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A NEW DEPARTURE.

The **Bee-Keepers' Quarterly**, will be issued Apr. 1st, 1894, and be largely devoted to Editorial Review of Apicultural Literature. It will contain not only all PRACTICAL METHODS of management and devices found in bee journals, but many points not published elsewhere. An **EARNED EFFORT** will be made to eliminate the impractical theories and claims so often met with in Bee Literature, giving only PRACTICAL INFORMATION which may invariably be relied upon.

There are some bee keepers who are making a financial *success*, even in these hard times, and to show you how they do it will be the Quarterly's mission. Price 25 cents per year. Send address for free sample copy to James Heddon, Dowagiac, Mich.

Bee Supplies of all kinds. Italian Bees and Queens. Send for prices. Whitford Bros. Arlington, Nebraska.

THE NEBRASKA BEE-KEEPER.

Vol. 5,

SEPTEMBER, 1894.

No. 9.

How Large Shall We Make Our Hives.

Of late, there has been considerable controversy among some of our prominent bee-keepers, regarding the size of hives.

For several years it was conceded that ten L. standard frames should be used, and some were experimenting to see if more were not better, but all thought no less would answer, and those advising or advocating less, were laughed at as being finical. Actual experience of many, however, led to quite a change of sentiment regarding the matter, and to such an extent has the popular fancy led the masses, that only eight frames are now used, as a rule. The ten frame hive is a back number among supply dealers and manufacturers, except as specially ordered, and there are now those among us, and good men too, who are advocating a still less number of frames.

There is such a variation of practice among our apiarists, and such a range of climate reached by our bee literature of to-day, that what might be good practice in Michigan would not be good for Texas. So that we do not think Heddon in Michigan or Doolittle in New York, can make a cast-iron rule for the size of hives and even have them strictly applicable even here in Nebraska. Neither would I advocate

laying down a rule, which might be good here, and then kick if they did not use the same there. Our climatic conditions are different and consequently our surroundings are not alike.

Our bees do not stay in winter quarters without gathering feed as long as theirs and consequently we can winter them on less feed.

When storing surplus honey it will generally be found only after the body of the hive has been filled. Now if there be ten frames in the hive body, these will all be filled before any surplus is stored above. Take two of these away and that amount of honey will have been stored as surplus above. Go still farther, and take away two more, reducing the space according, and there will have been the amount of four frames, or at least 24 pound sections stored above as surplus.

But, my good neighbor says, "six frames is not enough." Not enough! What for? All the honey I want in the brood nest is for living only. Our practice for the past five years has been to pack for winter on six and seven frames, and have never had one starve yet. Our heaviest honey gatherers the past two years, have only had six and seven frames in the brood nest and division boards to fill up the spaces.

Whatever honey is stored in the brood nest over winter and not used by

the bees before apple bloom in the spring. I consider a positive detriment. Whenever new honey can be gathered, it is used for building up in preference to the old. I had rather have a pine board inside the hive for warmth in winter, than a comb of sealed honey that was not needed. Of course, if the bee-keeper is careless and will not look after his bees, and feed them a little to keep them from starving, it is very handy to have a little old honey left over in the combs, as it is less trouble than to look after and feed them. But to the apiarist who is caring for his bees, it will pay big money to extract out all old honey to be fed back if necessary, in the increased number of young bees reared, or, better still, have hives of suitable size and have the extra honey stored in proper shape as surplus—putting it on the market in nice shape and getting a good price for it. Then watch closely and not let the bees starve for want of extra combs.

As regards six or seven combs for the brood nest, I am well aware that many will claim it too small, not being room to rear enough bees. I thought so too until tried. There are more queens that do not keep two frames of comb full of brood, than there are that can keep more than six full. We work our apiary for extracted honey, mostly, using eight frames in the second story, and when the young bees crowd too thick in the brood nest, we say to them as Webster once replied to a young man, who asked him the chances in the law profession; "plenty of room upstairs."

Now I am aware that many will say, why not extract these side combs from the brood nest. All frames by the side of brood are more or less filled with pollen or bee-bread, and also, these side combs are very likely to have more or less brood in them, which certainly hurts the quality of honey—while that stored above is generally clear of pol-

len and brood, and being stored in newer, cleaner combs gives a much nicer product.

I am no queen excluder between surplus and brood nest, and but once in three years has a queen laid eggs above and that was when there were eight frames in the lower story, only half filled with eggs.

The right size of a hive for me here in central Nebraska, might not do at all in more northerly or southerly locations. Neither would my style of hive answer at all, even here, with some other man's style of treatment. Each one should study their surroundings and work intelligently to see what is best for himself, and take no others "say so" as law, not to be doubted.

Bee-Keeping and Poultry as an Occupation for Women.

BY MRS. S. E. SHERMAN.

Written for the Woman's Congress of Texas.

Continued from last issue.

One great advantage in this occupation is, it can be carried on right at home, in our very door-yards. Another is, it takes but little capital to begin with—less than, perhaps, almost anything else, in which a woman could embark.

In 1888 my bees gave me a ton of honey gathered from the tiny flowers of the hoar-hound alone, and two tons from other flowers, making in all 6,000 pounds of honey, 100 pounds of bees-wax, and 33 per cent. increase, bringing the number of colonies up to 60; since which time I have made no increase, as that is as many as I can well manage with other work. Remember, this was the outcome of one colony of bees in the spring of 1880.

Gathering the honey is gleaning that which is going to waste, and would otherwise be a complete loss. Did you ever think of how many things are going to

waste, which a hand careful of minor details could garner in and make profitable?

In the beginning of my work there were plenty of persons, as there always is, ready to discourage me, and I was often told I could not find a market for my honey. This was all a mistake, for I have not been able to supply the demand. The largest order I ever received was for 1,030 pounds, and I am satisfied that is the largest amount that has ever left Bell county in one shipment. I have made this statement before, and will repeat it, that I believe if all the honey that is secreted by the flowers in our "Lone Star" State could be gathered by the bees, there would be honey enough for every person in the State to have all they could eat, three times a day, every day in the year. What a great blessing this would be for many a poor child who never gets a taste of that God-given sweet in a lifetime.

If we cannot scale the mountain tops we can go into the humble walks of life and be gatherers in the valleys, study the wants and necessities of our bees, and have them in a condition to save that which would otherwise go to waste. With the aid of my bees I have saved many tons of honey that otherwise would have evaporated and been lost.

To the refined woman, whose nature revolts against any occupation which brings with it no outlet for busy thought and keen relish for the beautiful, bee-culture offers a pleasant, elevating opportunity for study as well as pecuniary return. It brings us in close contact with Nature and Nature's God. There are new beauties all the time coming to view. Even the despised weeds take on a new form of beauty never before dreamed of. Take, for instance, the hoar-hound, one of the bees great food providers, but which is ordinarily looked upon as a great nuisance.

Put this insignificant-looking little flower under a microscope, and look at the wonderful beauty of God's handiwork. You will doubtless feel ashamed that you ever regarded it as a nuisance. When you also know of the innumerable millions of bees it supplies with honey and pollen, upon which the bees feed their young, and that the tons of honey it yields supplies abundance of this delicious sweet for the use of man—woman is included—our contempt for this common weed is changed to admiration. These are the beautiful lessons I learn daily from my little bees.

The study of bee-culture is almost limitless. There is all the time something more to be learned. By the use of an observatory hive everything that is done inside a large hive can be seen, and much learned in this way. I would advise every one who keeps bees either for pleasure or profit, to have an observatory hive. It is like an index to a book, and about as indispensable to a successful apiarist. I keep mine on my gallery, and can tell whether honey is coming in either freely or scantily, without having to open a large hive.

* * *

Bees In Ancient History.

BY F. L. MAHAFFY.

FROM the days of Solomon to those of Sir John Lubbock, bees and ants have been held up to men as examples of industry, forethought, and thrift; but somehow, though in these excellent qualities the ant fully equals, and indeed probably surpasses, the bee, yet the latter seems from the earliest days to have secured greater regard from men, and has certainly a higher place in human records. The secret of the bee's high fame is probably that its industry has been always useful to men, and immensely more so in former days than at present.

Of old, the use of sugar was confined to the remote East; if indeed it was known there, it certainly had not reached Europe. This we can show on many grounds. The word "sugar" is of Sanskrit origin, changed only slightly in spelling; not transformed as words are which have wandered from one country to another in their youth, but simply introduced and retained. The word does not occur in the bible; there is mention of the "sweet cane" (see Jer 6: 20; Isa. 43: 24,) but this was probably, from the connection, some scented reed used for incense. Pliny alone of classical authors says that he has heard that in distant lands the juice of the bamboo was used instead of honey. The fact that honey was so useful, almost a necessity, drew the attention of men to the bee from the earliest days; and when any of the beautiful works of God are observed, it cannot fail that they will be loved.

Feeling sure that the readers of this article will be instructed in the affairs of the bee of to-day, I will now beg them, with me, to turn their attention for a moment to the bee in antiquity. It certainly seems to have been among the earliest companions of men. I suppose the oldest written mention of honey is in the direction of the aged and anxious Jacob to his sons, to carry "a little honey" with them, together with other things, to soften the heart of Pharaoh towards his tenderly loved Benjamin.

To be continued.

The North American.

The articles of incorporation of this Association, (which it would not be a bad idea for all bee papers to publish in full,) adopted at Keokuk, say: "This Association shall consist of its officers, life-members, delegates from affiliated local associations, and ex-presidents." They then set forth the conditions on

which bee-keepers may become life and annual members, and say that "delegates from affiliated local associations shall be admitted free." It is further stated that any "State, District, Territory or Province in North America may become affiliated upon the annual payment of \$5.00, which shall be due on the 1st, of January in each year, in advance." I would like to learn now, how many of these "affiliated" associations there are at the present time. I see a list of eight is given in the report of the meeting at Keokuk, but I find nothing in the last annual report to indicate that there were any "affiliated" associations at that time. If not, why not? Then, again, what benefit is to be derived from becoming "affiliated?" These are merely questions thrown out to provoke an expression of opinion, if possible, on the part of our leading bee-keepers. It is a truth which no one can gainsay that it is human nature not to remain "affiliated" very long when no benefit is to be derived from the affiliation. I can see how every individual who attends the North American can be greatly benefited, but I confess I do not see where the benefit is to accrue to those who are only "affiliated" and never attend any of the meetings. It seems to me that it ought to be possible to identify the interest of all local societies more closely than they are at present with that of the National. I do not know just how this can be done, but I want to suggest a plan by which I think it could be brought about at our next meeting in October. I should like very much to see this the largest meeting that was ever held in the interest of Apiculture on this Continent. This can be done with very little effort if we all set about it in the right way. I would suggest, first, that every county in the U. S., where there is a sufficient number of bee-keepers, organize at once a local society. Let each member pay in a fee of 50 cents, and then

proceed to elect a delegate to the N. American, and equip him with money enough to pay his expenses, including the \$1.00 for the annual membership fee. Discuss thoroughly what you would like to have him present to the Convention, and send him out instructed to vote every time for the thing that comes the nearest representing what the local society desires. As part pay for the benefit this delegate will derive personally from attending the North American Convention, he should be required to write up fully the entire trip and the doings of the Convention and present this to the next meeting of the local society. Our Canadian friends should do this in every province in Canada. In this way we could secure a very large attendance and create sufficient enthusiasm to put the North American in a way to be a power in the land. What say you? What county or province will be the first to respond to this proposition?

I am making local arrangements for a big crowd and a good time generally. The Commercial Club of this city has come to the front and tendered me the use of their rooms in which to hold our meetings, and they are doing all they can to help secure reduced rates on the railroads. Just as soon as the matter of rates is settled, it will be published, but I trust no one will wait for this before making up his or her mind to come. The Commercial Club has one of the finest suite of rooms in the city, centrally located, and near to good hotels, which have made me liberal rates for our meeting.

We have been promised papers from some of the leading bee-keepers of the world; Mr. Benton is working hard to prepare a good programe, one that will be both entertaining and profitable; Dr Miller and a host of others who are a whole convention in themselves, will be here, and the meeting cannot fail to be beneficial to all who may attend. If

you have but one colony, come and learn how to care for more.

Friend Stilson, you have struck the right key in the last NEB. BEE-KEEPER. That's the way to talk. Come on with your carloads, and this city of the "wild and wolly west" will try to do her part.

I have received a number of letters and cards from those who expect to be here, but still there is room for more. Let them come, and come fast! Every one counts and helps to swell the swarm of bee-keepers that will be buzzing in the air in our fair city Oct. 16-18, 1894. We will furnish the hive, if the people will only swarm.

EMERSON T. ABBOTT, Pres.
St. Joseph, Mo.

The Kind of Hive.

BY THEO. BENDER.

We have been watching the bees in different sizes and shapes of hives for a number of years, and now have concluded to give the readers of the NEB. BEE-KEEPER our experience in that line, so they may be benefited by it.

It has come to our notice that bees winter and spring much better in a deep hive than a shallow one. We have been using a good many American hives in our yard, along side of some Langstroth, and besides watching the progress of others kept in Heddon hives. It is the natural economy of the honey bee to cluster in the form of a globe to keep the necessary heat to maintain animal life during the winter, and this form is easiest obtained in a hive whose comb is square. Thus the American hive, which has inside dimensions as follows: 13½ x

13 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 13 deep, would very well accommodate a swarm of medium size. This hive takes a frame 12 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches square, outside measure. When the queen begins to lay, she begins a little above the center of the comb and deposits her eggs in a circle. In the American hive, she is able to deposit nearly twice as many as in the Langstroth, and more than four times as many as in the Heddon hive, without breaking the circle. It will be noticed that after the circle is full of eggs, the queen is continuously losing time while hunting for cells on the upper and lower sides of the hive, and this loss of time means a loss of eggs, as the queen will drop the eggs whether she has cells to deposit them in or not, and a loss of eggs means a loss of bees, and a loss of bees means a loss of honey.

The bees winter better on the deep frames, for the reason that they can cluster without touching the sides or bottom of the hive, while with the Langstroth, or Heddon, or any other hive, as shallow as the Langstroth, the bees of all except the very weak colonies, will come in contact with the bottom board and the cold draft is inclined to disease and kill many of the bees. Even if these shallow hives do come through the winter in pretty fair shape, then comes the spring, the hardest of the whole year for the bees. Now is when these bees in shallow hives suffer most. When the queen begins to lay, she soon finds out she must extend her brood

lengthwise, and about the time she has a good lot of brood started in a long cluster, a cold wave sweeps across the continent and the bees have spread to their utmost, they must now contract and the contracting will be from the ends, only in the shallow hive; and, as the cold continues, the bees in the shallow hives will lose more brood than those in the American hive, because those on the square hive can contract in a manner to preserve the most heat, for a given amount of bees. With a square hive the queen seldom if ever enters the sections, therefore we have no use for queen excluders or honey boards.

But now the comb honey producer will say, a square hive large enough to accommodate a good colony of bees will be too deep, and the bees will refuse to enter the sections, but with the honey board left off it places the super nearer to the brood chamber, thus inducing them to enter more readily; then there is more bees in the same sized hive which also helps to entice them into the sections. If honey is coming in rapidly they will enter the sections just as readily, if not more so, than the shallow hives, which get the full benefit of every cold wave. The past spring was a good test. This season it does not matter much if we have any bees at all, for they have scarcely made a living, and this report seems quite universal throughout the country up to this time.

Canton, Ohio.

Program of the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Nebraska State Bee-keepers' Association, to be held at Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 11-13, 1894.

PROGRAM.

Tuesday Evening, Sept., 11, 1894, -7:30 P. M.

Roll Call.

Address of Welcome by President, E. Whitcomb.

Address by Vice President, . . Mrs. J. N. Heater.

Report of Secretary and Treasurer, L. D. Stilson.

Report of old Committees, and appointment of new.

Reception of Members and payment of dues.

Papers.

Extracted, vs. Comb Honey for Home Markets.

L. L. Allspaugh, Auburn.

Scientific, vs. Natural Queen Rearing.-A. C. Tyrell, Madison.

Cost of Honey pr. pound to produce.-G. M. Whitford, Arlington.

Question Box.

Wednesday Evening, Sept., 12, -7:30 P. M.

Honey Flora of our State.-Prof. Chas. E. Bessy, Lincoln.

Papers.

Honey Flora of the State, and kinds of honey obtained.

Mrs. Mary Osborn, Norfolk.

Does it pay to plant Crops with a view to Honey Production?

And if so, What to Plant.

Mrs. A. L. Hallenback, Millard.

Nebraska Italians.-Chas. White, Aurora.

Honey as Food and Medicine.-Wm. James, Pleasant Hill.

Large, vs. Small Brood Nests.-Sam. Barrett, Cedar Bluffs.

Natural, vs. Artificial Swarming.-A. Steadwell, Kearney.

Thursday Evening, Sept., 13, -7:30 P. M.

Work at the Experimental Apiary.-Prof. L. Bruner, Lincoln.

Papers.

New Appliances for the Apiary.-E. Kretchmer, Red Oak, Iowa.

Range of Flight of Bees Gathering Honey.-Mrs. J. N. Heater, Columbus.

Stimulative Feeding.-L. D. Stilson, York.

Object lessons in the Apiary, 1894.-E. Whitcomb, Friend.

Question Box.

Business Session.

→ The * Nebraska * Bee-Keeper. ←

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Secretary—L. D. Stilson—York.

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Pres. B. Fredenburg, Auburn.
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York Co. Neb.

Pres., S. Spellman, York.
Secretary, L. D. Stilson, York.

Buffalo Co. Neb.

Pres., A. Stedwell, Kearney.
Sec., J. C. Knoll, Glenwood Park.

"Nebraska Land."

Revised edition, of the York Co., Farmers Institute meeting at McCool, Aug., 14, 1894.

We'er in the land of dust and heat,
Where stalks are grown for cows to eat;
For winds that blow, with scorching heat,
Nebraska land is hard to beat.

Chorus:

Oh Nebraska land, sweet Nebraska land,
As on thy burning soil we stand;
We look away across the plain,
And wonder, will it ever rain?

'Till Gabriel doth his trumpet sound,
And say, the rains have passed around.

We have some wheat, we have some oats,

We have some stalks to feed our shoats
Our chickens are too fine to eat,
But pigs are racing through the street.
Chorus:

The farmer goes into his corn,
And there he stands and looks forlorn;
He looks around and is but shocked,
To find, the shoot has missed the stalk.
Chorus:

Our horses are an improved race,
Starvation ne'r stares them in the face,
We do not live, we only stay,
Because we'er tired to walk away.
Chorus:

A few days at most before we must expect frosts, which will end all hopes of any more honey; and the season of 1894, will pass into history as the most disastrous, not only to bee-keepers but farmers as well, in Nebraska, as ever experienced here since the settlement of the State. If the lessons of this year are properly heeded, we shall be better prepared for another dry season, but if not, we may be caught again just as we were this year.

We are in receipt of G. B. Lewis & Co's., catalogue of Bee Supplies, Watertown, Wis.

Leahy Manufacturing Company, Higginsville, Mo., have sent us their fifteenth catalogue of Bee-Keepers' Supplies and Fixtures.

FOR SALE.—New Fresh Melilott or Sweet Clover Seed,
10 pounds for One Dollar.

R. MILLER,

Lee Co.

COMPTON, ILL.

THE HOME.

The Best Friend.

STEP gently, make no noise, for in the next room lies all that is mortal of your mother. How silent every one is! How solemn the house feels! Everything wears a mournful aspect. You are fearful lest a sound should disturb her. How calm and peaceful she looks—she is at rest—her labors are ended, she has gone where trouble can never more assail her. Her life of self abnegation for her dear ones has closed here, to bloom in a realm where the weary are at blissful rest. Smooth back her whitened tresses; kiss the marble brow for the last time. Your best earthly friend has left you, and all that remains of her will soon be hidden from your sight; but her pure spirit hovers o'er you. You seem to feel her warm breath upon your cheek, and you turn, half expectant, forgetting for the moment that she is no more!

You remember now every unkind word or act towards her; and you wish, oh! with such bitter longing, that you could implore her forgiveness; but alas, vain regret, it is to late. Your reproaches can avail you nothing.

A mother's love—how sweet the name!

What is a mother's love?

A noble, pure, and tender flame,

Enkindled from above.

To bless a heart of earthly mould,

The warmest love that can not grow cold

This is a mother's love.

What love can endure like a mother's love? Friends may forsake you, but a mother's love is unchangeable. She is ever ready to shield you; she it was who guided your infant step, and watched over you, through long, dreary nights of suffering. She never failed to lend a willing ear to all your childish troubles and complaints. Her sympathy never failed you. She did not turn away with an impatient exclamation, but was ready then as ever to hear your lisping accent.

When you have stood in need of rebuke, she did not chide in anger. How gently she has remonstrated with you, while the tears have started to her eyes, and you would then promise not to wound that loving heart again.

You wished it were possible to live your life over again. But you cannot recall her. She has passed away from earth; her spirit has returned to its Maker.

Selected.

Twelve Days Laying An Atlantic Cable.

ON the 2d of July the Faraday completed the laying of a new Atlantic cable, the actual time occupied in the work of laying the deep sea portion being but twelve days. When the Great Eastern, in 1866, completed the laying of the first successful Atlantic cable, the entire world joined in congratulations. The event was justly looked upon as marking an era in the progress of the world. Since that time, however, the making and laying of

ocean cables has become a practical, everyday business, and the new cable was not only laid in the shortest time, but is a much better cable than any of its predecessors, having the largest copper conductor and being the speediest ever laid for its length.

Although the Faraday left Woolwich on June 12, she did not, owing to unfavorable weather, reach the vicinity of the previously laid and buoyed shore end of the cable, off Waterville, Ireland, until the 18th, and then, the buoy rope, having been wrenched off by a passing propeller, had to grapple for the cable itself, at a depth of about 250 fathoms. Such work now presents no substantial difficulties. The heavy grapnel, attached to 600 fathoms of chain and rope, was three times dragged across the cable's path, when the cable was hooked and hauled up, two miles inside of the end that had been buoyed. The end communicating with the shore was at once tested and spliced to the cable in the tanks, the other piece hauled aboard and the buoys picked up, when, at 10:30 A. M. on the 20th, the vessel was ready to start on the actual work of laying the deep sea cable. At the rate of about seven knots an hour the cable passed up round the core in the center of the tank, along the troughs and directing sheaves, under the sheave of the strain-measuring dynamometer, and sank to the ocean's bed. For several hours the depth varied from 250 to 500 fathoms,

when a great declivity was reached and 1,000 fathoms were indicated, followed by a bottom, nearly three miles deep in places. Thence it gradually rose to 1,600 fathoms, dropping subsequently to over 3,000, as hill top and valley in the ocean bottom were passed, until the shallow water of the Newfoundland Bank was reached, some seventy-five miles from the buoyed end of the previously laid shore end on the American side, 502 miles from Canso, Nova Scotia. During all this time communication was constantly kept up with the Waterville station, the news of President Carnot's assassination being received on the Faraday the evening of its occurrence. When at 1,585 knots' distance from the Irish coast and the soundings indicated a depth of 891 fathoms, the lighter deep sea portion of the cable was spliced to a shallow water type, which was continued to the still heavier Canso shore end. Fogs, icebergs, and bad weather prevented the finding of the buoy on this shore end, but after a good deal of dragging the cable was hooked and drawn aboard on the 30th, just ten days from the actual start on the other side, although the final splice was not completed until the morning of July 2.

The new cable was laid for the Commercial Cable Company, being the third cable of that line.

—*Scientific American.*

We should live for a purpose in view, looking up and not down.

The Poultry Yard.

CONDUCTED BY

J. H. McCLATCHEY.

No Secret About It.

By a practical poultryman, in the *Live Stock Indicator*:

"I would like to start a poultry farm and make it pay me. What would you charge me to give the secrets, so that I can make a success of it?" writes a would-be poultryman. There are no secrets in the business. The whole matter, for profit or loss, lies in the management. If there are any hidden mysteries they must be quartered in that. It is just as natural for a hen to lay when properly fed and cared for, as it is for a cow to give milk. Yet some good farmers, who are experts in the growing of crops and adepts in making the dairy pay, cannot get a profit from their hens. Should we say they do not know how to care for poultry they would be insulted, yet such is the case. Any one who cannot make a hen profitable knows very little about her wants. A good dairyman generally knows how many years a cow is profitable, and at what age he had better send her to the butcher. He does not keep her beyond the allotted time—yet in his poultry yard are hens of all ages; hens that long since have outlived their usefulness.

The practical egg farmer knows that by forcing the hen they can in two years get all the profit out of her, and at the end of that time she

makes the most acceptable roaster. They profit in two ways. They save expense by keeping her but two years, and in that time get out of her all her real worth. By not forcing her she will in three years give the best of her product. But if, by forcing, she will give three years' work in two, does it not follow, then, that there is more profit in pushing her? That is egg-raising for profit.

The practical egg farmer knows also that there is more money in winter eggs than in those produced in summer. He likewise knows that if he allows the fowls to roost in open sheds and cold places and feeds nothing but corn he cannot secure a winter egg crop. He gets ahead of the average farmer by having good, warm houses, by feeding the very best grains for manufacturing eggs, by keeping the birds at work in scratching pens while the ground is covered with snow, by hatching his pullets in April and May and bringing them to profit at the right time. The farmer so manages it that his cows 'come in' at a time when there is the most money in butter, but he hatches his pullets at all times of the year. He is wise in the one and foolish in the other.

An experiment was tried last year by the writer. He kept a separate account of a family cow and fifty hens. The cow's milk and butter, for a year, brought \$144.10 and eggs and chicks raised by the hens netted \$150.81. Now, if we

count the feed of the cow, nine quarts of ground grain and the hay alongside of four quarts of ground and six quarts of wheat or oats to the hens, we see a vast difference. Furthermore, to enumerate the work of feeding, milking and caring for the cow, to say nothing of the labor at making the butter, compared with feeding the hens, cleaning up the manure and setting the hens, is it not plain that fifty hens will give less labor than the family cow? Yet the average farmer looks upon the hen as of very little consequence. Poultry-raising however, is growing annually, and each year the farmers are becoming better acquainted with the industry. * * *

Breaking Up Sitters.

At this season of the year the sitting hens—noticeably the Asiatic varieties—have laid the second or third time, and for the second time this season they have become “persistently broody.” Many devices for breaking these fowls up have been tried. Most of the attempts to do so prove failures with the determined Cochins and Brahmans. We have in late years found but one way that this can be done effectually, says a writer in *Poultry Yard*, and this is by far the most humane and certain method we can advise.

Keep a watchful eye upon these laying hens and pullets every day as they approach these terms of natural broodiness. The first evening you find one upon the nest—

when she should be upon the roost—is the time when you should begin to break her up. Remove her and place her anywhere in a new strang spot outside the hen house. A slatted open coop without floor, upon the bare ground is a good contrivance in which to cage her. Or if convenient let her run alone outside her pen fence day and night for three or four days; she will lose her broody inclinations so. Next, if she has not been allowed on the nest more than a few hours.

There will be plenty of them. As soon as No. 2 shows the setting inclination, remove her promptly. The two hens may be put together. They will help to “cure” each other of the broody fever. You will have little trouble with them. Feed lightly and give plenty of fresh water to drink. Keep them entirely out of sight of the old nests, and they will shortly get over their broody fit. This is our plan for breaking up hens which we do not wish to use as sitters.

DON'T forget the we have Barred P. Rocks, Black Langshans, S. C. White Leghorns, Black Breasted Red Game Bantams, Partridge Cochins, and Light Brahmans.

Eggs for sale in their season.

A few cockrels for sale of the above named breeds. Write for prices.

Will exchange S. C. White Leghorn cock or cockrel for one of same breed, must be good stock; my Leghorns are of the P. A. Webster strain. Will also exchange for White P. Rock cockrel.

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