in one or two pound sections, or offers.

W. M. Gerrish,

East Nottingham, N. H.

WHAT am I offered in exchange for a complete printing-outfit? 12x18 Golding jobber, 6x10 Nonpareil, 2 H. P. engine, type, etc; cost about \$800.

CYRUS MCQUEEN, Baltic, O.

WANTED.—To exchange for honey one printing press 4 x 7. APIARIST.

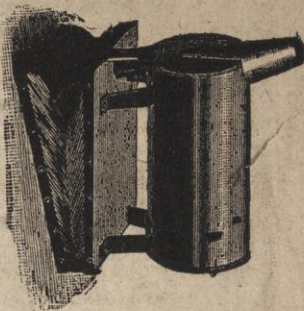
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This Smoker burns chips or hard wood without any special preparation. Very reliable. Greatest Smoking capacity. Easiest to start, and cheapest because it saves time.

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, \$1.80. Feeders, one qt. freight or express, per pair, 30c.; by mail, 40c.; per dozen, \$1.50. Address A. G. HILL, KENDALVILLE, IND.
For sale by A. D. ELLINGWOOD, BERLIN FALLS, N. H. C. W. COS-
TELLOW, WATERBORO, ME.



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THE WESTERN WORLD, Chicago, Ill.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

is coming to the front as one of the best locations for the fruit grower and honey producer; the representative paper of that region is the

INTERMOUNTAIN HORTICULTURIST.

Published Monthly by Jno. C. Swanner, 331 10th East St. Salt Lake City, 50¢ a year. Send for sample. Utah.

NEVER BUY A QUEEN

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

UNLESS WARRANTED,

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 GUARENTEED 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.

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.

Carniolan A Specialty Bees.

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.

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Are the best. Write for Catalogue.
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In use everywhere. Write for
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In writing to our advertisers please say that you saw their advertisement in the White Mountain Apiarist; the object of this is that the advertiser may know the value of our journal as an advertising medium.

Wonder of Modern Book-Making! 30,000 First 3 Months.

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1,000,001 Facts and Figures; whole Library in a Pocket Volume; 450 pages, 4 1-2x6 1-2, 82 Colored Maps and Charts, 2500 Tables, Recipes, &c., and a world of information, to latest date; Mo. bound, \$1.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED!

A "Bonanza" for any live canvasser; 10 to 20 copies a day. *Heaviest commissions.* Distance no hindrance. Send for Circulars, or 50 cts. (stamps) for Outfit and Full Copy, to **Geo. M. Smith & Co.,** Publishers, 657 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Bargains For August.

We shall in the future reserve this column for our own use, and shall offer some special bargain each month.

Look the column over carefully, and see if you cannot find something that you want.

HYBRID QUEENS,

Only 40 cents each.

SECOND HAND HIVES

With new brood frames only 75 cts.

PRINTED ENVELOPES.

One box of 250 nice business envelopes printed as you may direct for only \$1.25.

BEE-FEEDERS,

By mail postpaid.

Simplicity, 10 cts.

Hastings', 50 cts.

Hills', 35 cts. per pair.

White Mountain Apiarist.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

AKED D. ELLINGWOOD

AT FIFTY CENTS A YEAR

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

The state of Illinois has ten thousand bee-keepers.

We intended to give the result of the contest for the swarm of bees this month, but there has not been so much interest in the contest as we want to see, owing to the fact that this has been the busy season; therefore we propose to give two or three months more time.

James Heddon is of the opinion that bee-keepers need have no fear about wintering their bees on honey dew. This is contrary to the general impression, but for all that Mr. Heddon may be right. Next winter will be a good time to test the matter, as there seems to be an unusual amount of honey dew this season.

A thorough knowledge of bee culture cannot be acquired in one year's experience with bees. Success only comes to those who patiently plod on year after year, taking advantage of whatever opportunities come in their way, and carefully, thoughtfully persisting in everything they undertake.

Yellow Carniolans seem to be rather a hard dose for some of the bee journals to take. The *Review* says to call them typical Carniolans would be as absurd as to call an octoroon a typical African.

THE FLIGHT OF BEES.

It seems to be almost a general idea that honey-bees will fly nearly a mile a minute. Those who have watched loaded bees coming to the apiary near sunset have a different opinion, however. A heavily loaded bee when the sun is low may be seen a distance of twenty rods. It will require from nine to twelve seconds for it to go that distance. I have also timed them a distance of from forty rods to half a mile with an apiary in full view by setting a single bee at work on a comb containing syrup. The quickest time made would be about five minutes, the longest from twelve to fifteen minutes.

Allowing it two minutes to disgorge its nectar and it will easily be seen that a honey-bee is not the swiftest thing in creation. Probably the flying time of bees on their outward trip is at the rate of from fifteen to twenty miles an hour. A loaded one will require almost twice the length of time to make the same distance. If bees flew at the rapid rate that some insist, they would make but few trips through woods before dashing themselves to atoms against obstructions.—J. H. ANDRE, in *National Stockman*.

UNITING WEAK SWARMS FOR WINTER.

By the first of October, all weak colonies (if there are any such) should be united. We will suppose that you have three weak colonies that would make one good one if all in one hive, and that one of them has an extra good queen. Kill the two inferior queens two days before you wish to unite the colonies. About four o'clock on the day appointed, spread a cloth in front of the hive having the queen; shake the bees of this hive on to the cloth; then go to the two other hives, take out the frame, and shake and brush all the bees in with the first ones; they will

all unite together and enter the hive as one colony. Very rarely indeed is a queen lost by this method. At this time of uniting it is often desirable to select three combs having the most honey, leaving those with less to be used in the spring, if needed.

From R. Stratton & Son's Catalogue.

Reports go to show that the honey crop has been very good in some localities. Altogether the crop has been much larger than it was last year.

White clover has been abundant, at least in the New England states. Honey is selling rapidly in New Hampshire for 20 and 25 cents per pound. Those having a large amount of honey to sell will do well to sell the most of it at once if they can get a fair price for it.

We have received a good many suggestions for the disposal of our parlor pipe organ, but have decided to receive suggestions for another month. You can send one or a half dozen different suggestions, and they will all be considered. See "Have You an Idea," on another page.

The *Bee World* has been sold to the W. T. Falconer Mfg. Co., and will be consolidated with the *American Bee-Keeper*.

We are going to give away an elegant pipe parlor organ; we want to know how to do it. See our offer on page 10 of this number of the *Apiarist*.

SHIPPING QUEENS.

When you have two or more queens to mail be careful and have a piece of wood between the cages; if the wire faces are placed together the queens are pretty sure to get stung to death. We recently received a shipment of queens, and nearly all of them were dead. The wire faces were placed together and the queens had been stung

THE GREATEST CLUBBING OFFER EVER
MADE BY ANY PUBLISHER.

We are now printing 4,000 copies of the *Apiarist* every month; we have not one half this number of regular subscribers, but we want them and are bound to have them. This is how we shall obtain them: The subscription price of the *White Mountain Apiarist* is 50¢, and that it is well worth the price we ask for it is proven by the number of letters we receive to that effect. Now we're going to give a year's subscription to the *Apiarist* *absolutely free* to everyone who wants it.

How are we going to do this? Just this way. The price of the *American Bee Journal*, *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, and the *Bee Keepers' Review*, is \$1.00 each per year. If you are going to subscribe for either of those journals, send us the dollar, and you will get the journal you want and the *White Mountain Apiarist* both for one year. The price of the *American Bee-Keeper*, *Nebraska Bee-Keeper*, *Missouri Bee-Keeper*, *California Bee-Keeper*, *The Bee World*, and *The Bee-Keepers' Guide*, is fifty cents per year for each one. Now send us the fifty cents for whichever of these journals you want and you will receive it and the *White Mountain Apiarist* for one year without any extra charge. By this arrangement you will get the *Apiarist* free. On the eleventh page of this journal is a list of the journals for which we will receive subscriptions and give a year's free subscription to the *Apiarist*.

As soon as we receive your money, we order the paper or journal you want sent to your address for one year, send the publisher the money you send us less our commission, and place your name on the subscription list of the *White Mountain Apiarist*, entitling you to one year's subscription. Now send in your orders.

Correspondence.

Belvidere, Alleghany Co., N. Y.
A. D. Ellingwood. Dear sir;

I acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of the Hill's smoker. I am fortunate in receiving your generous premium, and in return have tried this week to see if I could get you some new subscribers, but have not been able to devote as much time as I wished to it.

I think the *White Mountain Apiarist* a most excellent magazine; am greatly interested in it, and shall make it my aim to introduce it to my friends. I take pleasure in sending herewith the names of some of the bee-keepers in this vicinity. I only send those whom I think most likely to take the magazine. Wishing you every success, I remain

Yours Respectfully,
Herbert Spring.

Aristotle, N. Y. 7, 3, 1891.

Mr. A. D. Ellingwood. Dear sir;

I regret to say that I have been for nearly two weeks unable to attend to any work or business, as I have been sick with bilious fever and have not wholly recovered yet, but hope to be able to attend to business soon. However, your package of *W. M. Apiarists* was received. Thanks; I will try to distribute them to as good advantage as possible. All who have subscribed are well pleased and prize its reading very highly, which is very encouraging. I trust that it will be more and more appreciated in the future. I enclose one more subscription.

Yours Respectfully,
H. C. Farnum.

Wyoming, N. Y., Aug. 11th, 1891.

A. D. Ellingwood. Dear sir;

I have received the first two numbers of the *APIARIST*, and will say that I am highly pleased with them and do not want to miss a number.

I agree with you that the world in general is not of much help to a man when he commences to fall behind, but on the contrary everyone is ready to give him a kick. But if you do make

a success in your undertakings, how quickly they will be around to give you information. Why, if I had done with my bees what these old fogies had told me, I am afraid I wouldn't be keeping bees now; but you try to tell them something about their bees and you will simply waste your time as well as words; they know more about bees than Quinby, Langstroth, or in fact anybody.

Now a word about hives, the eight framed ones especially; they are simply no good; they are the dearest thing the bee-keeper ever bought. I will give my reasons. 1st. They are not large enough for a good prolific queen. 2nd. You will be bothered with swarms all the time. 3rd. They will not winter well on summer stands. 4th. Last but not least you have got to have lots of bees, plenty of honey, and a good warm hive from twelve to fourteen frames, and you will find your bees will come through all right ready for business. You know that a deep frame will winter bees better than a shallow one; that stands to reason; but the bee-keeper has got to look at his interest a little. Here is the way I overcome it. I use the simplicity frame; it is reversible, not that I care any great about reversing though. The corners are made of tin, and hang from center of corner, so they will tip either way. After the honey season is over, I mean the main crop, I move division boards up and hang frames from the ends; the bees then have a deep frame just as they want it. I never have heard of any one doing this. I got the idea myself, and it works to my entire satisfaction.

I manufacture all my supplies; have a complete outfit for making most anything. I make a queen and drone trap in every way as good as Alley's which I sell for 25¢. I am always on the watch to improve, and when I do make an improvement I give it to my fellow bee-keepers and let them take the good of it. I don't believe in patent bee goods, as A. I. Root says; but I do believe in a thing that is made simple, so that most any bee-keeper can make it if he gets in a pinch.

I believe in being liberal, giving honor to whom honor is due, and if a new thing comes up, and it is a good one, the WHITE MOUNTAIN APIARIST, for

instance, why encourage it and help it on, instead of turning against it before you have ever seen it even.

I will close, wishing you success.

Yours Respectfully,

E. C. Miller.

Advice to Beginners.

BY H. C. FARNUM.

There has been so much written of late in the various bee journals under the above heading, it would seem almost impossible to say anything new. However, much that has been written under this heading is far from being what beginners wish to know. A beginner should not depend altogether on one bee journal or even two or three, but should get a good bee book, such as "A B C of Bee Culture," or Miller's "Year Among the Bees," and study it well. Then get two or three good colonies of bees of some successful bee-keeper, who is not afraid to give you a little advice. Get a few tools such as you most need; to begin with, you would want a good bee-veil, smoker, sections, and foundation, and say a Parker machine for fastening foundation to sections. With these tools you are pretty well fixed for comb honey. It is not best for beginners to work their bees for extracted honey; it requires more experience.

Don't get excited and buy all the bees in your neighborhood if you get three or four hundred pounds of comb honey from one colony in a single season; wait and see how they hold out next year. If by that time you conclude to make a business of bee-keeping, don't buy a large amount of bees and depend on the coming honey crop to pay for them. You had better wait a while, for in a great many cases the looked for honey crop does not come. Buy just what you can handle and pay for, and let them increase with your knowledge.

EXPERIMENTING WITH CLARK'S COLD BLAST SMOKER.

I have recently discovered that it is not necessary to buy a Bingham or a new Hill smoker in order to get one that will burn chips. You can fix your Clark's cold blast smoker so that it will burn chips and hard wood, by running a small $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ inch tube of tin from the bellows up to the bottom of the slide, with a cap of tin or plug of wood in the end, and a little hole in the side next the slide to let the wind pass directly on the coals, thus keeping your fire burning. It is cheap, easy to construct, and convenient. Will some of the readers of the *Apiarist* try the experiment and report.

Aristotle, N. Y.

BEES AS WOMEN'S WORK.

BY MRS. L. C. AXTELL.

Almost every farmer's wife makes it a point to raise chickens and have eggs to sell, which she generally claims as her money. Seldom a man is found who is so penurious as to ask her for her chicken and egg money. Now if she only knew it, it would pay her just as well to have a few colonies of bees and devote a small portion of her time to their care, as they never require care in bad weather as chickens do. For this reason bee work is more a recreation than otherwise, and suitable for light work, for the invalid, whether a man, woman or child, provided they do not have too many and too much other work to look after. If the queen's wings are clipped or Alley swarm hivers are placed in front of the hives that the swarm may not go off, so she is not obliged to watch for swarms or to leave her dinner cooking on the stove to hive swarms, then the work can be done at her leisure, in the cool of the

morning or evening, or any time she prefers, except in bad weather; but it is not so with chickens. If there comes on an unusual wet spell of weather we always have to be out more or less to look after the little chickens, even when half grown, every day regular for weeks, we have to be out early and late to feed and water them, and to cover them up tight from rats, skunks, and minks. While a half dozen colonies of bees almost every year would give an equal amount of cash for product sold with half the labor, but it is the fear of the stings more than the labor that deters people from keeping bees. I suppose it is that which keeps the industry from being overstocked, but as it is, there are tons and tons of honey evaporated in the air and wasted every year. I have heard it said that each acre of white clover would produce more pounds of honey than pounds of butter made by the cow kept on that acre. One need not be deterred from keeping bees by their stings now, because we have learned to keep a gentle race of bees, and if handled right, will attempt to sting but little and we can clothe in such a way they cannot touch us if need be, but after a person works with bees for a while they generally learn not to fear bees more than a fighting setting hen, in the care of both bees and poultry. More money could be made if the person would read books and papers and acquaint herself with the habits of the bees or chickens and not go to work hap-hazard or depend on what this or that neighbor says, but read and get the experience of those who have made the industry a success. Especially must one improve themselves about bees, for if we go contrary to their instinct we injure them. We only need to give them a chance to let them do their best for us and then let them alone.—*Bee-Keepers' Guide*.

Bee-Keeping Near Ascutney

NUMBER 1.

If any of your readers do not know where and what Ascutney is, I will say that if you go directly west from Berlin Falls to the Connecticut river, and then take a "bee-line" south seventy miles or more, you will reach the venerable village of Windsor, on the western bank of said Connecticut. Of course everybody knows that Windsor is the place where the rogues who are most easily caught are serving the state on compulsion. But what has this to do with bee-keeping? Nothing at all. This reference to bolts and bars and dungeon walls is not intended as a warning to bee-keepers. *They* are never expected to get there, but they would be excusable if they should sometimes wish that their stinging, robbing bees were all locked up, and hung!

If you stand facing the prison and look toward the south you will see the dark form of a mountain, two miles away. This is not Chimborazo, neither is it Mt. Washington. It is just Ascutney.

Asking pardon for this lengthy digression, I now promise to keep closely to my theme.

A little north of this mountain, in a pleasant, sheltered nook, the writer of this article has located an apiary, or endeavored to do so. "Thereby hangs a tale," which it may interest someone to read.

Four years ago I purchased a two-frame nucleus, and the fixtures necessary to commence my work. Previously I had not the slightest knowledge of these little insects. Had passed houses where there were hives, but should not have recognised a honey bee. I did not even know that a colony contained a queen. But I obtained the

ABC of Bee Culture, subscribed for a paper, and read and studied the subject so that the coming of my little colony might not find me unprepared to care for it.

The more I read, the more intense grew my interest, and when one day in May two hives were placed upon the little plat of ground I had prepared for them, I regarded them with much pleasure and perhaps a little fear.

"Why with fear? Two frames of bees are not very formidable," says one.

My friend, I cannot tell. I suppose you have heard that a woman is afraid of her shadow, and that may be true when she has only her shadow to be afraid of.

But I have not yet given the name of the bees I selected. I studied and sought advice from others, but was greatly influenced by the following, which I copy from a catalogue received at the time: "The Carniolans are the gentlest bees known, and the queens the most prolific. They are fully equal to the Italians in honey gathering qualities. They use little or no propolis, and finish their honey with snow-white capping."

"How delightful to be the owner of such bees," thought I, and I sent an order for the Carniolans, and in due time they arrived as before stated. I at once became enthusiastic on the subject of bees. I now had before my eyes what I had only seen dimly through reading. It was pleasant to study and to imagine, but fascinating to learn by experience.

The days and weeks flew by, and my nucleus was rapidly increasing. It was becoming necessary for a part of the family to move into another house. So I sent to Pennsylvania for a queen, and on the 18th of July began another colony, using two frames of bees and brood. That Pennsylvania queen, named by me "Miss Penn," was an unusual

character. She was very large, and more prolific than any I have ever owned. If I had been raising bees to sell, probably I should have valued her as the man did the goose that laid the golden egg. But I did not put an end to her usefulness in the hope of greater gain. By no means. She lived, she thrived, she kept about her business.

I had read that after giving my new nucleus the two first frames of brood, I must add one or more every few days, or as often as they could be spared from the old hive. I did so for a while, but Miss Penn was so wide awake, and such a "boomer," that the new colony was becoming larger than the old. In a few weeks I was obliged to reverse operations, taking frames from her and giving back to the other, in order to make things equal. M.

Windsor, Vt.

To be continued.

Just Out.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW IN THE
WAY OF FEEDERS.

FREE TO EVERYBODY.

BY A. N. DRAPER.

First get a piece of drilling seven in. square. After filling a quart or a half gallon fruit jar with syrup composed of one third water and two thirds sugar, place it on the alighting board on a stick of wood from one half to one inch thick, laying on the outer edge of the alighting board with the other side of the jar resting against the hive. The cloth on the side next to the hive should be drawn up between the jar and the hive. The cloth on the other two sides can be weighted down so as to keep out robbers.

For feeding to stimulate breeding this arrangement is the best thing I

have tried. I have about sixty of these feeders on now. I placed them on Saturday evening about sundown and though it is very dry here now and there is no honey in the fields whatever, robbers have not bothered these feeders. Perhaps the reason is on account of the thickness of the cloth, it being tied firmly over the jar. I have just examined these feeders [Monday 1 p.m.] They are nearly half full of feed yet. I rather think a mixture of about half water and half sugar would be better than to have it so thick as I have it. The advantage of feeding on the alighting board can hardly be over estimated. If the robbers can be kept away and this arrangement seems to accomplish this, where it is wanted to feed out apiaries feed can be put on to last a week and the robbers do not bother it. No aroma or scent can escape.

The feed I have in now has a good lot of honey in that came out of cappings that I shaved off last year, still the robbers do not bother it. If any kind of feed would attract them this would.

Upper Alton, Ills.

SHORT BUT POINTED.

BY M. H. DEWITT.

Give me the Langstroth portico hive in preference to all others; it is a nice hive, and well made.

The white clover honey harvest is almost over in this part of the state; the crop was a very good one, better than it has been for many years. I never saw such a place for buckwheat as it is in this vicinity; there are hundreds of acres within a mile and a half of my apiary.

Henry Alley says, "In future only a 7 frame L size will be used in the Bay State Apiary."

I like the ten frame L hive, as you

can take out two frames in the fall and put a chaff cushion division board on each side of the bees, and they are as safe to winter as in a chaff hive.

If you expect to produce honey for market, be sure to have it in nice shape. This means new sections, comb foundation, separators, and new clean shipping cases to pack it in. The time for the old style of bee-keeping to pay is past, never to return.

J. B. Mason has returned to Mechanic Falls, Me., but does not intend to remain. He will locate permanently at Los Angeles, California, and go into bee-keeping and the supply business.

The one-cent postage Benton cage was first introduced by C. W. Costello, of Waterboro, Me., instead of by W. J. Ellison, of Catchall, S. C. Mr. Costello has been quite a pioneer in the queen cage business.

Some seem to have the notion that fixed distances entirely destroy the function of lateral movement. Nothing can be further from the truth, if the open-side, or better, a hive a little wider, with a movable follower is used. By removing the follower, the hanging partly closed end Hoffman frames can be slid along, and leave plenty of room to remove any particular frame. Lateral movement is obtained in its perfection with Hoffman frames.

Honey should not be extracted when first harvested, as it is watery, unripe, and will sour. Give the bees time to ripen it, and keep them at work with sufficient room.

Do not take too much honey from your bees; remember that it is their surplus that you should take, and nothing else. Do not kill the cow to get the milk, or the hen to get the egg.

Supply dealers, and queen and bee breeders, please send me your catalogues, price lists, etc., as they will be highly appreciated.

Sunny Side, Garrett Co., Md.

HAVE YOU AN IDEA?

If you have a good one we will give you \$2.00 in cash for it.

We have purchased a nice new \$150.00

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WHAT OTHERS SAY AND WHAT WE THINK OF IT.

The effects of inbreeding as the most fruitful cause of degeneration of our apiaries was long since decided and proclaimed. All practical bee-keepers admit that cross-breeding is the only safeguard against the almost total destruction of our apiaries or certainly the honey qualities of our bees.

Henry Alley.

We have long been aware of the fact that new queens purchased from a distance and introduced into the apiary occasionally, was of great importance. I believe we thus obtain more vigorous bees.

MISTAKES IN BEE-KEEPING.

The man who has decided that he will choose bee-keeping as his profession, makes a mistake when he gets a few colonies and attempts to learn the business all by himself. Both time and money would be saved by passing at least one season in the employ of a successful bee-keeper.

If a man must start with a few colonies and learn the business by himself, let him avoid the mistake of attempting to follow several leaders or systems. Much confusion and annoyance will be saved if he adopts the teachings, methods and appliances of some one successful bee-keeper. He may make the mistake of not choosing the best system, but better this than a mixture of several systems.

A beginner is quite likely to fall into the error of increasing his colonies too rapidly. There is probably no mistake so disastrous as this on account of its frequency and results. To the beginner this is very tempting ground. If bee-keeping must be learned by experience and reading (without the

serving of an apprenticeship) the beginning should be small, and practical knowledge and skill should keep pace with the increase of colonies.

A mistake that has been made by many is in looking upon bee-keeping as a sort of royal road to wealth, or at least a good living, with but little labor, and, some believe, little brains, after they have once "caught on" to a few secrets. (?) To choose any business simply because it is profitable is the height of folly. A business that is unusually profitable does not long remain such. It soon becomes overcrowded and loses its bonanza character. A man should choose a business because he and his surroundings are best adapted to the pursuit.

Many fall into the error of judging entirely by results, regardless of causes; as that excellent bee-keeper, R. L. Taylor, has said, "The greatest actual results do not prove the method of management by which they were produced to be the best. Time, and labor, and thought, and care, and material, and capital, are all money, so the greatest results numerically may be obtained at a loss, while the least apparent results may yield a profit."

In much this same manner do many bee-keepers make the mistake of computing their income at so many pounds per colony, and at so much per pound. The greatest yield per colony might not be so profitable as a less yield per colony from more colonies, or even a lessened yield from the same number of colonies. If a great yield per colony is the result of a great deal of work, it may be that the work was done at a loss. Bee-keeping should be viewed in a broader light. It may sometimes be profitable to put a great deal of work on each colony, but each bee-keeper should ask himself, how, all things considered, can I make the most profit?—*Advanced Bee-Keeping,*

The Circle at Home.

§

Edited by Mrs. A. D. Ellingwood.

Family Financiering.

"They tell me you work for a dollar a day;
How is it you clothe your six boys on such pay?"

"I know you will think it conceited and queer,
But I do it because I'm a good financier.

"There's Pete, John, Jim and Joe, William and Ned,
A half-dozen boys to be clothed up and fed.

"And I buy for them all good plain victuals to eat,
But clothing—I only buy clothing for Pete.

"When Pete's clothes are too small for him to get on,
My wife makes 'em over and gives 'em to John.

"When for John, who is ten, they have grown out of date,
She just makes 'em over for Jim, who is eight.

"When for Jim they become too ragged to fix,
She just makes 'em over for Joe, who is six.

"And when little Joseph can wear 'em no more,
She just makes 'em over for Bill, who is four.

"And when for young Bill they no longer will do,
She just makes 'em over for Ned, who is two.

"So, you see, if I get enough clothing for Pete,
The family is furnished with clothing complete."

"But when Ned has got through with the clothing, and when
He has thrown it aside, what do you do with it then?"

"Why, once more we go round the circle complete,
And begin to use it for patches for Pete."

Household.

A Nervous Man.

I went down to Lakeville to find rest. I am a very nervous man; the least noise sets me crazy. I chartered the whole boarding-house, so as to keep other people away. I grew fat and contented in this sleepy town; then I met Mrs. Biddimugs. She was so considerate, so kind in her consideration of my nerves that I fell in love with her. Ah, woe's the day!

The 25th of September, 18—, I shall probably never forget. My reason for remembering it you will find below.

I think it was about three o'clock of the afternoon of the aforesaid day that I found myself seated in the old place beside the brook, beneath the old oak tree. I fancy that Mrs. Biddimugs suspected or expected something, they read us so easily, these women.

I did not dare to look at her. I think my voice trembled when I began. I addressed her by a name that I never used before.

"Anna," said I, "do you know that in the short time that I have been here, you have become, as it were, a part of my life? Do you know that I can never be happy again until I can call you my own?"

I heard a soft sigh which encouraged me. "Anna, darling, dearest, will you be mine, my own wife?"

The next instant she was in my arms and Jeremiah, the nervous man, was showering hot kisses upon those red, red lips.

We were married. Of course we had a quiet wedding. Anna had a few friends and relations there, but I had none of the latter. In fact, my relations thought it very unkind in me to marry

at all. I don't know but my relations were quite right.

The marriage ceremony having been performed, we were now in readiness to start upon our wedding tour. The carriage was at the door, when another carriage drove up the green lane in hot haste. I was sitting in the back parlor alone with my wife, but when she heard the sound of carriage wheels she hurried out of the room. I sat there hardly daring to think of my great happiness, lest I should wake to find it all a dream.

The door flew open—a crash followed by a cry and then a general rush—six small voices crying out “Papa!”

Twelve little arms around me, in my hair, pulling my whiskers, around my neck; and all the time those six voices shouting “Papa!” with all the power of six pair of lungs; and over all my new-made wife looking on with smiling countenance. What a fix for a nervous man! I think I was wild. I tore myself away from them and confronted my wife.

“Woman!” I screamed, “whose brats are these?”

“Dear husband, these beautiful children are ours.”

“Ye gods!” I cried, tearing my hair.

“Jeremiah, my husband, do be quiet. Of course, knowing you to be a very nervous man, I expected some slight ebullition, but you are going beyond the bounds of reason.”

“Woman, I think you did, too,” I yelled, in despair.

“But I loved you so, Jerry,” my wife began to cry here, at the same time throwing herself upon my bosom. “I loved you and—and (sob) I could—could—couldn’t (sob) do without you; (boo-hoo) and you know dar—darling, (sob) that there’s nothing like having a good—good (sob) start in life; and (boo-hoo) I’m sure you (sob) can’t say that I haven’t got star—start enough.”

I had nothing more to say.—*Boston Globe.*

All Sorts.

It is said that a few drops of lavender water sprinkled on one’s pillow will drive away mosquitos, and enable one to sleep sweetly, undisturbed by the troublesome little insects.

A pretty little comforter for baby’s cradle is made of pale pink cheese cloth tied with white or pale blue baby ribbon.

Wash oil-cloths with milk and water instead of soap and water.

Kerosene oil is a valuable but unappreciated aid in cleaning; it whitens clothes when used in the washtub or clothes boiler, a small quantity used in warm water in which windows and mirrors are washed gives a luster to the glass, it is desirable to use in cleaning paint, and as an exchange recently said, if put up in small bottles labelled “Cleaning Preparation,” and sold for ten cents a bottle, it would be eagerly sought after by those who do not now recognise its usefulness.

RECIPES.

LEMON SNAPS.—One cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortning, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda dissolved in 2 teaspoons warm water, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sweet milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon lemon extract, flour enough to roll thin. These are very nice, and are especially desirable when eggs are high.

PRESERVED PEACHES.—After paring, take the weight of the peaches in sugar; put together in a covered bowl, and let them remain over night. In the morning put them on to boil; simmer until tender and transparent. Skin, put in glass jars, and seal.

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