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A NEW DEPARTURE.

The Bee-keepers' Quarterly, will be issued April 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 EARNEST 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.

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THE NEBRASKA BEE-KEEPER.

Vol. 5,

AUGUST, 1894.

No. 8.

The Honey Crop For 1894.

So far, July 27, the reports from the state of Nebraska indicate a very short crop, and the prospects for the future honey flow are not at all promising.

Beginning with the early spring, the dry weather shortened all kinds of honey bloom; then late frosts killed much of the fruit bloom; after that came the rains, which started plants, that furnished honey in abundance for a few days; then another dry time, which withered them all up; later rains, and another crop of bloom only to be burned up, making three separate honey-flows, lasting from one to three weeks each. Some localities in the State have fared a little better, while some, not so well.

For the past six days, the hot air has been burning like the scorching blasts from a furnace. Each day, from 10 a. m. to 3 or 4 p. m. the thermometer has registered 100 and upward, and sometimes running as high as 110 in the shade here in our apiary and fields. Corn is burned and wilting down and vegetation of all kinds is badly scorched. Yesterday, July 26, we had in addition to seven hours of heat, at 110° in the shade, a south wind blowing at the rate of 40 miles an hour, and the question at night was, "what has lived through?" How extensive this drouth

and hot wave reaches, we cannot at this writing ascertain, but indications and reports would justify in saying that at least it reaches three-fourths over the State.

There is in our own immediate vicinity heartease and other honey producing plants still in condition to furnish a good flow of honey if we get rains soon. Whether such conditions exist elsewhere we do not know, but we do know that in a great many counties in the State, there are not now, nor will there be, any honey blossoms this year, to any great extent. For almost a quarter of a century, we have watched the honey flowers of the State, and we are willing to stake our reputation for observations, that over one-half to three-fourths of the State, there never was such a scarcity of honey flora, and bees in many counties will not gather sufficient stores for wintering. There are, however, favored locations where observant persons are handling bees which will give some surplus honey, and some sections of the State have been so highly favored with rains that bees will all yield a surplus. Never before have we had so good a chance to study some things, both inside the hive and its surroundings, as this season. Our location being very near a small stream, and lake which covers six or eight acres, the shores of which afford

much bloom, also the acres of mellons, tomatoes and gardens, our bees have been storing a little extra honey, while those out of reach of these have starved, not having been strong enough to gather any more than for current living during the few days when there was an abundance.

What is true of Nebraska, regarding surplus honey this year, is also true of many of the honey producing states. Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Minnesota each report a little basswood honey, which is their main dependence for surplus. All the states report less than for several years, while in California the honey state, reports are an almost absolute failure. Under this condition of the surplus honey crop, those who have a good article to sell, should receive an increased price for it, so that if you have a single case or a dozen tons, don't be in haste to dispose of it to the first one whom you meet at his own price, especially if he tells you that there is "a great surplus this year." Demand a good price for your product this year.

Stimulative Feeding.

UNDER the above heading, we see, for the past few months, a large number of articles in the different bee papers, and seemingly no two writers seem to agree as to the advisability of feeding to stimulate brood-rearing. While many of our prominent bee keepers, all over the northern states denounce the practice and can see no good in it at all.

In stimulative feeding, there is such a diversity of opinion and practice, that each writer views the work and results from a different standpoint from his neighbor. One writes says: "Feed a quart a day, whether honey is coming in or not." This to our idea is not stimulative feeding, but for gluttony. Men loose their common sense in feed-

ing, the same as in artificial swarming or divisions. They feed to excess, soon tire of the job and give up in disgust. They are after the same style of a man as the Irishman, who, taking a hog from a neighbor to fatten for a half. Taking the hog home in the evening, he sat up all night to feed it well, and butchering it in the morning, returning one-half to the former owner. He fed heavy and wanted immediate returns. So with our bee friends who feed a quart of feed, whether honey is coming in or not. We have fed our bees to stimulate brood-rearing for several years, and unless we see something more than the past has developed, we expect to continue feeding more general in the future. It may only be a cranky notion of ours, that it pays to do so, but so long as we can see a reasonable chance of using three cents worth of sugar and raising bees to store \$1.05 worth of honey, we will keep on in the same line; others can do as they choose.

When we first began stimulative feeding, we, like others, thought if a tea-cup-full is good, why not three cups full, three times better! and like others we could not figure out pay enough to make a good balance. After looking the matter over more closely we came to this conclusion, that if we were to give the bees any aid, it must be as near in the manner in which they were by nature fitted to use it, and as near as possible conform to natural methods.

When bees begin gathering honey in the spring, they do not gather a quart of sloppy syrup a day. Now when fed a quart a day, it takes their entire time to store it away, and in their haste they fill the cells with syrup, which it is the object to have filled with brood, when if fed more slowly they would use what was needed for food, and store the balance, if any, in the combs above the brood.

Of late seasons, our practice is sim-

ply this: We open our hives in March, to see if winter stores are all gone, if so feed to be stored in the combs, or better still, insert a comb of sealed honey. Then repack as well as in the fall, leaving them until pollen is being gathered freely and a little honey coming in. Brood rearing has by this time been well begun. Then watch carefully and if the bees gather a tea-spoonful during the day, give them a table-spoonful of good syrup at night with as little excitement as possible. Continue this feed every night until they begin to get some stored away unsealed, above the brood nest. Then if the weather is warm and favorable and the honey flow outside increasing, spread the brood nest from the center and insert the combs from the outside of the nest having the least brood and continue light feeding, being careful not to allow storage enough to interfere with the room for the queen to lay eggs. A tea-cup of syrup has been our heaviest feed this year, and that only in a very few exceptional cases. We only feed so as to have our worker bees ready for the expected honey flow, which generally come with very close regularity each year. We have, under this treatment this season, had full sized L. frames filled with foundation, which were inserted in the center of the brood nest, drawn out and nine-tenths of the cells filled with eggs within 36 hours, having had two cups of syrup during that time. We use the Hill Feeders only, with a round hole cut through the cover cloth, so as to feed direct above the cluster. In feeding for brood rearing, we think common sense to come into play as well as in feeding pigs or cattle. Know what you are feeding for, and then feed to produce those results. While feeding the young pig for growth, we do not feed the same feed and in the same quantities as after he has the growth; we then feed for pork, and the steer for beef.

The little care and expense, in feeding the bees ahead of the honey flow, in our estimation, pays as well as that used in any other line of feeding live stock, but for stimulative feeding don't forget the end in view and feed to surfeiting, which is too often the case.

Making Syrup Without Heat That Will Not Sour or Crystallize.

BY DR. J. T. BEALL.

How and when to feed are questions which I shall leave to those of larger and riper experiences to answer, while I shall attempt to offer some suggestions upon that other but not less important phase of the question, what shall we feed?

Sugar syrup seems to be the most available material for the purpose; but there are various objections to its use as ordinarily prepared. I am satisfied that the mode of preparation which I shall now attempt to describe—but for which I do not claim originality—will overcome many if not all of these objections.

Procure a five-gallon tin can having a honey gate at the bottom. Punch three or four very small holes, about equal distance apart, one and a half inches from the top of the can. For convenience we will call this can the receiver. Now have another five-gallon can made so that it will fit into the top of the receiver about one inch. The bottom of this can—which we will call the "percolator"—should be made in the shape of a funnel, with a slightly tapering nozzle one inch long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter at the outlet. Into the nozzle of the funnel fit a cork having several vertical grooves 1-16 inch deep cut in its circumference. Now pack the funnel end of the percolator with a good quality of cotton previously saturated with water, well squeezed out. A loose-fitting cover completes the percolator.

Fill the percolator about two-thirds full of granulated sugar, and then pour in cold water until the can is about full. Soft water is preferable. The first half-gallon of syrup which passes into the receiver should be returned to the percolator, as it will be too light. All that is necessary now is to keep pouring in sugar and cold water occasionally, and to draw off the syrup as it accumulates in the receiver. Always keep enough sugar in the percolator to cover the cotton to a depth of about two inches. It is not necessary to weigh the sugar nor measure the water. Just keep up the supply of material, and the apparatus, like the kodak, "does the rest."

Technically this is a solution of pure sugar. It is a clear, clean, transparent liquid, having a specific gravity of 1.556. It is perfectly stable in any climate, will never sour nor granulate. It is heavier than any stable syrup that can be made by heat, and is never overdone nor undone. The heaviest syrup that can be made by heat—the officinal simple syrup of the U. S. Pharmacopœia—has a gravity of 1.317, and is liable to ferment as well as to deposit crystals.

The slight yellow tinge is due to the fact that, as the syrup passes through the percolator, the ultramarine—which is used by sugar-refiners for substantially the same reason that the laundress uses indigo—is left behind, and will be found in the cotton packing.

Just how inimical this substance is to the bee economy I am not prepared to say; but I feel safe in asserting that as Jake Smith would say, "it don't do no pertickler good." I am convinced, however, that the most deleterious substances found in sugar syrup, as usually made, are the result of faulty methods of manufacture.

This apparatus can be placed in any out-of-the-way corner, and requires very little attention after once "getting

the run of it." Unlike the old method of making syrup on the kitchen stove, there are no fires to keep up, no dauby sticky utensils for the wife to clean, no burned fingers, and no "swear words."

The cotton, which should be of the best quality, must be renewed occasionally; but one packing will be sufficient for at least half a barrel of syrup. Although this syrup comes drop by drop, the process goes on, with unvarying regularity, 24 hours every day; and a few minutes' attention twice or three times a day is all that is required. By having the sugar-barrel and water-supply convenient, and arranging a barrel or other suitable receptacle under the honey-gate, the labor is minimized to the last degree.

To any one who may be inclined to think this process too slow I have only to say, try it and prepare for a pleasant surprise. Lastly, this syrup is of such a consistency that it is immediately available for use by the bees, requiring no evaporation after being placed in the cells.

Gleanings.

The Best Honey Plant.

We have never yet seen nor heard of a honey plant, which to our notion, is equal to the pleurisy. We say this because it is handsome, tenacious and yet never obnoxious, it being perfectly easy to destroy when an attempt is made. It is tough, self-sustaining, and with all, perennial, lasting for years, the top dying every year, but the root living on many years until it finally dies of old age. It grows luxurantly on poor land or amid grass and weeds. Each seed has a baloon, which aids in its dissemination. We know of no plant, except sweet clover, which is a biennial, that can compare with it. It is just the plant to introduce into waste places. In this latitude it is in full bloom at the close of basswood, and together with sweet

clover, they completely fill the gap, or honey dearth, between basswood and buckwheat or fall flowers. It is a much better yielder than sweet clover. The blossoms are so loaded with nectar that it can be seen standing in them with the naked eye, and the bees will not leave it for basswood, and that means of course, for any other honey yielding plant. It secretes nectar in all kinds of weather, cold or wet, rain or shine, and the quality of the honey is very excellent and of light color. It is in profuse bloom this year as usual, and we shall gather all the pods possible, for our own use and for sale. The pods contain from 50 to 80 seeds each, and we put them in sacks 6, 12, 20, and 100 for 10, 15, 25 and 75 cents per sack, post-paid to any address. If there is any honey plant in the world with which it would pay to plant valuable land, entirely and exclusively for honey, it is the pleurisy. We know of no objection to this plant, its nature and habits seeming to be perfect.

Bee Keepers' Quarterly.

Note:—The item on page 128 about Mr. Heddon, should read "sweet clover."

How Shall We Winter Our Bees.

BY J. E. POND.

I am led to ask the above question, by the actual results of the last four years, with two colonies of bees that came within my immediate observation. These two colonies are hived in ordinary 1½-story L. hives, the lower stories being used as brood-chambers, the half stories being used for surplus, they having had no protection whatever, save what is given by putting them on the south side of an out-building. During all those four years, these bees have been in no wise

opened or disturbed; they have sent out swarm after swarm, that have gone where they pleased, and this very year, on June 3rd, one of them sent out a large swarm, and then another on June 16th. The other sent out a swarm in the latter part of May, and another on June 12th, and to-day both hives are filled with bees.

The hives are made of ¾-inch thick lumber. The seasons have varied, of course, but during each of these four years, the temperature has been as low as 12 and 15° below zero.

Now does the above statement prove anything, or not? To my mind it proves just this, viz.: That these two colonies have wintered and thrived with absolutely no protection. We have been taught that we can foretell the future by past experience. This, to a certain—yes, to a very large—extent is true; and from the statement given above, I deduce a theory, and that is, that bees need no particular protection to cause them to winter safely; and further, that no rule for wintering has yet been given that can be said to be absolutely safe.

As I have stated many times in the past, I have always wintered my bees on the summer stands; the loss has been extremely small, and I have found it no less in colonies supposed to be well protected, than in those that were allowed "to go as they please."

The above is not written argumentatively, but merely a matter

of my own experience.

American Bee Journal.

Smoke and How to Use It.

It is not every one who knows how to properly use a smoker in the apiary. I think I use much less smoke than I did years ago. I frequently open hives now with no smoke at all, but it may be only fair to add that it is only such hives as I know the disposition of the occupants. Mr. Pringle in an article in the *Practical Bee Keeper* has the following to say on the subject:

"But, given a good smoker and a good smoke, I find that only a few know how to use the smoke. They may know how to use the smoker but not the smoke. The different colonies of bees, like differing and different pupils in school, require different treatment. A gentle puff is amply sufficient for some, a torrent of blasts for others. But begin gently with all and only give such doses as are required."

Review.

Bee-Keeping and Poultry as an Occupation for Women.

BY MRS. S. E. SHERMAN.

Written for the Woman's Congress of Texas.

In giving a glance backward over the past twenty years of my life, nothing strikes me more forcibly than the wonderful change made in the world's opinion of labor for our sex, and in the opportunities and openings for women who do not wish to be idlers in life, and for those who must be bread-winners.

Twenty years ago women crept tremblingly along in one or two occupations—teaching and sewing. Now she stands out proudly sur-

veying the many fields of different labor lying at her feet, and only seeks to select the one to which her strength, tastes and finances naturally lead. From the higher professions, and those requiring long mental effort and training, many a woman may still be debarred from lack of health and strength to bear the confinement of study, and with only small capital may wish an occupation still intellectual and refined, yet having the rigor of outdoor life, and the demand for little capital in its beginning. To such I come with a plea in favor of a pursuit which has brought me health and strength, has given me golden opportunities for study of the beautiful and useful in nature, and has also had a very satisfactory effect upon the size of my purse.

If there is one person in all this broad land of ours who has a right to be an enthusiast on the subject of bee-culture I certainly am pre-eminently that person. A poor dyspeptic, who for years could not eat anything that had a drop of grease in it, or drink even a spoonful of that delicious beverage—coffee—without the most dire results following such imprudence; I can now eat almost anything with impunity, which change has been brought about by active outdoor exercise, working with the ever busy little bee. Haven't I a cause then, to be an enthusiast, think you, upon this subject?

Concluded in next issue.

At the next meeting of our State Bee-Keepers' Convention, the following are some of the topics for discussion:

Object lessons in the Apiary, 1894.

Natural, viz. Artificial Swarming.....Stimulative Feeding.

Scientific, viz. Natural Queen Rearing.

Extracted, viz. Comb Honey for Home Markets.

The best Hive to Use, and Why.....Honey as Food and Medicine.

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

And if so, What to Plant.

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

New Appliances for the Apiary.....When to Extract.

Range of Flight of Bees Gathering Honey.

Large, viz. Small Brood Nests....Cost of Honey pr.pound to produce.

Nebraska Italian Bees.

Some of these subjects have been assigned to persons who will prepare papers, and the rest will soon be assigned. The entire program will be published in our next issue. If our readers have special subjects they wish brought before the Convention, send them to the Secretary at once. We are bound to make the next, the best and most instructive of any ever held in the State, and we want your co-operation in doing so.

We will print all papers presented and the best of the discussions, but it is impossible to get as much good from printed reports, as to be there and ask questions, so come and enjoy this Convention meeting.

Thos. G. Newman, former editor of the *American Bee Journal*, says: "The greatest enemy to the pursuit of bee keeping is the one who extracts unripe honey. It often ferments and ruins a good market.

Another county bee keepers' society in Nebraska. Buffalo Co., is coming into line of work with the State Society. We hope to have a good report from them hereafter. Don't get discouraged if your attendance is small. If you study to improve, you will improve as you study.

The *Review* is bragging about Chas. Koeppen, of that place, putting foundation into 464 sections in one hour, using the Woodcock fastener—Well, now—we more than doubled that number in an hour using the "Buckskin" section press and did not think of making any great record either.

Prof. Cook is making many new friends in his California home, as well as acting as a mediator between the bee and fruit men, at which he seems to be a success.

→The * Nebraska * Bee-keeper←

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By

STILSON & SONS.

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Official Organ of the Nebraska State Bee-Keepers Association.

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When telling her story of the hot weather down in Texas, Mrs. Atchley seems to have forgotten that the first story teller stands but little show. Texas may be so much of a paradise that a few degrees extra in the heat register would not be noticed until it was kept up for a day and night. But when we in Nebraska have a few degrees more added to the first 100, and then kept up for six days, we certainly feel it, and who would'nt?

Wonder if our thermometers will get settled down to business again ready for the cool wave, due about Jan. 1, 1895.

The Russian Thistle as a pest is rapidly spreading all over the state of Nebraska, and our next Legislature should pass stringent laws for its extermination.

Heddon names pleurisy plant as the best honey plant; next he names scarlet clover. On another page may be found his article under the heading, "The Best Honey Plant."

Are you making arrangements to attend the State Bee Keepers' Convention at Lincoln, Sept. 11, 12, and 13? By all means go and get enthusiasm to want to attend the North American at St. Joseph.

Bulletin No 33, from the Agricultural Division, University of Minnesota, July, 1894, is devoted to the Russian Thistle, with photo cuts and mounted specimen of the weed, and plans for its destruction.

The Bee Keeper's edition of the *Dowagait Times*, is the way the *Bee Keeper's Quarterly* now comes out, as the postal authorities seemed to think the Quarterly was not a fit subject to be sent through Uncle Sam's mail bags. No matter under what name, it is well worth reading, being edited by one of the practical apiarists of the country, James Heddon.

Queer Things in Animal Life.

THE greyhound runs by sight only. This is a fact. The carrier pigeon flies his hundreds of miles homeward by eyesight, noting from point to point objects that he has marked. This is only conjecture. The dragon fly, with 12,000 lenses in his eye, darts from angle to angle with the rapidity of a flashing sword, and as rapidly darts back, not turning in the air, but with a clash reversing the action of his four wings and instantaneously calculating the distance of the objects, or he would dash himself to pieces. But in what conformation of the eye does this power consist? No one can answer.

Ten thousand mosquitoes dance up and down in the sun, with the minutest interval between them, yet no one knocks another headlong on the grass or breaks a leg or a wing, long and delicate as they are. Suddenly a peculiar, high-shouldered, vicious creature, with long and pendent nose, darts out of the rising and falling cloud, and settling on your cheek, inserts a poisonous sting. What possessed the little wretch to do this? Did he smell your blood while he was dancing? No one knows.

A carriage comes suddenly upon some geese in a narrow road and drives straight through the flock. A goose was never yet fairly run over, nor a duck. They are under the very wheels and hoofs, and yet they contrive to flap and waddle safely off. Habitually stupid, heavy and indolent, they are, nevertheless, equal to any emergency.

Why does the lonely woodpecker, when he descends from his tree and goes to drink, stop several times on his way and listen and look around before he takes his draught? No one knows. How is it that the species of an ant which is taken in battle by other ants to be made slaves should be the black or negro ant? No one knows.

The power of judging of actual danger and the free-and-easy boldness that

results from it are by no means uncommon. Many birds seem to have a correct notion of a gun's range, and are scrupulously careful to keep beyond it. The most obvious resource would be to fly right away out of sight and hearing, but this they do not choose to do.

A naturalist of Brazil gives an account of an expedition that he made to one of the islands of the Amazon to shoot spoonbills, ibises, and other magnificent birds which are abundant there. His design was completely baffled, however, by a wretched little sandpiper which preceded him, continually uttering his tell-tale cry, which at once aroused all the birds within hearing. Throughout the day did this individual bird continue its self-imposed duty of sentinel to others, effectually preventing the approach of the hunter to the game and yet managing to keep out of range of his gun.

—*Philadelphia Times.*

A Humane Man.

Gov. Greenhalge of Mass., is a humane man, and when he tried to buy a horse a short time ago the man told him it was next to impossible to get a decent animal that didn't have its tail docked. "Then," said his excellency, "I'll walk."

The practice of docking horses' tails is being carried on to a large extent in Lowell. The Humane Society offers a reward of \$50 for the arrest and conviction of any one performing this brutal act. Under a law now before the legislature any person mutilating a horse may be sent to jail for a year or be fined \$300, and the finding of a horse with a freshly docked tail in the stable of any person shall be sufficient evidence to prove a case.

Nearly all the so-called swell turn-outs in Lowell are now drawn by horses whose tails have been cut.

—*Lowell Citizen.*

The Scriptures teach us, that a sparrow shall not fall to the ground without His notice. It is true a sparrow is quite a small bird, and one quite unnoticed perhaps by us. A boy may thoughtlessly hurl a stone at some bird singing in the tree-top, and before he thinks what he has done, the bird has fallen, the life is ended, and the little songster will be heard no more. It is sport to some boys to go out and willfully kill birds, merely because it is fun, but, when the President of the United States and his friends get at this kind of sport, for the fun of it it is surely pretty small business. Some of the newspapers seemed to point with pride to the fact that at one trip, this summer, the party killed 385 birds, not counting the number wounded and left to die.

It is said of Lincoln, during his term of office, that while out riding, heard the cries of a bird in the bushes near by; stopping his horse, he went to help it if possible, and his friends laughed at him for stopping to help a "little bird."

Some great men have a "new heart," one that has tender feelings and a knowledge of doing right; others still cling to that old "stony heart," which is devoid of tenderness and which knows no mercy.

No bird or animal is in the world without it has some mission in life.

The Poultry Yard.

CONDUCTED BY

J. H. McCLATCHEY.

Burn the straw or other material from the nests, often, say once a week, until you are sure you are rid of both lice and eggs.

Have all the fowls roost in the house if there is plenty of room for them, but let some stay outside until cool weather if the house is crowded with all of them in.

Dissolve one pound of copperas in four gallons of hot water and with a watering pot sprinkle the solution over the floor of the hen house or around where the fowls are. It is a good and cheap preventive of disease.

If the cocks have not yet been removed from the flocks, do it now, better late than never, as the number of eggs produced is not materially effected by them. Some poultrymen claim that hens will lay more eggs and will not become broody as soon in the absence of the male.

The way to secure a choice flock of hens is to hatch the chicks from first-class eggs and to select the best pullets for keeping; later, cull out poor sitters, careless mothers and indifferent layers and after a few years you will have a choice flock. Select only first-class cocks for mating.

It is a good plan to have coops for young poultry which will effectually keep out skunks, cats and

minks, for these gentlemen like yellow-legged chickens equally as well as preachers do, and are not nearly so conscientious as to when to stop eating. Ventilation should also be provided, for a foul, close coop is hard on young chicks, even though confined there during the night.

We believe that more care should be exercised to keep down the vermin among fowls than is usually done; as more loss is sustained by them than any other cause, in this western country. It is hardly necessary to say, at present, to keep dust baths within easy reach of the fowls, as dust is everywhere just now, and in sufficient quantity, but I think it would be a good plan to sprinkle insect powder in the dust where the hens wallow, which would accomplish a double purpose in health of fowl and freedom from lice.

Gapes in Fowls.

This disease is said to be caused by the accumulation of small worms in the throat, as a result of drinking stagnated water.

Wm. Cook, in *London Poultry* says: "It is a good thing to put a small piece of camphor in the drinking water." Whether camphor prevents gapes or not, I do not know, only I never knew of gapes where it was used in that way. It will do no harm to use it.

To extract the worms from the throat, use the sharp-pointed feathers from near the end of the wings

of fowls. When worms have grown to a large size and an attempt is made to extract them, the chickens are often suffocated. The worms lie singly and lengthwise, two or three may be laying side by side. when anything is pushed down the windpipe, it is possible for the worms to be doubled up, or in other words, the latter are so tender that almost anything that touches them will break them, and anything pushed down into the windpipe, unless it be soon extracted, or thrown out, will cause suffocation.

Strip the feather referred to, only leaving about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch of web on it; if this is done, when the feather is turned around 3 or 4 times in the windpipe, as it ought to be, the worm becomes entangled or twisted among the web. There should be no web on the part that is placed into the gullet, for if so, when the feather is pulled out of the windpipe, the latter is likely to be ruptured

As a rule, nothing will cure very bad cases.

Poultry keepers should always be careful not to leave the water in vessels out in the sun, when the weather is hot. Careless poultry keepers loose 100 and even 1,000 chickens by not providing plenty of fresh water. The chickens are compelled to drink stagnant water from pools and ponds, I would say if you are compelled to use such, to first boil it.

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