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THE NEBRASKA BEE-KEEPER.

Published by Stilson & Sons, York, Neb.

Vol. 2.

June, 1891.

No. 6.

Are You Preparing for the Fair?

Friend, Neb., May, 21, 1891.--Nebraska bee-keepers will doubtless notice by the State Fair premium list that the premiums in the bee and honey department have been nearly doubled. The fact that the Columbian fair will be held in Chicago in 1892 and the position that the exhibit from this state will give this department on that occasion will greatly be determined by the exhibit we are able to make at the coming state fair. Again bee-keepers of Nebraska should not lose sight of the experimental premium which has been enlarged and simplified, and several should be able to compete for that premium. The annual meeting of the Nebraska Bee-Keepers Association will be held during the fair on the grounds thus granting an opportunity to not only visit the fair, take part in the exhibition, but to attend the annual meeting of the association. Every beekeeper in the state should place some one or more articles from his or her apiary on exhibition at our coming state fair. Here will be a grand opportunity for an interchange of opinion, of experience and get acquainted with those engaged in this branch of what has grown to be a great industry in Nebraska and in which so many people are deeply interested. Copies of the State Fair premium list can be obtained by writing me at this place, J.N. Heater, Columbus, Neb., or Hon. R. W. Furnas, Brownville, Neb.

E. Whitcomb.

P.69.

Greeting.

Good morning friends of the Neb. Bee-Keeper and others. Pretty cool down here in Texas this morning: I fear you have had a frost and damage done in the neighborhood of your journal. Hope not anyway. Bees have done splendid so far; everything points to a prosperous year in our state.

See here Bro. White, what do you mean when you say not to send too far south for queens. Do you mean to Mexico or South America, I reckon so. We have queens here in Texas from Feb. through the season, and they go in three days to Canada, two days to Indiana, etc.; a queen costs you no more from the extreme south by mail than from the nearest post office.

As none of the bee books and journals have given the care of nuclei and queen rearing as clear an explanation as they should, I will when I get time try to give in full my experience in some one of the many bee papers. I will tell you right now that the way some of the bee papers have gone into the cream business is hurtful to some, for it is not every bee keeper that can eat and digest cream, so I say give us the clabber, butter milk and the cream too, and pour the whey to the pigs or waste basket. See? Please remember that if this is a good year for bee-keepers we should have everything done up right and in good season or the good year won't profit us much. Maybe I will come again some time with something more valuable.

Jennie Atchley.
Farmersville, Tex., May, 12th, 1891.

Artificial Increase.

A correspondent after placing his order with me for fifty queens, desires me to give advice as to the best mode of division so as to prevent swarming. Said correspondent

having the duties of post master to perform which demands his attention during the hours bees are most likely to swarm, his idea is to precede the swarming desire by a division of the colony and introduce a young queen to the queenless portion thus virtually swarming them himself and at a time when it will not conflict with other duties, and saving the anxiety and almost certain loss of swarms during the hours he must necessarily be absent from his bees. In an apiary of 50 colonies it is not likely to suppose that all will be ready to swarm at once. My experience would lead me to say that, if favorable we might expect that their swarming period would cover a period of from 20 to 30 days if allowed to swarm naturally. Some colonies will be much in advance of others and by frequent examinations and familiarity with his bees the practical apiarist will readily know which colonies are preparing to swarm and hence are ready for a division. Nothing is gained by dividing a colony before it is strong enough to swarm.

It is as follows:-

A hive is filled with frames--containing starters only--and placed upon the stand of one of these colonies we wish to divide, the queen is found and the frame, bees, brood and all are placed in the centre of the new hive, the partly filled surplus cases are taken off and placed on it, then shake or brush off two-thirds of the bees from the remaining combs in front of the new hive into which they will all run as fast as shaken off. Carry the old hive to a new location shade and close the entrance until sunset of the next day, after which a young queen may be given at any time. If this division is made at a time when the working force are in the fields, we have all the advantages of a natural swarm working

in their same boxes without an hours delay, and no loafing around for days waiting to swarm.

Another method I used with good results. When your colony has eight or nine frames filled with brood and well covered with bees, take four frames containing the most uncapped brood with the bees that cover it together with the queen place in the centre of a new hive and fill each hive with empty combs. Place the new hive on the old stand and move the old hive to a new location and after 24 hours give a laying queen. In a short time each of these will be rousing colonies if honey is to be had freely. A caution:- If the colony once gets the swarming fever, and have cells started scarcely any amount of dividing will prevent swarming, unless every cell is destroyed.

5-13, 1891.

W.H.Laws,
Lavaca, Ark.

The Honey Harvest

Chas. White

As the time for the honey flow is nearly here, I will talk a little about how the way we should have our bees to get the most honey in the shortest time.

I advocate artificial swarming for increase of bees or colonies, but when it is honey that we are working for, then we cannot get too many bees in our hives, and I would then rather unite swarms than to divide. One heavy strong swarm will gather much more honey than two light ones can in the same time. One great trouble is bees will often swarm too much to get best results from them in honey. By taking away the old queen and introducing a young one or queen cells before the bees begin preparations for swarming, then give the bees plenty of room by either in sections, or an extra set of frames in the upper story with queen excluder honey board between upper and

lower stories.

With this treatment they will rarely ever swarm, but if they should hang out, just like the upper story and take two or three frames of brood and adhering bees and give to some weak swarm. Fill the spaces with empty frames with only starters of foundation about three-fourths of an inch wide, and placing the new frames at the outside of the cluster. There will be no swarming there then. And if they don't put honey in the surplus places then you can figure on there being none in the flowers for them to get. There are times however when bees refuse to go into the surplus. In that case cut some drone comb with brood in it and fasten it in a section and put it in the super. That will induce them to go up into the sections, or put on two tier and hang in a frame of brood for a few days until the bees get to work in the sections, then take out the rack and fill in the sections.

If you wish to get all the honey the bees will gather, then use the extractor and if you can give them empty combs they will store nearly twice as much honey as when given empty frames.

Will tell more about extractors next month.

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Jottings No. 3.

J.M. Young

Plattsmouth, Neb., May 8, 1891

Don't stand around now with your hands in your pockets, but get there if you expect large returns from your bees.

To-day we have been removing the chaff from our bees, and we find that they are strong in numbers and are breeding fast. Usually we remove all winter packing in April. But remember the spring is late this year.

We have lost one single colony in our apiary, and that was caused from starvation. The balance all have suf-

ficient honey to last through until white clover blooms. One or two swarms swarmed out and went into other hives but no way to help it, or keep them from it.

The apple bloom is very large in this locality and bees are storing sufficient honey in the combs to keep brood rearing under good headway. We have several acres of orchard within one mile of our apiary.

A few new swarms are expected in this month as some of our hives are getting crowded with bees already; all right, let them come, the sooner the better. Early swarms are always the best; generally worth two in June or July.

Why don't you say something about your own apiary, Bro. Miller? Perhaps others would like to know how you manage things in your own apiary. Just how you do this or that. What kind of hive you use, etc.

In our Jottings No. 2, for May, in speaking of fuel for smokers the reading says "cotton wood" where it should have said "rotten wood." Cottonwood I presume is good but is usually hard to get. Dry rotten linn wood is easier to obtain than anything else.

The more bees are disturbed in early spring, the more uneasy they become; at least this has been our experience often times the opening of a hive will cause them to swarm out where if they had not been disturbed they would have remained all o.k.

A Friendly Request from a Friend.

As nearly all who had bees last year have lost some colonies during the winter and spring, it is well to look after the hives and contents. The combs if pure are worth too much to be thrown away or eaten up with moths. A good way is to hand them in the upper story of a hive over a good colony of bees, or in a tight box and fumigate with acid and sulphur; but if you don't want bees melt up your combs or sell

them to some other bee-keeper, then clean up all the dead bees and scraps of wax and either bury or burn them up. Our worst diseases among bees are spread by leaving the old infected hives and rubbish to harbor and spread the contagion. Foul brood germs are kept alive in just this way. Clean up the bee yards and don't leave them to contaminate the whole neighborhood.

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Friend Stilson.--You are quite right about the basswood in this state. I have lived here ever since this was a county, or from 1868. In early days I trapped and hunted through the winter season, and I have been pretty much all over the western half of the state and do not recollect finding basswood only on the creeks that empty into the Niabrara and there they are scarce. (p. 71)

There are some wild plants that produce honey. Hearts ease is probably the best. I think if Mr. Young will take a trip up here we can convince him that we have a county to be proud of even if we do not brag so much; but I think it is fair for every one to brag of his own garden, so here goes for mine.

My bees gathered honey from cherry and plum blossoms when in bloom if not too cold. A few drones came out for a fly May 3. My bees are all Italians. Those that were wintered on summer stands and packed in chaff the 1st of March are strongest. Those put in the cellar in December did not use more than one-half as much honey as those out doors. For this country I want plenty of bees and from 35 to 40 pounds of honey to the stand, and then leave them out, but protected from the north winds, then in March put a case at least two inches larger than the hive around them and pack with chaff or sawdust leaving suitable entrance for the bees.

Cared for in this way I think they build up stronger and quicker than any other way. Weak colonies in the fall can be put in a warm cellar and carried through when they might perish outside..... Buckskin Charlie. P. 72.

Dividing or Artificial Swarming and
Queen Rearing, No. 2.
Chas. Harrold.

In April number of the N.B.-K. some one calling himself a "Friend of the Italian," starts his article and says he does not agree with me on this subject. Says my method is too expensive. We fail to see the point as far as divisions are carried. We claim to have much the cheaper plan as we do not feed. But as to queen rearing, his plan may be the cheapest, but the question is, is it the best? Can we get the very best queens from the old method.

We will reply to the first. The facts are there is very little difference between us in making divisions except the feeding; my friend makes his divisions in May and June, I make mine in July and August. He gives his cell I give laying queen. I complete my colony in one day, he from five to as many days as he likes. The reasons why we put in a full set of comb and complete the work is because in a few days we have a full colony of bees, queen and all, and if this work is done early, you can depend on one of these divisions for a large surplus, as all of the capped brood you have given it will in a few days be all field hands. If on the other hand you wish to run for bees you have a laying queen to fill the combs as fast as the bees hatch a good supply of field hands to furnish the supplies, build comb and care for the young. In a very short time you can draw brood from your divisions. By this way we combine the whole force of a colony of bees on a sheet of foundation the consequence is we have it drawn out in a few hours and completed in a few days ready for another draw. By this plan we can get the entire apiary at work on the foundation and without any expense to the apiarist. At the same time the queen is doing her duty no bees are idly waiting and nursing young queens. (72)

They do not get discouraged from their weak and queenless condition as they do by my friends plan. We will suppose our frined has 20 colonies of bees. He starts and removes his breeding queen, draws three frames of brood we will say for the sake of illustrating from nos. 1, 2 and 3, then he must draw from the rest of his original colonies to strengthen her colony, for rearing more queens, suppose he draws from 4 5 6 making 7 frames in all which will make a fair colony with the queens help. Suppose he has 15 queen cells; he must draw 45 frames of brood if we atart our divisions with three frames we have already drawn from some of them, so we must draw two frames from all of our original colonies and some of them we must now take the third frame all within eight days, which is a very heavy draft on a very strong colony of bees in a good honey flow. We will not follow the divisions any farther as it can be plainly seen where we would be by the time we would double or thribble our stock. The fact is we would have to feed our entire apiary for comb building if we did not feed the original colonies and feed them plenty the foundation would be foundation when honey came as the bees would not draw it out. We do not object to feeding bees when it is necessary; but we do not want to feed our for comb building. We feed for stimulating and in case of starvation. An able and good reason is because the work can be done with less work and we have less trouble in keeping the record of everything in the apiary, which is no small task if one has a large number of colonies. Besides we do away with the most dreaded of all maladies, Robbing. As we have given you the reasons why we give laying queens (in article referred by my friend,) it is not necessary to give it here again.

Now we will give our plan of rearing the queens. Begin with the breeding queen in a three frame nucleus hive. Give her P. 73

one frame of brood and two of honey. This is done so that we can get eggs at any date we wish and to preserve a valuable queen; as we do not crown her this way. This may be done on the 1st of June or sooner if you like. 27 days before you want laying queens, draw the center from breeding hive and insert clean, white comb we do this in the evening, in the morning we draw the comb, we will say to illustrate, that these eggs were laid on the night of the 30th of May, place this comb in a queenless colony or upper story of a colony with screen below it: In three days the eggs will be hatched; draw this comb and cut in strips, cut it lengthwise cutting through every other row of cells, now cut half of the length of the cells off of one side of each strip, now cut a comb in a half circle, that is cut the bottom of the comb off leaving it in the shape of a half moon. Take the strips, immerse the edge of the cells that we have cut half of the length off in the preparation we described in the April no. of N.B.-K. on page 46 and wax these strips to the bottom of the frame you have cut in half circle, take a common match use the brimstone end and twist in every other cell that is left hanging down, now the bees have room to build you some very fine large cells, as you have killed every other larvae in the strip and your cells will all hang down and you will get very large cells, and large cells we must have if we have fine large queens and good layers. We do this work in a warm room where there is no wind or sun. The larvae must be handled with care. This can be done about dusk. Deprive a full colony of brood, honey frames, queen and everything in the hive and leave them in the empty box over night and very early in the morning give them the repaired comb and larvae with frames of honey and pollen. Place the frame of larva in center of hive, give them plenty of stores, no bread or eggs the bees will give their whole attention to cells and

larva. Let them remain in this hive until the cells are capped or the day before they are to hatch, if you like. Suppose you have 15 cells, start 15 nuclei to raise your queens in. Keep them for that purpose till late in fall, then build them up to full colonies or unite them. By this way you can have laying queens at your command when you need them and when you ever wish to make a division you have a laying queen to put into it. You can raise a large number of queens in 15 nuclei if the work is done systematic and make as many divisions as you like but if more queens are needed than you can raise from 15, increase the number. We think if our friend will try this system of raising queens he will find he he will get much better queens than he does by the old method, at least this is our experience.

The first year we were in the queen business we reared a large number of queens by his method and when they were shipped long distances a large per cent of them were reported dead. Since we have changed to the above system, we have had no trouble and they all prove to be good layers, very prolific and much larger queens.

I would rear my queens this way if I made my divisions in May. As this article is growing lengthy, we will close without showing how many divisions we might make by our system.

With malice toward none, and charity for all, we remain yours as ever,

Chas. Harrold.

FRIENDS OF THE BEE-KEEPER.-- I want to tell you some things I am finding out about bee-keeping. About the first thing I'll tell you is that the more I find out, the less I know. And I guess one of the big things in this life is to get so you don't pretend to know much and then you will be more willing to learn. Well I went visiting a few days ago, and among other fellers I went to see the editor of the Bee-Keeper, p. 74

and then went to see Uncle Charlie White. Well now I was beat, neither one of them fellers didn't pretend to know all about bees, but in talking with them I found out some things too when they didn't suspect they was telling me nothing. I have been terribly puzzled to know all about fixed distance business, and so I asked the Bee-Keeper man, and he took me out and there sure enough, he hives stood 'bout 8 ft. apart each way and a grape vine growing to a stake on the south side of each one of 'em. When I asked Uncle Charlie about fixen distances he took me out to the stable and pointed to a nice black 4 year old colt said, "With him ahead of me I can fix a mile in less than three minutes on a good road". Then I asked another feller bout distances and he held up his left hand which was short a part of one finger and said, "I got the distance fixed but it want fur enough from the buzz saw."

Now whats a poor feller like me goin to do. I jist think they was letten on and when I go there agin I am goin to tell em more explicit like, I want to know how fur apart do you fellers fix yer frames inside yer hives and I guess they'll tell a feller like me. When I git my mind sot on a thing I goin to find it out if I can.

Oh say! now maybe it aint the frames that need fixin, but about a pound of good honey on the dinner table just rite distance to reach handy.

I dont like my name plain John Smith so well in print so you may call me Wandering Jew and if you should by mistake spell it Wondering, I wont squeal.

P.S. which means post smith. If that man in Tobias will send me his full name and address, in care of the N.B.K. and not try to hide his advice behind some letters, I will sometime send him a chromo.

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The Coming State Fair.

The premium list for the next Nebraska State Fair to be held at Lincoln, September 4th to 11th next, is out, and the secretary is sending them to all who dwell here (if they ask for them), and all he knows of besides. It has been revised and is the best ever offered by the society.

Live stock comes first and the premiums were increased finely.

The ladies departments are fully represented. Ten premiums ranging from \$25 to \$250 for county collective exhibits. Sugar beets receive nine premiums, while bees and honey are not forgotten and the attractions, well write a postal card to Hon. R. W. Furnas, Brownville, Neb. and get a premium list and read it yourself..

Nebraska don't do things by halves as you will see if you will attend the state fair.

One flower does not make spring neither does one white clover blossom mean a whole hive full of clean white honey, but for the last 13 days of May our bees have been getting some white clover honey, and ~~the~~ with the generous rains so far this summer the apiarist who neglects to supply room to store surplus honey, and empty hives for new swarms will find his dish wrong side up while it is pouring down honey. Are you ready for the crop you have been praying for?

THE NEBRASKA BEE-KEEPER,
published monthly.

Stilson & Sons, Editors and Publishers,
York, Nebraska

(Subscription Price, 50 cents per Year)

Drones have been flying more freely since May 10, than we ever saw at the same season before.

We have been using Hill's Smoker in our apiary the past few weeks and think it is the best one we ever used, see their ad elsewhere in this paper.

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Geo. A. Stockwell's Bread and Butter Series No. 2, gives his double hive non-swarming system. Price 25 cts. Published at Providence, R.I.

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We received some fine queens from Chas. Harrold, June 1st. We can tell later whether queens raised by his process are better than some others or not.

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Harvard, Neb., May 13th.--White clover around here nearly all died last winter and there is considerable Alfalfa sown this spring. Bees are doing nicely now.

J. M. Carr.

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F.H. and E. H. Dewey sent us one of Their new shipping and introducing queen cages, which we think is something of an improvement over the old ones and so far we have had good success with it as an introducing cage.

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As a farm crop buckwheat pays in seed as well as other crops usually grown. Then in addition there is no farm crop which gives the bees so great a harvest, and no one with a few swarms of bees can afford not to sow a small field or parcel if he has the ground. This is the month to sow it, the earlier it is sown the longer the honey harvest, as it blossoms until frost comes.

- - - - -

Our July issue will contain the premium list for the Bees and Honey exhibit at the state fair. We would like the names of every bee-keeper in Nebraska to whom we will send a sample copy. Give us the names.

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Married

At Van Wert, Iowa, Apr. 26, 1891, by Rev. W. F. Price, Mr. Chas. L. Stilson, of York, Nebraska, and Miss Laura E. Owen, of Van Wert, Iowa.

As we are a little late this month we offer the above as an excuse, for in addition to the farm and garden work a new home had to be fitted up. Well probably the most of our readers know how this is, and will not feel too much out of sorts for having to wait a few days for their BEE-KEEPER.

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For the purpose of increasing our circulation and securing subscribers for our journal we have been offering each month some new attraction. This month we will make this offer: To everyone sending us during the month of June, \$1.00, we will send the Nebraska Bee-Keeper one year, and then in August or September will send them one untested Italian queen, or for \$1.40 will send the N.C.-K. as above and one tested Italian or an Albino queen.

If you want good queens send in your money.

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Does it pay for an apiarist to make an exhibit of his products at the fairs, county or state?--J.J.

We think it generally pays according to the dollar and cent theory, and we do know that the apiarist who is so poky that he takes no interest in exhibits of that kind generally uses the old box hive "cause father did", then breaks out the combs to get honey to eat and sell and then curses the grocer because he will not pay the same price good honey is worth, put up in the nice pound sections. Go to the fairs this fall and watch that kind of a man and hear him tell how he can handle bees "just like father used to".

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p 76.

BE UP AND DOING.

"Tell me not in mournful cadence"
Advertising doesn't pay,
For the man's non compos mentis
Who would such absurd things say

"Life is real! Life is earnest!"
And the man who hopes to rise
To eminence in any calling
Must expect to advertise.

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the conflict of real life,"
Advertising is the magnet
Of achievements in the strife.

Lives of rich men all remind us,
"We can make our own sublime,"
And by liberal advertising
To the brightest summit climb.

"Let us then, be up and doing,"
In this journal "ads" insert;
"Still achieving, still pursuing"
Business then will be alert.

- - - - -

Do you take a fine paper for your
wife? If not send us 90¢ and we will send
you the Neb. Bee-Keeper and the Illus-
trated Home Journal, both 1 yr. The Home
Journal is a 32 page monthly, published
by Thos. G. Newman & Son, Chicago, Ill. and
is just what its name indicates. Try it.

- - - - -

We call attention to the ads of some
southern queen raisers and think that in the
future all orders for queens can be filled
promptly. As had been the case before
we had been depending upon northern breeders
for early orders, which with the season,
a little late and an extra large demand,
they were some of them behind in filling

with last year same date?
their orders.

Write to Arkansas or Texas for prices if you cannot get queens to suit elsewhere.

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Never before have we seen such a demand for queens, and we can account for it in two ways: first, more people are learning the value of laying queens to introduce when making divisions, and in the next place, there has been a great loss of queens since the opening of spring. Last year there were but few new swarms and consequently but few new queens raised except by professionals, and then so dry the latter part of the season that old queens were not superceded as they should have been, thus a larger proportion of queens in all our apiaries were two or more years old. So great has been the demand that many of the breeders have been unable to keep up with their orders. We have had twelve orders for May returned unfilled.

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In making a display of honey at the fairs this fall every apiarist should include the plants from which it was gathered. Although there is no premium for an exhibit of honey plants, we would like well to see such a collection. If others will gather when in full bloom and dry them in the shade and show them, we will show some too. Perhaps some person will offer a good queen for the best display. Who will it be?

- - - - -
We wish that every person receiving this months Bee-Keeper, who is interested in knowing what their neighbors are doing, would send us on a postal card or letter on June 15th answers to the following questions. 1. How many stands of bees have you? 2. What style hive do you use? 3. Have you had any new swarms yet? 4. Are the flowers in your vicinity less or more than this time last year? 5. How is the strength of colonies in brood compared

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with last year same date?
Give your name and residence plainly.

WILL U WORK FOR THIS ?

To the person sending us the largest list of subscribers at 50 cts. each during months of June, July and first 20 days of August we will give one Tested Italian Queen. Our reason for closing this offer is so that we can give name of successful party in September ussue before the State Fair.

*THE*HOME AND GARDEN

Work While You Pray
Mrs. Ella Martin

A face at the window in the dawning
gray,
Watching for one who had gone astray;
Listening for the unsteady step of one
Who is her heart's own idol, her only
son.

For a mother's heart will follow, you
know,

Wherever the wayward footsteps go.
A mother's prayers, a mother's tears,
Has the wayward one, and hopes and
fears.

The demon drink stole her treasure a-
way

And the mother was left to weep and
to pray

She forgot the general's battle-cry:
'Pray to God, my boys, but keep your
powder dry.'

There's a foe more subtle in the wine-
cup's glow;

Of what avail is despondency and woe?
Arise, my sister, and work while you
pray;

Work to drive the demon foe away.

Prayers alone will never suffice;

We must work, my sisters, arise, arise!

Shake off your despondency and join
the band

Of temperance workers, and nobly
 stand
 For the right, unheeding the scoffs and
 sneers.
 And spending none of your precious
 time in tears.
 Our country is in thralldom; let none of
 us shrink;
 'Tis our duty to free it; to this end we
 must work.
 Let us enter a protest when we are told
 'tis free;
 A slavery more wretched could never be.
 We will fight till our land is free from
 rum;
 'Tis the noblest battle that was ever
 begun.
 Wives and mothers, lift your voices in
 chorus,
 Till the flag of true freedom is waving
 o'er us
 Fight till no more faces we see
 Pale and wan with misery.
 Fight the foe till we conquer at last,
 And the slavery to drink is a thing of
 the past,
 Remember the thrilling battle-cry!
 Neglect not your work while you pray,
 say I.

- - - - -
 We give notices for two Chautauqua
 Assemblies at the same date, but in different
 parts of the state. Each will have its own
 particular friends, which should also be
 friendly to the other as they are so far
 apart that there is room for both, and then
 there are thousands who can attend neither
 on account of distance and expense.

This is the season for an outing and
 if possible attend one or the other.

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 Beatrice Chautauqua Assembly (inter-
 state.) The Phenomenal Assembly of the
 West. Riverside Park, Beatrice, Neb.,
 June 23 to July 6, 1891.

Departments of Instruction.

1. Music-Choral-Voice culture and Harmony.
2. Elocution.
3. Astronomy.
4. Microscopy.
5. Modern Languages.
6. Art-invarious departments.
7. Sunday School Normal Class.
8. Young Travelers Class.
9. W. C. T. U. School of Methods.
10. Ministers' Institutes.
11. C.L.S.C. Round Table.

All these will hold daily sessions under the care of experienced and enthusiastic instructors.

Write to the secretary for program and look at the grand feast provided.

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The Central Chautauqua Assembly Association was formed to meet the demand for such an institution in north east Nebraska, and will hold its session at Fremont, Neb., June 23 to July 6, inclusive.

The management is deeply interested in Chautauqua work, and the program which it has secured for this session has never been surpassed at any assembly in Nebraska.

Programs and information will be furnished all parties who will write to Frank E. Hartigan, Asst. Supt. Fremont, or J. F. Hanson, Supt. Grounds, Fremont, Neb. One-half fare has been secured for a distance of 150 miles from Fremont.

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A letter from J. N. Heater, secretary of the Nebraska Bee-Keepers Association, is received but too late for publication this month, but will appear in next issue. Also the premium list of Bees and Honey and fixtures for the coming state fair.