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THE NEBRASKA BEE-KEEPER.

YORK, NEBRASKA.

Vol. 4.

December, 1893.

No. 12.



GREAT REDUCTION!!

SECTIONS At Greatly Reduced Prices!
Hives, Comb Foundation, Smokers, and other Supplies at bed rock prices.

Price List free.

O. C. BROWN,

349 Benton St.

Council Bluffs, Ia.

I also have an A. No. 1 Circular saw foot power, for sale cheap.

Barnes' Foot and Hand Power Machinery.



This cut represents our Combined Circular and Scroll Saw, which is the best machine made for Bee Keepers' use in the construction of their hives, sections, boxes, etc.

Machine sent on trial.

For Catalogue, Prices, Etc., Address,

W. F. & JNO. BARNES CO.,

101 Ruby St., Rockford, Ills

BEE-HIVES, SECTIONS, ETC

We make the best goods and sell them cheap. Our sections are far the best in the market. Our Works turn out the most goods of any factory in the world.

Our Goods are known as the best throughout the United States & Europe

Write for free, illustrated catalogue and price-list.

G. B. LEWIS CO., Watertown, Wis.

No. 3, Water St.

J. M. Carr,

HARVARD, NEBRASKA.

Manufacturer of, and Dealer in

Apiarian Supplies.

I keep a full line of everything needed in an apiary. No old stock to work off, but all stock is new, and of the latest and most improved kinds.

Send for my Catalogue and Price List which tells how cheap I sell

Bees and Queens,

as well as a hive to put them in.

Theodore Bender,

No. 18 Fulton St. Canton, Ohio.

Breeds *Italian BEES and QUEENS* that are Hustlers and Beauties. Un-tested queens in May \$1.25, June \$1.00 each. Six for \$5.00. After June, 75cts each. Six for 4.25. Bees per pound, May \$1.25, June \$1.00. Brood in either American or L. frames, same price as bees per pound. Write for Circular which gives valuable information to beginners. *Mention this paper.*

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

PATENT WIRED COMB FOUNDATION.

HAS NO SAG IN BROOD FRAMES.

Thin Flat Bottom Foundation.

Has no Fish-bone in Surplus Honey.

Being the cleanest is usually worked the quickest of any Foundation made. The talk about wiring frames seems absurd. We furnish a Wired Foundation that is *better*, just as *cheap* and not half the trouble to use. Circulars and samples free.

J. VAN DEUSEN & SON,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

Montgomery Co.

Sprout Brook, N. Y.

Have U seen a loose
Picture of the

The Bucksin Section Press

and Foundation Fastener is one of my own invention; my catalogue tells you all about it, and also about the other Bee Supplies, and Pure Italian Bees and Queens I have for sale.

Chas. White, Aurora, Neb.

G. M. Whitford.

Dealer in Bee-Keepers' Supplies, Hives, Sections, Smokers, Foundation, Italian Bees and Queens. Price List free.
Arlington, Nebraska.

BEE SUPPLIES RETAIL and WHOLESALE
Everything used in the Apiary. Greatest variety and largest stock in the west. New Catalogue, 70 Illustrated pages free to Bee Keepers.

E. Kretchmer, Red Oak Iowa.

THE NEBRASKA BEE-KEEPER.

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Nebraska Honey Plants.

From Professor Chas. E. Bessy, Botanist of the State University, we have the names, both common and scientific, of the honey plants mounted and shown at the World's Fair in connection with the Nebraska Honey Exhibit. This collection embraces the most of our common honey plants, and is well worth studying and also keeping for future reference.

Asparagus officinalis L. — Garden Asparagus.

Fagopyrum esculentum Moench. — Buckwheat.

Polygonum persicaria L. — Persicaria, Lady's Thumb.

Polygonum pennsylvanicum L. — Heartsease, Smartweed.

Polygonum incarnatum Ell. — Upland Heartsease.

Polygonum amphibium L. var *terrestris* Willd. — Swamp Heartsease.

Silene stellata (L.) Ait. — Starry Campion.

Polanisia trachysperma Torr and Gr. — Polanisia.

Cleome integrifolia Torr and Gr. — Rocky Mountain Bee Plant.

Tilia americana L. — Basswood, Linden.

Hibiscus trionum L. — Flower-Of-An-Hour.

Malva rotundifolia L. — Mallow Cheeses.

Malva silvestris L. — High Mallow.

Cicuta maculata L. — Spotted Cowbane.

Oenothera biennis L. — Evening Primrose.

Rosa arkansana Porter. — Prairie Rose.

Cassia chamaecrista L. — Partridge Pea.

Apios tuberosa Moench. — Ground Nut.

Desmodium canescens (L.) D. C. — Tick-Trefoil.

Glycyrrhiza lepidota Pursh. — Wild liquorice.

Astragalus canadensis L. — Milk Vetch

Petalostemon violaceus Michx. — Purple Prairie Clover.

Petalostemon candidus Michx. — White Prairie Clover.

Amorpha canescens Nutt. — Lead Plant, Shoe String.

Trifolium pratense L. — Red Clover.

Trifolium Repens L. — White Clover.

Trifolium hybridum L. — Alsike.

- Melilotus alba* Lam.—Sweet Clover.
 White Millilot.
Medicago sativa L.—Alfalfa Lucerne.
Minulus ringens L.—Monkey flower
Linaria vulgaris Mill.—Toad-Flax.
 Butter and eggs.
Verbascum thapsus L.—Mullein.
Teucrium canadense L.—Wood sage.
 Cermander.
Nepeta cataria L.—Catnip.
Mentha canadensis L.—Wild Mint,
 Brook Mint.
Leonurus cardiaca L.—Mother Wort.
Stachys aspera Mich.—Hedge Nettle.
Brunella vulgaris L.—Self Heal.
 Heal All.
Lophanthus nepetoides (L.) Benth.—
 Giant Hyssop.
Monard fistulosa L.—Wild Bergamot.
Salvia lanceolata Wild.—Wild Sage
Lycopus sinuatus Ell.—Horehound.
Verbena hastata L.—Blue Vervain.
Verbena stricta Vent.—Hoary Ver-
 vain.
Apocynum Cannabinum L.—Indian
 Hemp, Dogbane.
Asclepias verticillata L.—Whorled
 Milkweed.
Lobelia syphilitica L.—Great Lobelia.
Campanula americana.—Tall Bell-
 Flower.
Echinocystis echinata (Muhl.) B. S. P.
 —Wild Cucumber.
Symphoricarpos vulgaris, Minch.—
 Indian Currant, Coral Berry.
Sambucus canadensis L.—Elder, El-
 der Berry.
Lactuca pulchella (Mit.) D. C.—Wild
 Lettuce.
Taraxacum officinale Web.—Dande-
 lion.
Cnicus altissimus (L.) Willd.—Thistle.
Arctium lappa L.—Burdock.
Bidens laevis (L.) B. S. P.—Bur Mari-
 gold.
Coreopsis tinctoria Nutt.—Tickseed.
Lepachys pinnata Torr & Gr.—Cone-
 Flower.
Solidago arguta Ait.—Golden Rod.
Solidago canadensis L.—Golden Rod.
Solidago lanceolata L.—Golden Rod.
Solidago rigida L.—Golden Rod.
Solidago rupestris Raf.—Golden Rod.
Liatris punctata Hook.—Blazing Star.
Liatris scariosa (L.) Willd.—Blazing
 Star.
Liatris squarrosa Willd.—Blazing
 Star.
Eupatorium ageratoides L.—White
 Snakeroot.
Eupatorium perfoliatum L.—Boneset.
Echinops sphaerocephalus.—Califor-
 nia Honey Plant.
Dracocephalum moldavica L.—Dra-
 gon Head.
Melissa officinalis L.—Melissa.

Home Markets The Place to Sell Your Honey?

Nearly every week we are in receipt of letters, asking for nice honey, comb honey preferred, and offering 6 to 8 cts., for nice extracted, and 12 to 14 cts., for fancy comb, saying that fine extracted can be had for 8 and 10 cts., put in pound bottles.

Now we have no honey to sell at any such prices, and did not believe that good *pure* honey, could be procured as stated, but that a glucose mixture could be found in nearly every market, put up and sold as honey. From enquiring we find that there is now a firm in Omaha, who are wholesaling this villainous compound to the country merchants some of which admit that there is a little glucose put in to keep the honey from granulating.

We find that by putting up good honey, in handy sized packages, and then by taking a little trouble to introduce your honey into the families who are able and willing to pay for a good article, you can build up a good home trade, then by square dealing it is easy to hold it.

There is not such an abundant honey crop this year to cause any one to sell their honey at such prices as are quoted in the eastern markets. If you have good honey ask a respectable price for it, and if you are compelled to give it

away, give it to some poor ones who cannot afford to buy any of the luxuries of life.

There is no difference in your pocket whether you sell one hundred pounds of honey at 7½ cts., or whether you sell one half at 15 cts., and give the rest away, but you will soon find that the fifty pounds given away, were the greatest advertising dodge you ever tried. Especially if given out among the poor. Ask a decent price for your honey—sell what you can, and don't forget to give away some good samples and you will be surprised to find how much honey you can sell at home and save all middle men's commissions, which is the difference between what they pay you and the regular prices which you can save if you will.

With this issue, we close another year's work on the BEE-KEEPER, and looking backward over the past year and its work, we can see where it now seems as though we might have done better, but doing the best we could, and what we at the time, thought was the best. We have no disposition to find fault or sit down and cry because everything has not been just our way. Neither do we see any great cause for discouragement, but are ready to begin the next year's work, with as much vim and determination to succeed, as though we had never been kicked and cuffed through the years of past life.

In the apiary the year has been a hard one for all in Neb. Still, hard as has been the times financially, we have not heard of any bee-keepers or farmers leaving the state between two days for a sojourn in foreign lands at the expense of creditors, or offering to pay 10 or 20 per cent of indebtedness, *if just allowed to keep the balance and resume business again.*

With enough to eat and wear, with fuel to keep the hearth warm, our farmers will pull through, and when the

spring sun shall have broken old winters reign, the close times will be forgotten, and plenty will crown the husbandman. Our state is purely agricultural, and all else is dependent upon that as the one "foundation stone," and consequently, all are interested. When the farmer suffers for funds, the whole community suffers as well. So everybody keep a stiff upper lip, pay the best you can, and look toward better times ahead.

From Review.

Apiculture in College and Station.

Prof. A. J. Cook.

You ask for an article on the above subject. As I have decided convictions, I am glad to comply with your request, only regretting that lack of time forbids the care in writing it that its importance demands. All should know that our special Agricultural Colleges, like those of Michigan, Kansas, Massachusetts, Maine, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, ect., and the Agricultural Department of Universities like that of New York at Cornell, of Illinois at Champaign, of Indiana at LaFayette, of Wisconsin at Madison, of Tennessee at Knoxville, ect., were largely endowed by the general government, which fact alone made the existence of so many of these colleges possible. The Morrill Bills, one passed in 1862, granting 40,000 acres of public land to each member of congress for each State, and the other passed three years ago granting \$15,000 to each college (which amount should be increased \$1,000 annually till it reached \$25,000 for each college each year), were conditioned on the fact that agriculture in its various departments should be specially taught in each college. In each State this munificent gift from the general government has been supplemented by the State often with generous liberality.

Thus we see that the money for these colleges has come from a general tax, State or National, and that agriculture in all its branches is to receive benefit.

Thus the bee-keepers have a clear *right* to be remembered; first because they have helped to found and equip colleges and stations, and, secondly, because apiculture is an important branch of agriculture: important in gathering the vast stores of nectar, and perhaps more important in increasing the fruitage of orchards and gardens through pollinization by the bees.

The bee-keeper, then, has a right to claim recognition in each and every college, where bee-keeping is located; and in what State or Territory is it not?

Now that we have proved the right, we next consider the policy. Is it desirable to have bee-keeping taught in agricultural colleges? To say no, is to say that the bee-keeper may as well be ignorant of the science relating to his business, and ignorant regarding general matters. To be thoroughly taught gives to the bee-keeper the same general advantage that it gives the horticulturist or farmer. If not, why not? No intelligent bee-keeper would say that a knowledge of botany, entomology, and a general education in science would not be of great benefit to him. Not only in matters of utility, but in adding to life's pleasures.

Again, if bee-keepers are trained, strained honey in fact as well as in name will soon be no more, and will cease to injure our markets. If each neighborhood could have a bee-keeper taught to put his honey upon the market only in the finest condition, prices would not be depressed as they must be by ungraded comb honey sent in soiled and broken combs.

Again, if we do not claim and maintain our rights, we shall not only receive less than is our just due, but our business losses in prestige, and instead of assuming its rightful dignity our business will have no standing, and when we appeal for legislation regarding spraying fruit trees, or in regard to foul brood, ect., or ask for appropriations at fairs, or for publications, or to exhibit

at great expositions, we must expect the taunt, "your business is of no account," and we are denied our just requests.

It seems to me that no bee-keeper who appreciates the importance of his vocation can feel for a minute that he and his business are not entitled to this recognition in our college, just as general agriculture, horticulture, and floriculture are; and can he hesitate longer, when he knows his rights, to demand them? He will thus encourage a better market, because of the excellence of the product, and will do much to make the dignity and importance of his business felt in all the community. Thus with the rights and importance of instruction in apiculture at our agricultural colleges shown, can it be accomplished? I haven't a doubt of it. Let bee-keepers arise *en masse* and demand this right, and their demand hedged in on every side by justice, cannot be refused by any College Board. A good committee appointed to urge the matter, sustained by numerous personal letters will succeed every time. If bee-keepers in any State will demand this right, the right will be given. This was done in Michigan when bee-keepers demanded that their Experimental Station recognize bee-keeping; and though I believe they lost more than they gained, they proved, that energetic action would secure rights. This will always prove true if those who demand their rights are sufficiently in earnest to persist, and urge until success comes.

Like our Agricultural Colleges, so, too, our Experimental Stations are endowed by the general government. Only here the government gives \$15,000 annually to each State and Territory, and entirely equips and mans the stations without expense to the State. As before, the bee-keepers have a right to recognition; they need the experimentation, unless we now have reached bottom facts, which no intelligent bee-believes. Here, too, insistence will

bring recognition, as was proved in Michigan. In Michigan, however, while the experimenter was secured, the station was removed from the college where it should be located as I showed a year ago, and all chance to teach bee-keeping at the college was lost, for to teach apiculture without an apiary is sheer nonsense. I am sure that the Michigan bee-keepers when they realize what was done, will insist that not only the station shall be ably manned as it is at present, but that it shall be re-located at the college, and that apiculture shall again be taught, and the station and college be mutually helpful to each other, as they must needs be when they have so much in common. Would not the farmers protest were the farm to be removed, or the horticulturists kick if the gardens and orchards were removed hence; and why not then a wave of indignation at this strange move at the Michigan Agricultural College?

AG'L COL., MICH. Sept. 16, 1893.

An experimental apiary in connection with our State University and experiment station is what we want in Nebraska:

Let every bee-keeper in the state, interest himself in this matter and be ready to act in concert, and present such a demand backed by so strong a petition that our University Management dare not refuse the request.

Keep Everlastingly at it.

Keeping everlastingly at it, will bring success in bee-keeping as in any other pursuit. After a poor season like the one just passed, there are some ready to cry out: "It don't pay to fuss with bees," and offer to sell out cheap. So, too, how often do we see some dude, come out from town and try farming for a year. He knows it all, and can teach the old farmers how to raise better crops and finer stock should be seen on the farms than the scrub stock of the neighbor-

hood. The years close generally finds a fellow who has learned something, but tired of farm life and its location, away he goes to teach the greenies in some other locality. Does this fellow ever make a success in farming? So, too, we have fair weather bee-keepers. All is well as long as the fever lasts, but when reverses come, they are ready to pull up and go into some other business. Every business will at times have reverses.

The royal road to wealth, without stumbling stones, has never yet been found, and to be discouraged when a poor season comes, to the bee-keeper, is folly, and to change locations and occupations with every adverse wind, would keep a person on the move all the time.

To be sure it looks dark to have a few hives of bees and no honey, so it does to the stock raiser to have his hogs sicken and die, or the farmer feels blue when the hot winds are burning up his corn, but he sets the clevis on his plow a little deeper and fits his ground a little better for the next crop, so too, we as bee-keepers should study to have our bees better prepared to catch the next honey flow when it comes, as come it surely will, prepare the bees just a little better for winter and stick right tight to business and all will come right by and by.

Our Winter Meeting.

The winter meeting of the Nebraska State Bee-Keepers Association, will be held at York Neb., the 23rd. & 24th., of January. Two other towns sent invitations, but the York Co., bee-keepers, backed up their invitations with a little the biggest promises, and the executive committee say, "go there." Bro. Whitcomb says, "some of the boys will swear off about January first" and York is just the place to go to, there being no saloons in the town or county.

An interesting program will be made out, and good speakers provided. Papers upon different subjects will be prepared, by persons competent to instruct those who listen.

Hotel rates to visitors, have been secured at from 80 cts., to \$1.50 per day. By all means come to the meeting, and we will introduce you to the members of the liveliest bee society in the west, who will strive to make your stay pleasant and instructive.

For further particulars address the Secretary

L. D. Stilson York, Neb.

Preparing for Winter.

By Theodore Bender.

The time is coming on that the bees should again be looked after and prepared for the long cold winter, that will soon be onto them and make them cluster closely amongst their combs to keep up the heat necessary for their existence. The best of care should be given the bees at this season of the year as nothing will pay the bee-keeper better. Every colony should be examined carefully and any that have got a poor queen or not enough bees, should be united with some other colony, as it does not pay to winter poor weak colonies, in our northern and western states, as can be learned by experience. After having them all in good shape as to bees and queens, next in order, will be their stores, and the better the quality, the better it will be for the bees while honey dew should not be used at all if possible.

Every colony that has not at least 25 lb of good sealed stores, should be fed either honey or sugar syrup, the syrup being by far the cheapest and is just as good for winter stores as the best of honey, it is preferable. Make the syrup by using two pounds of granulated sugar to a little more than a pint of boiling water and if the day is a little cool it does not hurt the bees to give the feed when it is warm. Those that are in chaff hives will only need a chaff cushion over them with a Hill's device or a few small sticks under it to make a bee passage. Those that are not in chaff hives must either be packed in chaff, leaves or

some other material on their summer stands or put in the cellar. The colonies left outside should be allowed the full width of their entrance as I believe ten colonies are lost by contracting entrances, to one that is lost that has to large an entrance. For cellar wintering I prefer to leave the bottom off entirely and the cover to be left on. I prefer to winter part of the bees in the cellar and part, out of doors. While neither is strictly reliable, there would be hardly a winter that both would fail. While bees did not do very well last winter well packed out of doors, which is an exception, those in the cellar, were in the best condition. So let me say to the readers of the NEBRASKA BEE-KEEPER "not to carry all the eggs in one basket"

January 23rd. and 24th., 1864 is the way we write the date and York, Neb., the place for the winter meeting of the State Society. Be sure you come.

Delayed Notes From the Forests of Minnesota.

By A. T. Mc Kibben

As I came to Minnesota, from Kentucky, some time since, I noticed all the way along, till in Iowa, it was very dry and crops were a general failure. But in Iowa and the southern part of this state crops looked very well, and farmers were plowing considerable, as the ground was moistened by local showers but up here in Morrison Co., it is very dry yet and they tell me it has been all summer. We expect to have everything destroyed by forest fires, they are all around us and quite a number of buildings have burned and hundreds of tons of hay already burned and it ruins the timber, hence the bee-keepers prospects are blighted somewhat for the basswood is the principal honey source, of which this country abounds. But they tell me that last year the worms, a kind of caterpillar, eat the leaves off of the forest and hence no bloom on the basswood so a light honey crop followed. But it is better than I got in Kentucky after all.

If I can get things arranged, I will have an apiary run in Kentucky and one in Minnesota. I believe I can do well with bees here after I get started right. Since I left Kentucky my bees there, are filling up the brood chambers with fall honey, for which I feel very thankful.

Marketing Honey.

The *American Bee Journal* gives the following plan of marketing honey, which is so near in line with our own ideas of marketing the crop, that we produce it for our readers.

"Now for the plan: Bro. Melbee, as we shall call him for convenience, lives less than 200 mi. from Chicago, in a small town. He of course does his own selling, and so far in an extensive experience covering nearly 20 years, he has not sold a pound of honey for less than 24cts. He puts it only into 5-lb tin pails, and sells that amount for \$1.20 besides 10 cents additional for the pail, for which he always pays the buyer 10 cents if returned.

Mr. Melbee keeps his honey until the fall and winter, and then does his own canvassing for orders. He works at it only four hours each week day—from 8 a. m. to 12 m., seldom ever in the afternoon. He aims to reach the housekeeper in her kitchen, and if possible, in case of children in the family, he sees that they get a liberal taste of honey, when he is sure to make a sale. Nearly all children like honey, you know.

He generally leaves a small sample, but if an order is given at once, he agrees to deliver it within the following week. Of course all are anxiously waiting for the honey when it comes, and it is then eaten with a relish.

Mr. M. gives each family to understand that 10 pounds is the limit that he can supply them, in any one year, hence they do not get sick of it as they might were they to purchase 50 pounds all at one time. He has now nearly 1,000 families that he is annually supplying in his own and neighboring

towns, and finds that he must purchase honey in order to meet the wants of his customers, his own crop being far too small.

Some customers Mr. Melbee has supplied for over 18 years, at one time getting \$1.60 for a 5-pound pail of honey, and never less than \$1.20. He says that now he has reached the bottom price.

He considers 10 orders for 5-pound pails of honey an average forenoon's work. He last year had an assistant whom he paid 10 cents a pound as a commission for selling, and the assistant made \$900 out of the job.

Now, why cannot almost any beekeeper do as Mr. M. has done? 'Tis said that "what man has done, man can do." You may not be able to secure 24 cents a pound for your extracted honey, but there would be no trouble in getting at least 15 cents per pound, and often 18 cents.

Think about these things, friends, and see whether you cannot realize more money from your honey crop hereafter.

The only Hicks' Almanac.

The Rev. Irl Hicks' Almanac for 1894 is the first and only almanac written and published by the great storm prophet, himself. It is an elegant book of 64 pages, besides the cover, with an attractive, original design on the cover. It contains Prof. Hicks' monthly weather forecasts for the year, 1894; all the current astronomical phenomena for each month, finely illustrated, including four eclipses and the transit of the planet, Mercury; an article on "Foundation Facts" giving the philosophy and essential points of Prof. Hicks' weather system; a paper on the use of barometers and scientific instruments; an article on longitude and time by the leading authority on time in this country, accompanied by an excellent map, and other useful articles. The price of this excellent little work is

25 cents.

It will make an excellent holiday present for your intelligent friend. For sale by all newsdealers; or wait and send 25 cents to the publishers and it will be sent post paid. WORD AND WORKS Pub. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

→The Nebraska Bee-Keeper←

Subscription Price, 50 Cents per Year.

York, Nebraska.

Devoted to Bee-Culture, Honey Production, Fruits, Flowers, Etc.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Stilson & Sons, Editors and Publishers.

There seems to be a bit of controversy just now, over the "light and dark" bee and queen question.

That is right gentlemen, trot out your pet notions and theories, and if you have some that won't stand daylight, and you get cornered, back down as gracefully as circumstances will permit.

The Honey exhibit this winter will only consist of samples up to one pound. And the fixtures of such specimens as the different members feel like exhibiting. The society has no state appropriations to back them to pay premiums, and it seems better to offer no premiums than to offer and then have no money to pay them with.

There will, however, be some of the newer appliances shown by the manufacturers and the samples of honey be just as sweet as though there was a purse of silver hanging behind the best.

Come and see.

We are in receipt of some questions, which, at this season of the year, can wait for an answer, and, as these affect the trade of a large number of persons, we will publish two of these questions, and in next issue, we will give not only our own theory, but also publish the replies of those of our queen rearing friends, who will take the trouble to defend their chosen "faith and practices," over their own signatures. There has been so much complaint on this line, that if you can give good reasons for the trouble complained of, say so in a manly way, and if not, don't complain if your this year's customers buy elsewhere next year.

No. 1. Why is it so difficult at times, to have queens purely mated in an apiary of pure Italians?

No. 2. Why are so many queens small and apparently worthless after shipment through mail?

Storm Prophet Hick's Paper.

Many persons know of Rev. Irl R. Hicks, the noted storm prophet, but are not so well acquainted with the fact that his monthly paper, WORD AND WORKS, is one of the most attractive and instructive journals in America and is doing more to educate the people in science than any other. It not only contains Rev. Hicks' monthly forecasts complete and unabridged, but also articles from his pen on astronomy and planetary meteorology, finely illustrated. There is a sermon or religious article in each number, a "Home, Sweet Home" department, edited by a lady, a "Youth and Beauty" department for boys and girls, "Queries" for those who want hard nuts cracked and many other good things. All this for the low price of \$1 per year. All subscribers who pay for a year's subscription in advance before Feb. 1 1894 will receive free, as a premium, Rev. Irl Hicks' Almanac for 1894. This book alone is well worth the subscription price. Send six cents for a sample copy of this paper or send \$1 for year's subscription to WORD AND WORKS Pub. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

York, the place selected for for the winter meeting, is one of the fine towns in the state and is reached by three separate systems of railroads. The B. & M., the F. E. & Mo. V., and the K. C. & O., and trains so arranged, that passengers on these roads, reach York from all directions between 11.30 a.m. & 2.30 p.m., and on the B. & M. from the west at 8.15 A. M., and from the east at 8.40 P. M. and freights carrying passengers reach town earlier and later on all the roads, making the facilities for reaching the city as good as the best in the state.

Write us if you want to know more.

Nebraska is getting well to the front in the way of producing her own sweet, with such strides a few years more as the past few years have shown, it will be only a question of time, when we export sugar and honey. With our fertile soil and pure air, sugar beets and honey producing plants, grow to as near perfection as any where this side of —, and the producers of these articles are learning, like those in all others, that it pays to have good articles to ship, leaving the bulky products at home for rough feed, and when every body learns to produce every thing the best, then won't we have a

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Awards to Nebraska at the World's Fair.

So far as accessible, the records show that Nebraska has received a fine list of awards at the Columbian Exhibition. In live stock, where the premiums are paid in cash, she has secured more than any other state, except Illinois, which is in reality, a home exhibit for them, as there was very little expense connected with their exhibiting compared with others.

So far as published, the list is as follows. One on corn starch. One on quail bread and oatmeal. One on sugar. Eight on different varieties of wheat. Twenty-two on as many different varieties of corn. Oats, one. Canned meats, one. Honey, two. Wax work, one. Section press and foundation fastener, one. Butter, eight. Driving gate, one. Collection insects, one. Hand collection woods, one. The state at large for best collection of timber having the most varieties, one. Best collection of stone fruits, one.

Educational, state of Nebraska at large one.

Public schools, fourteen.

Hackney Horses four and \$350 cash.

Cattle, eighteen, cash \$520.

Sheep, four, cash \$75.

Swine, nine-teen, cash \$960.

Making a total of one hundred four-

teen in the departments mentioned, besides some in the swine department in which the records are said to be so indistinct as to be unreadable.

In the womans' department, the awards are not yet published, but there are known to have been some awards to this state in that department.

In this showing, the state has reason to feel a just pride, and considering the financial question, with a state appropriation of only \$85,000, and, according to reports, some of this was wasted on things which only represented the commissioner, and not the state, nor its resources. It is a wonderful showing and shows the kind of material the Nebraska exhibitors are composed of and which has pushed the state forward with such strides in prosperity.

◆◆◆  
December bids good-bye to 1893  
◆◆◆

We appreciate the kindly notices given us by some of the state papers.

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The *Cornucopia* or Southern Horn of Plenty, published at Norfolk Va., toots its horn loudly about the garden "sass" nearly ready to pull, and of the clams and oysters they have to eat, but never a word about how much honey can be gathered from a "scab" of bees, nor how much time it takes each week to dry out his coat after being out in the dew. We may catch an occasional "squall" out west, but if they wish to catch us "Down in Dixie," they must get in a little honey for bait.

~~~~~  
Don't judge us harshly if this space is not very well filled as it is nearly time to eat Thanksgiving turkey, and then — well, it won't be long before Christmas, by the way "Merry Christmas" to you all, and with January issue, we hope to be over the ill effects, if any, ready for business again. Yours with lots of charity for those who over eat, and pity for those who have none.

From Prof. C. L. Ingersoll, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, we learn that arrangements are being made for a series of Farmers Institutes, to be held in various places throughout the state this winter.

The Bee-Keepers will be represented at some, or all of them.

#### How Does this Look?

A list of awards in the apiary department at the World's Fair, is published in the *American Bee Journal*. From it we find that Ontario Canada, gets fourteen awards, New York, with her "tons" of honey, gets nine, Ohio, eight, Michigan, seven, Nebraska, four, Illinois, four, Iowa, four, California, Wisconsin, Nevada and Indiana each one.

Among these are no less than five awards given on basswood and linden honey, one going to Aug. Davidson of Omaha, while Mrs. Whitcomb gets one for Floral designs in bees wax, E. Whitcomb, one for Honey in Marketable shape, and Chas. White one for his Sec-Press and Foundation Fastener.

Nebraska thus secures as many awards with our small appropriations as some of the eastern states with their large appropriations of money and piles of honey.

Our western exhibitors are learning that it is not so much quantity as quality that takes the cake. This is a lesson which every successful exhibitor must learn, and we also find that those most successful in catching premiums at the fairs, are also the most successful in the sale of honey. Why so?

Because he has learned to put his honey up in neat attractive style and shape and the customer's eye is satisfied as well as the palate.

Nebraska producers are not looking for a 7 to 10 cent market for their honey, neither are we trying to do everything just like everybody else, but get up something worthy of premiums at the fairs.

Vol. I. No. 1.—of Success in Bee Culture—By Burton L. Sage of Highwood, Conn.,—is out. It is one of the clean print clear cut style. Success to you Bro. Sage, and may your *Success* never be less.

We have now on hand several orders for Catalog work to be out in a few weeks. Should U need this kind of work, write for prices

#### Free for Farmers.

A very fine Photographic View of the World's Fair, 8x10 inches in size, the work of the Official Photographer of the United States Government, and accompanied by a graphic, interesting and authentic description, will be sent *free* by the *Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean* to any farmer who will send stamp for postage. Address, "Librarian," Inter Ocean.

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