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THE NEBRASKA BEE-KEEPER.

YORK, NEB.

Vol. 4,

AUGUST, 1893.

No. 8.

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WM. M'EVROY,
of Woodburn, Ontario.

Sketch of his life work, and his system of wiping out Foul Brood.

From the Canadian Bee Journal we take the following sketch of his life.

The country is a grand place in which to commence life. If our young people could be made to see this truth in its true light, fewer of them would ever leave it for the more or less precarious existence of the towns and cities. Nearly all of those who make their mark in life have been cradled in country homes, and the subject of the present sketch is no exception.

Wm. McEvoy was born in the county of Halton, in the Province of Ontario, in the year 1844. Some years previously his parents had emigrated from Ireland, and while William was still quite young, they took up their abode in Woodburn, a little country village in the county of Wentworth, where his father fell a victim to the cholera scourge in 1854. Mr. McEvoy, who has lived in Woodburn ever since, was thus thrown at an early age upon his own resources, and to use his own expression, has virtually had "to paddle his own canoe" ever since. His early education was therefore of the most rudimentary kind. The chasing of butter-

flies through the happy live long summer days, with the writer and other village lads, and the daily summer visits to the "Twisses" big raspberry patch had to give place all too soon to laboring for the farmers in the neighborhood. It was fortunate for Mr. McEvoy that, while yet a lad, he engaged for two or three seasons in succession with Mr. McWaters, one of the neatest and most successful farmers of that part of Ontario. The example of neatness and painstaking shown by Mr. McWaters left a life impression upon Mr. McEvoy who from that time to the present, has allowed no work to pass through his hands which was not done in the best form. He soon became expert in handling the plow, and other farm tools. But in connection with bee industry that Mr. McEvoy was to make the great discovery which was to bring him fame in bee circles wherever the Anglo-Saxon tongue is spoken—I refer to his discovery of the cause and cure of foul brood. For this discovery, and for the success which has attended his efforts in destroying it in the Province, Mr. McEvoy is deserving of the gratitude of his countrymen, and has rendered magnificent service to the beekeeping industry for all time.

These great results, as is frequently the case, have grown out of very small beginnings. In 1864 Mr. McEvoy bought

two old box hives with bees in them from a farmer in the neighborhood. In payment thereof, he cut twenty cords of wood, beech and maple, on a piece of land which has since come into the possession of the writer. Soon after, he tried frame hives of various kinds, but with the result in the end that they were finally used for kindling wood. The indomitable perseverance of Mr. McEvoy is well brought out by the following incident. The use of the extractor had been employed some time before he had even come in contact with it. The writer informed Mr. McEvoy of one he had seen in use at Kilbride, a village thirty miles distant: He at once perceived the advantage it would be to him in his business, and promptly set off to see it working. He came back exultant over the knowledge he had gained, after a journey of sixty miles on foot. The two box hives have long since multiplied to a number beyond which Mr. McEvoy does not care to go. He has labored to prevent increase rather than to encourage it, as his present duties will only allow him to give personal attention to but a limited number of colonies, of which he has about ninety at the present time.

Mr. McEvoy commenced exhibiting honey and wax at the exhibitions in 1868. He was a prominent exhibitor at the leading Fairs of the Province until 1886. During those eighteen years he had the greatest success as an exhibitor ever known in this country or perhaps any other. He was successful on every occasion except one, viz., at one of the Provincial Exhibitions where he lost the award through incapable judges who had been chosen in the absence of the regularly appointed judges.

In 1875 the dreaded scourge fowl brood originated in Mr. McEvoy's apiary at Woodburn. He at once set to work to discover the cause and cure, and in both was triumphantly successful. This is unquestionably the most

valuable discovery of modern times in reference to the apiary. The ablest scientists in the bee-keeping world had been laboring earnestly to get at the root of this great scourge, but in vain; and when Mr. McEvoy first gave his discovery to the world it was received with cold scorn by those well versed in bee lore. Mr. McEvoy was not a writer or a speaker, and he had always lived in Woodburn, an obscure country village of about one hundred souls. It was incredible that so valuable a discovery could emanate from such a source. But in the wonderful success that has attended Mr. McEvoy's efforts to stamp out fowl brood in Ontario, we find the most fitting answer to the uncharitable criticisms of those selfish days. In 1881 he gave the essentials of his discovery to *Gleanings*, but the article never appeared. In 1884 his methods of dealing with the plague appeared in the January number of the *Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal*, under the editorial management of the writer. This was the first time that Mr. McEvoy's opinions on this question appeared in print. It was announced beforehand that the February number of the *Bee-Keepers Review* of 1890, would contain only articles on "Foul Brood." Mr. McEvoy, with great pains and labor, forwarded a summary of his methods; but, on the principle I suppose, that no good could come out of Woodburn, the article was suppressed. In 1890, he was appointed Inspector of Foul Brood for Ontario, and has held the appointment since that time. The wisdom shown in the appointment has been more than justified in the grand results that have been realized. The fell disease though not exterminated, has been smitten hip and thigh wherever Mr. McEvoy has gone. He justly feels proud of the fact, that in the wholesale cures that have been effected under his supervision, the work has been done in the hives in which the dis-

eased colonies were found; and never, in his seventeen years' experience with the scourge, has he had to scald, boil, or otherwise disinfect a hive from which foul brood had been dislodged. At the Bee-Keepers' Convention held in London, Ont., in January, 1892, Mr. McEvoy drew attention to the fact that bees were being destroyed by the wholesale by the needless spraying of fruit trees with poisonous liquids when in bloom. He succeeded in getting a committee appointed to lay the matter before the Ontario Legislature. The result was that an Act was passed the same year, prohibiting the senseless and exceedingly injurious practice of spraying trees with poisonous liquids when in bloom. It is not surprising therefore that he should be regarded on all hands as standing in the first rank amongst living authorities on all practical questions relating to the bee-keeping industry. The great discovery which he has made is another instance of the success which is sure to follow patient investigation in any line, combined with untiring industry.

HOW TO CURE FOUL BROOD.

By Wm. McEvoy.

From American Bee Journal.

This disease has destroyed hundreds of apiaries at all times, in almost every land where bees have been kept, and it is today making its deadly march unchecked through the bee-yards of the world.

For 17 years I have warned the beekeepers to keep all dead and putrid matter out of their colonies, so as not to cause foul brood, and while I have been warning and holding up Death's head and cross bones, the professional guessers, who were not practical beekeepers, have been encouraging the wholesale spread of the disease by saying that rotten brood in hives would not cause foul brood. Such teachings

as that has caused thousands of beekeepers to be very careless, and when the disease has broken out in their bee-yards, it was left to run its course to the ruin of their apiaries, and all others in the same localities. It is only the very few among many thousands of beekeepers that have succeeded in curing their apiaries of foul brood after it got a good start in their bee-yards, and the owners left to themselves to manage the curing.

I will now give my methods of curing foul brood, which cannot fail when followed exactly as I order.

In the honey season, when the bees are gathering honey freely, remove the combs, and shake the bees back into their own hives in the evening; give comb foundation starters, and let them build combs for four days. In the evening of the fourth day, remove the comb, and give foundation to work out and then the cure will be complete. Fill an empty two story hive with the combs of foul brood that have been removed from two or more diseased colonies, close them up for two days, and shade them from the sun; after that open the entrance, and when most of the brood is hatched, remove those combs, and give the bees starters of foundation in a single hive, and let them build combs for four days. Then in the evening of the fourth day, take out those new combs and give them foundation to work out.

Let it be remembered that all of these operations should be done in the evening, so that the bees will become settled down nicely before morning.

Before extracting from the diseased combs, all the combs that were not sealed *must be cut out* of the frame, or some of the decayed brood will be thrown out with the honey. Then after cutting out the unsealed comb, uncap the sealed honey, extract it, and bring it to a boil.

All the foul combs, and the new

combs that were built in the four days, must be made into wax, and the dross from the wax extractor *must be buried* because what runs with the wax would not be heated enough to kill the spores and if it was thrown out where the bees could get at it, it would start the disease again.

When the diseased brood that was placed in the two-story hive is hatched, and the bees are given full sheets of foundation, then they should at once be given a queen-cell ready to hatch out, or a young queen; then everything will be all right.

The empty hives need no boiling, scalding, or disinfecting in any way, and are perfectly safe to use, no matter how bad the disease may have been in them; and I have always got the curing done in the same hives. But as the frames get more or less daubed with the diseased honey when the combs are cut out of them, I always order the frames burned as soon as the combs are cut out, because it doesn't pay to waste valuable time fussing and cleaning old frames, when nice new ones are so cheap.

Where an apiary is diseased so badly that all the colonies have become weak then all the combs, both in and out of the hives, should be made into wax at once, and all the colonies doubled up at the same time, as it won't pay any person to waste time with weak colonies.

In some bee-yards I have put three and four colonies in one, to get fair-sized colonies to start on.

When curing is to be done before or after the honey season, the greatest caution is to be used so as not to start robbing. The curing can be done just as well before and after the honey season by feeding plenty of sugar syrup in the evenings, so the bees will work out the starters of foundation, and store the diseased honey in them, that they took from the old, diseased combs; and when the new combs are removed the fourth

evening, and the foundation given, the feeding must be continued to get the foundation worked out and filled with plenty of good stores for winter.

When I find apiaries of foul brood at the close of the honey season, I get the queens caged in all the weakest colonies for about ten days, so that no brood can be started to become foul. I then get the owners to take the brood out of the strong colonies, and tier it up on the weak colonies with the caged queens.

Then give the colonies starters as soon as the combs are removed, and feed sugar syrup in the *evenings* for four days: then remove the starters for foundation. Then at the end of ten days I get all the combs taken from weak colonies that have the caged queens, and shake the bees into a single hive, give starters of foundation, let the queens out of the cages, and feed sugar syrup in the evenings, and remove the new combs the fourth evening for full sheets of foundation, and continue the feeding until all is in good condition. The colonies that were weak when the brood of other colonies was tiered up on them, will be very strong from the quantity of bees hatched out during the ten days.

I have to use considerable judgement in curing many foul broody apiaries, so as to make the cure as profitable as possible, and have every colony a good, strong one when the season closes.

It is a very easy thing for one to cure a foul-broody apiary, and soon put it in good order, no matter how bad it was when I started to fix it up, in good shape to cure it. But I have found it a very hard thing to handle all sorts of men so that they would cure, and do as I ordered them.

When a few colonies in an apiary are found with foul brood at the close of the season, the owner can very easily fix them up all right by removing the combs in an *evening* in October, when the queens *have done laying*, and giv-

ing sealed combs from sound colonies. If the owner has no sealed combs, he must feed until the bees in the sound colonies seal them for that purpose, and then when given to the foul colony the bees won't have any place to store the foul honey they took from the diseased combs, and then they will have to keep it until they consume it; and with no place to start brood, the queen stopped laying, and cold weather coming on the bees will have gotten rid of the diseased honey long before brood is started again. Every bee-keeper should have, every fall, plenty of combs sealed over like the best of section honey. I have hundreds of them every fall.

I know of many failures in Ontario where the drug system has been tried, and I have many private letters from several localities in the United States where it has been a complete failure. I never knew one cure made by the drug system, and why any man should speak of it as a cure, when it is always a failure, is something I can't understand.

I will here warn all men not to waste their time in tinkering with any kind of drugs in a bee-yard; the best place for such drugs would be in the sea—only it might be a sorry time for the fishes.

The D. A. Jones' starvation plan will cure every time, but it is too hard on the bees, and completely unfits them for comb-building for a time, by making the bees very thin, lean and poor; and the starving sometimes almost ruins some of the queens for life.

I have been very busy, or I would have written up my method sooner. I have received many letters from the bee-keepers from all over the United States, asking me to write and tell them how to cure their apiaries of foul brood. I know by the number of letters that I get from the U. S. by every mail, that foul brood must be very prevalent there. I am sorry that I could not find time to answer their very strong appeals for help. I hope these men will

excuse me, and save this paper with this article in it, and also take this as an answer to their letters.

Woodburn, Ont., June 19, 1893.

Ohio is again heard from.

Bees have done fairly well this season, having gathered about fifty pounds per colony up to date with honey still coming in slowly and good prospects for a fall flow.

"Does it make any difference where a bee enters the hive with its load," is a question quite often asked me. I will give my experience on the subject to the readers of the N. B. K. To begin with, I will say that as long as the colonies are not worked on the tiering up system or for comb honey, more than one entrance is not needed, but I prefer a double entrance even then for my extracting colonies; but if the colonies are worked on the tiering up plan, three or four stories high or even more, the bees will come in at the bottom with loads, and they must be carried clear to the top of the hive. Now if the Langstroth hive is used and is tiered up four stories high, which is the case with some of our hives this season, the bee with its load, or perhaps a younger one if she deposits it somewhere in the fourth story, even in the lowest part, she has to walk over $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, which is a big loss of time to the colony: and with us it is still worse, using nearly all American hives which are $13\frac{1}{8}$ inches in depth making the distance over $3\frac{3}{4}$ ft. Now, by using regular hive bodies with their entrances left open, the bees will work from all the entrances, and the observations are that the colonies that worked best from the third and fourth story entrances had these top supers best filled out to the edges of the frames but I hear someone say is it not best to put the empty supers next to the brood chamber. Certainly it is, but is raised up when it is one-half or two-thirds full

and another is placed under it, and it is then when the bees have to do the long travelling to complete the upper super, if only one entrance is given.

Before I close allow me to make a correction on my article in the July number. I have "The honey exhibit will be found in the south end of the Agricultural building in the balcony" which should read "in the east end."

THEODORE BENDER.

At a special meeting of the State Beekeepers Association held at Lincoln Hall, State University, on Feb. 14, 1893, the following changes were proposed to the Constitution, and the secretary was instructed to print and send a copy to each member before time for the next annual meeting.

Article 5 of the Constitution reads as follows:

"Any person may become a member of this association by paying the sum of fifty cents annually, and signing the constitution."

The proposed change.

The membership of this society shall be life and yearly members. Any person engaged in apiculture may become a life member of this society upon payment of a fee of five dollars.

Any person may become a yearly member upon the payment of fifty cents, provided no adverse action be taken by the society in either case.

The life members shall constitute the active membership of the society.

The yearly members shall be entitled to all reports and privileges as life members except voting and holding office.

Meetings.

Art. 6. The annual meeting shall be held on Wednesday and Thursday of the week of the State Fair, of each year, at such places as the executive committee shall direct.

The proposed change.

There shall be two meetings held in

each year. One shall be held on Wednesday and Thursday of the week of the State Fair of each year, and one during the winter, at such places as the executive committee may designate.

The following section to be inserted:

"That this society will do all in their power to aid the organization of local or county societies wherever practicable, and the presidents of such local or county societies shall be members of this society, the same as yearly members, during their term of office.

Last winter when we were asking our State Legislature for an appropriation sufficient to cover the cost of printing and distributing reports of our society, one of the objections we were met with, was that we had no members or society only for the present year, and nothing could be done for a society which could have no existence beyond our next meeting. This led to the presentation of the life membership section.

It is desired that all members be at our annual meeting.

A Colony of Nebraska Bees.

Mr. O. C. Burch, of Fairbury, says there is a large tree near that place that perhaps has more bee history connected with it than any Nebraska man ever dreamed of.

"Some correspondents," he says, "have been sending in their reports on wintering bees. There are two colonies about four miles up the Blue River from Fairbury, just beside the St. Joe & G.I. Railroad and the public wagon road, in one of our large Nebraska trees, where they located themselves several years ago. They are well exposed to the winter weather some forty feet above the ground. The tree is $23\frac{1}{4}$ feet in circumference a foot from the ground, and continues its size and shape nicely for 20 feet up. Then the limbs seven in number commence very majestically.

My Experience with the Heddon Hive.

I had heard the Heddon hive praised up so much, and so highly, that I could not resist the temptation to try them. So I ordered some, and finally got them put together, for they are very tedious and harder to put together than the common dovetailed hive, and to handle and work with, I do not like them, for I can manipulate two dovetailed hives in the time that I can one Heddon hive. In damp weather, the thumb screws get so tight, one can hardly turn them; and when it gets dry weather the wood shrinks, so that the frames get loose, so loose that if you invert a section of the hive, the frames will drop out. The surplus cases are even more complicated than the brood chamber. I would advise those contemplating to purchase Heddon hives to go slow, until you see how you like them.

The honey season is over, until this fall again, when I hope we will get a good flow. If we don't, I don't know what will become of us bee-keepers around here. My average will be about two pounds per colony, spring count, and a little over one, present count, this is the poorest of these series of very poor seasons, in this part of Kentucky, but I still hope for the best.

A. T. MCKIBBEN.

Can You Be There.

At the next meeting of the State Bee Keepers' Association, we hope to see a representative from every local or county society in the state. There is at present no representation provided for local societies, but hoping to see a change made in this respect, we would like to see some or all of the officers of such local societies present at that meeting. Come prepared to give an account of local work, as well as to vote for all needful amendments to the constitution of our state society. Remember the place is in the Bee and Honey

Hall on the State Fair Grounds, Lincoln, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Sept. 13 and 14. All bee-keepers invited to attend.

Nebraska Honey at the Fair.

The prominence of Nebraska exhibits in every department at the World's fair, where an attempt has been made to present any of our state's industries, is proof within itself that the state has been systematically worked, bringing forth its best energies in every department of manufacture and production, that Nebraska would have been in the blue ribbon list of states for excellence and superiority of exhibits throughout the entire display.

In the aparian department Nebraska stands well to the front. The most conservative judges of this display give Nebraska at least fourth position. New York, with its immense quantity overshadows the other states. Next comes Wisconsin, with its large and attractive exhibit; Ontario, Canada, third, and Nebraska, fourth, with special features far in advance of all competitors. No state or country exhibits so great a variety of distinct honey manufacture. The product comes from the following sources: basswood, heartsease, golden-rod, white clover, alfalfa, alsike, buckwheat and wild plants making eight distinct kinds of honey. The manufacture of metheglin and honey vinegar is also a special feature in the Nebraska exhibit. The progress of the bee industry in Nebraska is fully as marvellous as any in the state, when we consider that only half a dozen years ago our people were largely of the opinion that bees could not be successfully and profitably raised in Nebraska. Now we have an established industry in bees and honey and have suddenly stepped up to a prominence that is the envy of older states.—World-Herald.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Stilson & Sons, Editors and Publishers.

The August meeting of the York Co Bee-Keepers and Fruit Growers will be held at the home of the *Nebraska Bee-Keeper* south of York, on Wednesday, Aug. 30, at 10 a. m.

The *Bee-Keepers' Guide*, of Kendallville, Ind. has suspended, and Mr. Hill, the editor, will hereafter devote his entire time to the supply trade. The *Review* will fill out all unexpired subscriptions of the *Guide*.

The most of the other bee-journals seem to have a different line of correspondents from what we do, as they nearly all report large yields of honey this year, while the most of ours report very little so far. Perhaps it is only those who have little honey who have the time to write to us, while the balance are busily engaged in caring for their large surplus.

The *American Bee Journal* says, the season of 1893 promises to be the best for bee-keepers in years, if we may judge by the reports received so far. Some supply dealers have been receiving orders by telegram lately, which shows that honey is being gathered rapidly and almost unexpectedly. We hope that everybody will be able to get several good tastes of honey as the result of a prosperous year for bee-keepers. If possible, keep up the price on your honey, and sell as much as you can in your home market.

It is not so with us.

Hon. Eugene Secor, of Forest City, Ia. has been appointed Judge of the Apian Exhibits at the World's fair. This is a high honor to Mr. Secor, who will fill the position honorably. No more acceptable appointment could have been made, as Mr. Secor stands high in the estimation of all the bee-keeping fraternity.

◆◆◆
FIRES.

The office of the *Canadian Bee Journal*, we are sorry to learn, was wholly destroyed by fire a short time since. We do not know the amount of loss or insurance, but we trust they were insured; it does not pay to go without it. We hope to see the publication again on its feet shortly.

Burned to the Ground.

WIOTA, Iowa, July 20, 1893.

On the night of the 17th, at about midnight, our factory caught fire and burned to the ground, with a large warehouse filled with supplies of all kinds. Our loss is complete, as all of our machinery is ruined, and our loss is between \$25,000 and \$30,000; insurance \$3,000.

We have only one warehouse left, that contains sections and dovetailed hives, with some smokers and extractors. It is a hard blow on us, as our resources are all cut off, and we are unable to meet all our obligations at present.

Yours Respectfully,

LEVERING BROS.

The firm of Levering Bros. have had an adv. in our journal for the past year, and some of our readers have been dealing with them. We join with their many friends in sorrow for their financial loss, and hope that they may soon be able to start anew upon the ruins of the old shop.

If some of our Delinquents would pay up we would—be thankful to them.

Must it be Scientific?

In the *American Bee Journal* July 20 W. Z. Hutchinson of the *Review* combats the ideas of Mr. McEvoy, regarding the origin of foul brood, and suggests that it is not scientific for it to originate from dead or chilled brood.

In reply to Mr. Hutchinson allow us to give a little of our own experience.

For the past three or four years we have often found people who would tell us that no harm could come from extracting honey from brood frames, containing sealed brood; and these same persons having diseased apiaries led us to a little experimenting which led us to know that the practice is detrimental; and wishing to experiment still more we went in July, 1892, to a section of country where there had never been a known case of disease, and took two frames of brood comb well filled with brood in all stages, from a few days old to the hatching bee, which with the adhering bees, we took home, and after brushing off the bees from one, we put it in the honey extractor and gave it a good turning, reversing and turning again.

Then placing it in the solar wax extractor where it staid one night and two days with just enough sun admitted to hasten decomposition. At the end of 48 hours, I cut out a piece of the comb and returned it to the person I first got it from, saying, I thought foul brood had broken out in my yard, and asked his opinion of the sample sent. He claims to be something of an expert in the matter, replied at once that it was foul brood in its worst stages. Samples were submitted to others, who, in every instance decided the same. The colony from which this frame of brood was taken always has been and is still perfectly free to all appearance, of any disease whatever. The other comb we built up into a good colony free from disease.

This and other experiments lead us

to believe that foul brood *can* be originated under favorable conditions, science or no science to the contrary.

◆◆◆
Toads vs. Bees.

I have just had a little experience with my friends, the toads, and have come to the conclusion that like some people, toads are not to be trusted at all times and in all places. Last evening I went out among the bees, and behold, the toads were there too, five at least, big fat fellows sat just in front of so many hives. They might have tried to make me believe they were guarding the entrance to keep the moths out, had I not caught one in the very act of taking in one of my little workers. Now, I am not as friendly to the toads as I was. I immediately passed an edict on that very toad; both male and female that is found around my house within four rods, or near the aviary will be banished without any trial whatever. I at once captured 15, besides those caught on the ground (6,) and this morning they were exiled away to the farther side of the garden 50 or 60 rods away. I have been in the habit of bringing in the toads from a distance and dropping them near the house, but I guess I am done importing toads while I keep bees. It seems to me that if I was a bee, I would make it warm for the toad that took me in, but judging from the actions of the toad as he swallows them down, he suffers no inconvenience from them. Our folks laugh at me about my pet toads and say they will all come back. Now I don't believe in capital punishment, but if those toads come back, I will be forced to adopt some very severe punishment.

What has been your experience in this direction?

Arcadia, Neb.

W. F. J.

We have never had any trouble with toads.

Avoid Becoming Land Poor.

It is a mistake for a farmer who owns a good home, to suppose, that when he has made and saved some money, what he most needs is more land to pay tax on. This mistake is exaggerated when, in obedience to this conviction, he buys more than he is able to pay for, and must go in debt for a considerable part of it. In a majority of such cases the poor wife ought to be granted a divorce with custody of the children; for this debt means toil, and trouble, vexation and privation for her, and for the unfortunate children, it means labor, labor, early and late, with but little recreation, little schooling, no privileges except the liberty to labor under compulsion until young humanity rebels, and another victim or two "takes in the town." The wife thought perhaps she would get some new furniture or furnishings for her house, a carpet for her sitting room, a neat dress and bonnet for herself, and a neat suit of clothes for each of the boys, and suitable dresses for the girls. With what pride a fond mother would contemplate her entire family in presentable attire at the country church. How it would recompense her for her days and nights of weary toil to see home comforts gathering around and her children happy and hopeful. But that is not the way it works. The father wants more land, so he "cannot be fenced up," and is full of

promises for the good time coming when he has this "more land" paid for. But before that time arrives, the mammon of avarice, thus encouraged, takes full possession and still more land is necessary for his peace of mind, and the fate of the family is sealed. The wife denied even hope for the future, wears out and is laid aside. The boys having grown up, shake the dust that has cost them so much, from their feet and emigrate. Then the farmer, having grown prematurely old and fatuous, can hug his title deeds to his withered heart, and peter out a life which he has neither means, mind, nor ability to enjoy.

If he had been content with a sufficient farm, and had improved and adorned it, made his home a place which all the family should delight to inhabit—if he had surrounded it with plenty, and filled it with beauty, there might have been presented the pleasing spectacle of a happy family united around a common hearthstone, each after having spent a good life, cheerfully answering the summons to a life that is better, having some treasure at least, where moth nor rust corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal.

Note.—The foregoing item which is taken from *Farm Life*, is too true a picture of to-day to be disputed.

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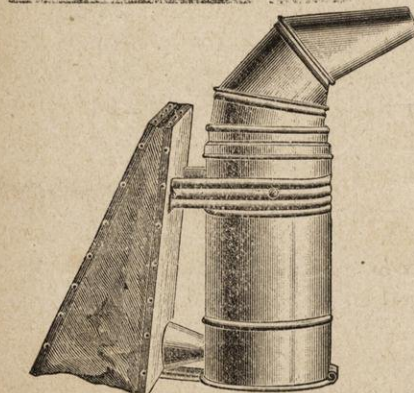
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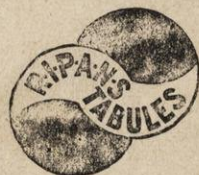
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