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The White Mountain apiarist : the circle at home and the honey bee. Vol. 1, No. 5 June, 1891

Berlin Falls, N.H.: Aked D. Ellingwood, June, 1891

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Vol. 1. Berlin Falls, N. H. June, 1891. No. 5.



White Mountain Apiarist.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
AKED D. ELLINGWOOD
AT FIFTY CENTS A YEAR
Berlin Falls, N. H.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ADVERTISING RATES are 10 cents per line for one insertion; for two or more insertions the rates will be as follows: 1 inch, 75 cents; 2 inches, \$1.25; one half column, \$2.00; one column, \$3.50; one page, \$6.00.

SEND MONEY by money order, postal note or registered letter. Postage stamps taken. Make all money orders payable to Aked D. Ellingwood, Berlin Falls, N. H.

BE CAREFUL to give your name and address every time you write, that there may be no mistakes.

WE WANT the names of every bee-keeper in the United States. Please send us the names of your bee-keeping friends, that we may send them copies of the APIARIST.

WON'T YOU help us make the APIARIST a success by sending your own subscription at once, and by showing the paper to your friends and trying to induce them to subscribe. Get up a club of five, send us \$2.00 and keep the fifty cents as your reward.

A FRIENDLY HAND.

When a man an't got a cent, and he's
feelin' kind o' blue,
An' the clouds hang dark an' heavy, an'
won't let the sunshine through,
It's a great thing, oh, my brethren, for
a feller just to lay
His hand upon your shoulder in a
friendly sort o' way.

It makes a man feel curious; it makes
the teardrops start,
And you sort o' feel a flutter in the re-
gion of the heart.
You can't look up an' meet his eyes;
you don't know what to say,
When his hand is on your shoulder in
a friendly sort o' way!

Oh, the world's a curious campound,
with its honey and its gall,
With its cares and bitter crosses; but
a good world after all.
And a good God must have made it—
leastwise, that is what I say
When a hand rests on my shoulder in
a friendly sort o' way.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

When a man is going down hill, he
finds the attraction of gravitation and
the encouragement of the public a
great help to him.

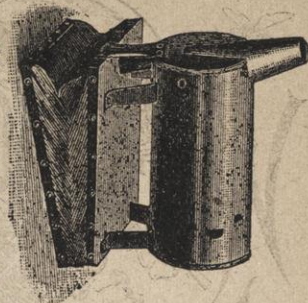
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This Smoker burns chips or hard wood without any special preparation. Very reliable. Greatest Smoking capacity. Easiest to start, and cheapest because it saves time.

The best Bee Feeder. Most convenient for the bees. No drowning or daubing bees. The feed is taken by the bees without leaving the cluster. From two to seven feeders full may be given a colony at one time which will be stored in the combs in ten or twelve hours.

Smoker, 3 inch barrel, freight or express, each \$1.20: by mail \$1.40: per dozen, \$1.80. Feeders, one qt. freight or express, per pair, 30c.: by mail, 40c.: per dozen, \$1.60. Address A. G. HILL, KENDALVILLE, IND.
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THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

is coming to the front as one of the best locations for the fruit grower and honey producer; the representative paper of that region is the

INTERMOUNTAIN HORTICULTURIST.

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NEVER BUY A QUEEN

Bee. Until you Send for my Catalogue, which will be mailed for a Stamp.

UNLESS WARRANTED,

I warrant all my Queens

PURELY MATED.

PLEASE COMPARE my prices with other breeders: Warranted purely mated queens In May, \$1.25, 6 for 6.00. after May, 1.00, 6 for 5.00. Tested queens in May, 2.00; June July, 1.75; after August, 1.50. SELECTED TESTED, 3.00 to 5.00. SAFE ARRIVAL GUARENTED anywhere in America.

Either FIVE BANDED GOLDEN or THREE BAND IMPORTED ITALIANS at above prices, and orders can be made up of both. Order now, pay when queens arrive. *You will regret it if you don't try my queens.*

JACOB T. TIMPE, Grand Ledge, Mich.

is published monthly at York, Neb. in what was once called the American desert, but now is a good location for bees. It is edited by L. D. Stilson, a man who keeps bees and is not ashamed to own that he gets stung occasionally. He does not claim to know *all* about bee-keeping, but is willing to learn some more. Send and get a sample copy and see whether the editor is asleep or not.

Address, BEE-KEEPER, York, Neb.
In club with this paper for 75% per year.

Carniolan A Specialty Bees.

I expect to continue the breeding of Carniolan Queens and Bees the coming season, and shall breed only from such queens as have shown in their workers gentleness and good honey gathering propensities. Orders are now being booked for next season. Address

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Patten's Mills, Wash. Co., N. Y.

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one year and six packets of garden and flower seeds 25 cents. Write for particulars. Sample copy free.

ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS,
Bee-Keepers' Supplies and Garden Plants for Sale. JOB PRINTING for Bee-Keepers and Poultrymen a specialty. Address

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BEATTY'S ORGANS.

Are the best. Write for Catalogue.
Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

BEATTY'S PIANOS.

In use everywhere. Write for
Catalogue.
Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

Wants, Etc.

"He who tooteth not his horn, his horn shall
ne'er be tooted."

25 Cents pays for a five line adv. in this
column. Five times for \$1.00.

WANTED.—To exchange my new
catalogue of Bee-Keepers' Supplies
for your name and address plainly
written on a postal card. Prompt re-
turns made. W. M. Gerrish,
Nottingham, N. H.

Send your name and address for
our new 1891 catalogue.

A. D. Ellingwood,
Berlin Falls, N. H.

WHO has a Printing Press with
chase not less than 4x7 inches to ex-
change for a Lester scroll saw, with
lath attachment, and a Smith & Wes-
son 32 rim-fire revolver? Would ex-
change revolver for smaller press.

E. Halstead, Easton, Adams Co., Wis.

White Mountain Apiarist.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
ALFRED D. ELLINGWOOD
AT FIFTY CENTS A YEAR
Berlin Falls, N. H.

Entered at the P. O. at Berlin Falls, N. H. as
Second Class Mail Matter, March 9th, 1891

The weather is now very favorable
to bees in New Hampshire, and they
are doing excellent work. What bees
did not die are now in fine condition.

With this number of the *Apiarist*,
the editor opens a department which
he calls "What Others Say, and What
We Think About It." The other jour-
nals will be carefully reviewed and the
most important points copied, and to
each article copied will be attached
our opinion.

To everybody sending us 50 cents
for a year's subscription to the *Api-
arist*, we will after this date, June 15th,
give a year's subscription to the *Un-
ion Farmer*, published at Rockland,
Maine.

Don't forget the premium offer we
made in the May number of the *Api-
arist*. If you did not see it, send for a
copy of the May number. First, a mos-
quito bar veil for two new subscribers
at the regular price. Second, a full
swarm of bees for the largest list of
subscribers. Third, a hive complete for
the second largest list. Fourth, a
Clark's cold blast smoker for the 3rd
largest list.

BEATTY'S TOUR OF THE WORLD.

Ex-Mayor Daniel F. Beatty, of Be-
atty's Celebrated Organs and Pianos,
Washington, New Jersey, has return-
ed home from an extended tour of the
world. Read his advertisement in this
paper and send for catalogue.

The advertisement of the *White
Mountain Apiarist* is in over a dozen
different journals and papers, but near-
ly one half of all the calls we have re-
ceived for the journal state that they
saw our adv. in the *Bee World*. We
simply state this as being a peculiar
fact. We would like to ask the pub-
lisher what his circulation is.

Will the secretaries of the different
bee associations send us the date of
their meetings, and also the reports of
their various meetings.

We recently received a shipment of the dovetailed hives from Levering Bros., Wiota, Iowa, and we venture to say that no other concern in the U. S. sends out better goods; every part of the hives exactly fitted every other part, and the lumber used is a good quality. We got our money's worth.

Alley's self hiver seems to be doing good work. Occasionally it fails to do its duty, but most of the reports concerning it are favorable.

The White Mountain Apiarist is now more than self-supporting and we are bound to not only make it pay its own way but that of the editor also.

See our clubbing offer in this issue.

H. C. Farnum writes that he is having a good run of business this season. He is not able to turn out of his own shop goods enough to fill his orders.

— We want to be placed on record as saying that the Black bees are as good for honey gathering and wintering as any other race of bees. We like them fully as well as the Italians.

— If any of the bee-keepers in the New England States have any bees wax to spare send it to us and we will pay twenty five cents cash or twenty eight cents in trade for it.

— The editor of the Missouri Bee-Keeper says he had to do something to make himself heard, and this is the reason he uses such large type on his journal.

— We do not issue the Apiarist until the fifteenth of each month; by doing this we are able to give the latest apicultural news, as most of the journals are published on the first of the month.

THE GREATEST CLUBBING OFFER EVER
MADE BY ANY PUBLISHER.

We are now printing 4,000 copies of the Apiarist every month; we have not one half this number of regular subscribers, but we want them and are bound to have them. This is how we shall obtain them: The subscription price of the White Mountain Apiarist is 50¢, and that it is well worth the price we ask for it is proven by the number of letters we receive to that effect. Now we going to give a year's subscription to the Apiarist *absolutely free* to everyone who wants it.

How are we going to do this? Just this way. The price of the American Bee Journal, Gleanings in Bee Culture, and the Bee Keepers' Review, is \$1.00 each per year. If you are going to subscribe for either of those journals, send us the dollar, and you will get the journal you want and the White Mountain Apiarist both for one year. The price of the American Bee-Keeper, Nebraska Bee-Keeper, Missouri Bee-Keeper, California Bee-Keeper, The Bee World, and The Bee-Keepers' Guide, is fifty cents per year for each one. Now send us the fifty cents for whichever of these journals you want and you will receive it and the White Mountain Apiarist for one year without any extra charge. By this arrangement you will get the Apiarist free. On the eleventh page of this journal is a list of the journals for which we will receive subscriptions and give a year's free subscription to the Apiarist.

As soon as we receive your money, we order the paper or journal you want sent to your address for one year, send the publisher the money you send us less our commission, and place your name on the subscription list of the White Mountain Apiarist, entitling you to one year's subscription. Now send in your orders.

Artificial Increase.

BY M. H. DEWITT.

If you desire increase more than honey, you should practice artificial swarming or dividing. A very good method for this is to lift out about five frames of bees, brood and all, including queen, and put them into a new hive, placing frames of foundation or comb in the vacant places. Now set the new hive where you wish it to remain permanently. A great many of the workers will go back to the old stand, but the new one has the queen, while the other one must raise the queen for themselves unless one is provided. It would be economy to give them a queen cell, but the greatest economy would be to give them a laying queen, which you can either raise or buy. If you let them raise their own queen, cut out all but one cell, as they may swarm if more than one is left. If honey is plentiful it will not be long before you have two good strong colonies, and you may get some honey from them yet.

If you are running an apiary for honey alone, let the bees have their own way and swarm naturally. The only objection to this plan is, that it necessitates someone being in sight of the hive all the time. Do not get all the tin pans, kettles, etc., and make a great noise, but let them have their own way; they will cluster together on some adjacent bush or tree. While the swarm is issuing, station yourself by the hive and watch for the queen. If you see her and can catch her, do so and place her in a cage. Now remove the old hive and place a new one in its stead, laying the queen cage on the alighting board. The bees will return as soon as they miss their queen and will go into the new hive. As soon as they are under headway, release the queen and

she will go in with the bees. When they are all in, place the new swarm where you wish it to remain, and put the old one back. If the queen escapes you, and the bees settle on a bush or tree, there are several ways of hiving them. If the limb on which they cluster is small or not valuable, the best plan is to cut it off and carry it to the hive which you have in readiness to receive them. Shake them gently near the entrance on a cloth which you have previously spread out in front of the hive. They will soon find the entrance and will run rapidly into it. Never put the bees in the hive from the top as this is unnatural and they do not become settled and satisfied nearly so soon. If, however, the bees alight on a valuable tree or large limb or some immovable object, such as fence posts, stumps, etc., then locate the hive near the swarm, and with a suitable basket in hand, jar or brush the bees into it, carry them quickly to the hive and shake them on the cloth. A great many bees will take wing and go back to the cluster, which necessitates this operation being performed several times. If there are still a few bees that are persistent in going back, use a smoker on them and they will soon go with the others.

A few additional things should be observed in hiving bees, viz: Always smoke them before attempting to hive them as this may save you many a sting. Place the new swarm in its permanent position just as soon as the bees are all in the hive. Never set the new swarm in the hot sun, but always shade them, for this is the most frequent cause of bees leaving. Keep perfectly cool and do not drop the basket or limb, even though you do get a few stings. If possible, put the new swarm on foundation or old comb. If the bees seem dissatisfied and do not go to work give them a frame of brood from another hive.

I would say that all should subscribe for the WHITE MOUNTAIN APIARIST, as it is a live bee paper, and should be in the hands of every bee-keeper. Subscribe now.

Sunny Side, Garrett Co., Md.

A Voice From Colorado.

A. D. Ellingwood. Dear sir;

Your package of *Apiarists* at hand, and distributed among the "benighted." When I read the name of Berlin Falls, I am carried back in memory thirty years, to the time of the building of what was then the At. & St. Lawrence, now the Grand Trunk R. R., when I was engaged in building the bridges on that road. I remember well the pleasant summer, the wild and picturesque scenery through which the road ran, then comparatively thinly settled, but I presume now well populated. Much of the section north of the White Mountains was a dense forest, in which bear, deer, and wolves were often seen. I well recollect the incident of a bear and her two cubs swimming across the Androscoggin river, just below us, one afternoon, while we were putting up the bridge across a stream near that river about a mile from West Bethel, Me., which is just east of the N. H. line.—But excuse me, the above does not relate to bee-keeping.

One article in the last number of your journal induces this reply, on a subject that well merits the attention of bee-keepers, that is, the spraying of fruit trees when in blossom, with poisonous matter. We have in this part of this state, a splendid fruit section. The finest of apples, pears, peaches, plums and cherries are grown here, giving a fine profit to the owners, and they are fully awake to the importance of rid-

ding their trees of the ravages of the Codling moth and curculio, and other insect pests, but no one thinks of spraying the blossoms. The fruit is of the size of rifle balls, especially apples; cherries, of course, are the smallest, but all kinds are plainly to be seen rods away from the tree, before the preparation is first applied, and none but the uninformed will spray his fruit blossoms instead of fruit; he wastes not only his time and material, but is a positive injury to every bee-keeper near him. And there should be, as your correspondent suggests, a "law prohibiting the spraying of fruit trees when in blossom." Most Respectfully,
D. C. Hunt.
Canon City, Colo. May 28th, 1891.

Yes, Mr. Hunt, thirty years ago Berlin Falls was almost a wilderness. Bears, deer, and all sorts of wild animals abounded. Many a story have I heard my grandparents tell about the country as it was before the railroad was put through here. My grandfather Goud helped survey the road; he is now eighty four years old, and has spent the most of his life on the Androscoggin river. Berlin is now, however, a lively town of 4,000 inhabitants. Some of the largest paper and pulp mills in the U. S. are located here, and other mills are being built this summer. A new railroad is also being built from Jefferson through here to Milan. The country surrounding Berlin affords excellent bee pasturage, and we are well situated to send goods all over the country. The G. T. R. now extends from Portland, Me. to Chicago, Ill., and the new road will furnish better transport to Massachusetts and New York.

The *Apiarist* is certainly well located, and is being very successful.

The subject of spraying fruit trees is receiving considerable attention from all the bee journals, and it will undoubtedly receive more attention.

Bee-keeping is becoming too important an industry to be greatly abused, and some very important decisions are being made in its favor. It's been declared "not a nuisance." The "manufactured honey" stories have received their death blow, and bee-keepers everywhere are steadily marching on. We shall be pleased to hear from you again. Ed.

Extracted Honey.

B. C. GRIFFITH.

I was called upon to deliver an address before the North Carolina Bee-Keepers' Association, and send it for publication in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL. It was substantially as follows:

For the production of a crop of honey, the first requisite is a strong force of young and vigorous bees at the beginning of the honey flow.

Geo. E. Hilton says the time to put on sections is when the raspberry comes into bloom, and from this I judge the time for us is when the blackberry begins to bloom—last year to the contrary notwithstanding. Keep all the colonies strong, is the watchword, if you wish to gather honey, and another thing is to have a good queen in the colony laying eggs by the thousands. A poor queen, a poor colony of bees; result, no honey.

The combs should be filled by the bees and "cap shut," as the Dutchman called it, before the honey should be extracted, as this capping is evidence of ripe honey. If taken from the comb before ripe, it may ferment and be a vinegar crop, instead of honey.

The extractor was invented in 1865, by Major de Hruschka, of Dolo, near Venice, Italy. He first discovered it by giving to his son a piece of comb honey on a plate; the boy put the plate in his basket and swung it around him

like a sling. The father noticed that some honey had been drained out by the motion, and came to the conclusion that combs could be emptied by centrifugal force. The bee-keeping world hailed this invention with delight.

A. I. Root, of Medina, O., claims to have extracted the first ton of honey ever taken from one apiary, with the extractor. From that time to this the extractor has been manufactured and scattered to all parts of the world. In almost every hamlet, the extractor can be heard singing its song (a land flowing with milk and honey), on autumn evenings. While the extractor has been the means of saving many tons of honey, yet I am convinced that there are tons upon tons lost for the want of bees to gather the precious nectar.

Nothing is added to it, and nothing taken from it, but the comb. It is not the old-fashioned "strained honey" of our grandfathers, which was obtained from brood-combs mashed up with dead bees, pollen and dirt, and then strained through an old mill-sack. But it is the pure (liquid) nectar, gathered from the flowers by the bees, and carried to the hives by them, which will give health to the body, force to the mind, and strength to the intellect of those who use it.

It should always be kept before the consumers of honey that its granulating is a guarantee of its purity, and if they desire to liquefy it, that it can be done by placing the vessel in warm water, gradually increasing the heat until it becomes liquefied. But great care must be exercised in heating honey, as there is danger of injuring it.

American Bee Journal.

Take advantage of the liberal clubbing offer we make in this number of the APIARIST.

Get two journals for the price of one.

Advice to Beginners.

J. F. GATES, IN AM. BEE-KEEPER.

Bee culture is a very profitable as well as fascinating pursuit, yet in choosing it as a profession a person must be very sure he likes it above all other trades, or he will not be very sure to make a success of it. The trade a person engages in is never to blame for the failure of the person who has adopted it. If you like your team you will take good care of it; just so with your trade, no matter what it may be.

After having made sure you like bee keeping as a trade, make up your mind to drive it well, and never let it drive you. You may, and it is likely you will, meet with reverses the first few years, but the time to consider is before you commence, not after. If you mean only to *try* bee-keeping to see if there is anything in it, then don't touch it, for there is nothing in it for a man of that make-up. If you mean to let bee-keeping *try you* to see if there is anything in you, then go ahead, and if you have grit you will succeed.

Having settled the matter thus far, buy two or three colonies of Italian bees from some reliable man. Don't believe all you read or hear about the many kinds of bees now being talked so much about. The people that are praising these new varieties know better what purpose they have in view than you do.

It is next to impossible to mate queens with drones of a certain breed with any degree of certainty. Many years of experience have taught me that Italian bees, allowed to mix as they please with the black bees of your vicinity, produce bees that "can't be beat." There may be good points about some of these new varieties, but taking all things together the Italian is

far the superior of anything yet discovered. Buy your bees of some bee-keeper who has already made a success of the business, then you will be apt to get good hives. A beginner is very liable at this point to make the mistake of following the man of theories. His anxiety to push the matter, the novelty of being a "bee-keeper," the desire to at once get to the bottom of matters, heedless of the proverb, "the more haste the less speed," makes him very apt to become the victim of sharpers and theorists, and very likely he will soon give up the business in disgust, not omitting in his fit of anger at his losses, to give bee-keeping a bad name. The fact that theories too often outshine the practical, especially when on paper, has been a great source of trouble and expense to the beginner. Even older heads have been made unsteady at times by the allurements of theorists.

When a man embarks in the bee business Mr. Theory, like the gossiping neighbor who visits you first, is ready and willing to throw light on any and every point connected with your pursuit. Don't take or follow any advice thus gratuitously given. You had better pay some good man a high price for the *truth*, than follow cheap advice which will be sure in the end to cost you many times more than the truth would in the first place. No bee-keeper of any worth will tell you very much for nothing. His knowledge has cost him too much, and is a part of his stock in trade, the same as in other professions.

One of my early lessons was buying too many bees to commence with. I paid a man \$176.00 for 25 colonies of bees and eight empty hives. I asked him some questions about tyking care of them, which he answered properly as I look at it now, yet he had no inducement to tell me more than I asked and the truth half told sometimes

leaves things in bad shape. The result was I worked my bees that season in such a way that I did not make \$20.00 out of them, and increased them to 48 colonies of which all died but four the following winter. The man I bought them of was not to blame, for he told me that some had paid him as high as \$2 for information, which at the time I thought ought to come for nothing, but I would have done well to have paid him much more than to have done as I did. I did not subscribe for a bee journal, for I thought I could find out how to keep bees alone. After I had lost a great deal of money I commenced studying bee journals and books, and here theories captivated me to such an extent that I was not much better off. Some bee writers, like patent medicine venders, seem to think the more wonderful and complicated they make things appear the sooner they are swallowed by most people. The mysterious is generally thought to be the proper thing, especially by the beginner, hence the "humbly", is nourished, and becomes a thrifty insect.

The very best way to learn the trade of bee-keeping is to work one season with a practical bee-keeper. If you can't do that, then buy standard works on bee-keeping, and subscribe for a bee-journal or two, and study them well, but don't try to follow all you read in them. Let your eyes and common sense guide you. Visit some practical bee-keeper often, consult him, and don't be afraid to pay him for his time and trouble in setting you to rights. Don't occupy his time in telling him what you know. Tell him what you don't know, but want to find out. Ovid, Erie Co., Pa.

NO other publisher ever made so liberal a premium offer as we make in this number of the APIARIST.

Some Pointers.

BY DAYTON.

Is bee-keeping too highly colored? The coloring may mislead some, so will the coloring given by an enthusiastic lawyer, doctor, merchant, or any other business man who has not had to battle with the hard, dark side of his business. I believe fewer people get disappointed over bee-keeping than over mining, lumbering, keeping store, and I would add farming if it were not for the fact that the farmer does not expect very much anyway.

To show that money can be made keeping bees, and also to show some of the failures in the same pursuit, I will relate two or three incidents that have come under my notice. In 1880, Mr. C. D. Rowe living in the town of M——, purchased a swarm of bees, paying \$8.00 for them; in 1889 he informed me that he had kept a strict account of all the expenditures and his time in caring for the bees, and by comparing the cost with the amount of bees and honey sold, he found he had cleared \$800.00 during the eight years; all this from the original swarm and its descendants. You say pretty good; yes, it was; but the bees had received careful attention. Another man living in the same town cleared during the year 1887, \$275.00 from 10 swarms, taking over \$200.00 in money. A third man told me that his bees brought him more money than all his farm and the stock thereon, and he had a good farm too.

Now for the other side. In the same town a young man bought a swarm of bees and paid \$18.00 for them. That fall he paid \$22.00 for four more swarms. The next spring he paid \$110.00 more for bees, and about \$50.00 for hives, etc.

At the end of four years he had paid out over \$500.00 for bees and fixtures, and taken in about \$150.00 for honey and bees. That winter every swarm but five died. Now while this young man met with a decided loss, he was partly or wholly to blame for it. In the first place, he went in too heavily; put too much money into it. He should have begun with one or two swarms, and let them build up, carefully studying their habits, etc., and becoming thoroughly familiar with them. \$15.00 judiciously spent would have brought more money at the end of five or ten years, than the \$500.00 spent before he knew how to care for one swarm.

Don't begin too heavily; be patient; don't be in too much of a hurry to get rich; be content to begin on a small scale, and I am sure you will have bees enough by the time you are capable of taking care of them.

There is money in bee-keeping, and it presents a field for brains and capital, but you will have to use your brains and keep your capital for a poor season, rather than put it all into bees before you have mastered the details.

What others say and what we think of it

I have concluded that they (Carniolan bees) are a very much abused race, as I am scarcely able to pick up a bee paper or agricultural journal whose columns do not contain an article condemning them. They are said to be cross, poor honey gatherers, excessive swarmers, and to have many other bad qualities which it is not necessary to enumerate here. T. I. Dugdale, in the American Bee-Keeper.

We have never had any Carniolan bees in our yard, so do not know much about them only as we get reports.

Where we get one letter in favor of them, we get a dozen or more that speak of them as being good for noth-

ing only to swarm and sting. Nearly all agree that they cap their honey nicely, leaving it very white.

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

It pays in just the same sense that it pays a store-keeper to take the curtains from his windows, open his store door, hang out his sign and advertise. It pays to make any kind of an effort in any kind of a business. Success comes from continued effort. Fairs present one of the opportunities for us to make an effort. Take your produce to the fair, stay near it, tell everybody you see that "this honey is from my apiary." Explain how it is produced; put some life into it; offer it for sale at a good price, and then *sell it*; people will buy after you convince them that you have got something they want.

If you have decided to try bee-keeping, don't commence with twenty colonies or ten—two at the utmost. You'll pay from five dollars to ten dollars per colony, depending on kind and where you are, and if you succeed you can increase. But don't try to increase too fast. That's the rock on which so many beginners have split. * * * If possible get Italian bees. They are gentler to handle than the common blacks, and better workers.

Dr. C. C. Miller, in Ladies Home Journal.

Dr. Miller is right in his advice so far as the number of colonies is concerned, but it is our duty to take exception to the kind of bees to use. We have found the common black bees to be just as good as the Italians, and we sometimes think much better. The Italians do not stand our New England weather as well as the blacks, and we have never succeeded in getting so large a crop of surplus from them.

SECOND HAND HIVES.

We have on hand about one hundred second hand hives which will be sold for 75 ¢ each. They are the portico hives and are all painted and in good condition. A part of them are nearly new; in fact, some of them have been used only two months. The price includes the ten brood frames. If you want some of them send at once as they are going fast.

SPECIAL CROPS.

With this number of the *Apiarist* we begin to fill the unexpired subscriptions to Special Crops. The advertisements of Special Crops will begin in the July number of the *Apiarist*.



THE PORTER BEE ESCAPE.

During the past few years quite a number of bee escapes have been devised; the latest one to appear is the Porter escape, and it is without doubt the best one yet. According to reports, the bees will readily go out and after having once gone through it they can not return. They are manufactured by R. & E. C. Porter, Lewiston, Ill., and are sold at 20 ¢ each, or \$2.25 per dozen. They will be sent from this office at 20 cents each.

We will send the *Apiarist* six months on trial for only 15 cents. We expect one hundred or more will accept this offer; will you be one of the hundred? The tenth person accepting this liberal offer will receive free of charge a Clark's cold blast smoker. The twenty-fifth person will receive one of the new Hill smokers. Send now and receive six numbers for only 15 cents, and possibly get one of the smokers.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want one hundred agents to take subscriptions for the *Apiarist*. Our terms are the most liberal ever made by any publisher of bee magazines. You can make money. Send for particulars.

"ADVANCED BEE CULTURE."

We have received a copy of "Advanced Bee Culture," by W. Z. Hutchinson. This work shows Hutchinson as clearly as does the *REVIEW*. It reflects the man, and reflects him to advantage. Each subject is carefully treated under its own heading; a few of the most important subjects treated are: Hives and their Characteristics, Varieties of Bees, Introducing Queens, Specialty versus Mixed Bee-Keeping, Hiving Bees, Queen Rearing, Foul Brood, Wintering, and Mistakes in Bee-Keeping. The work contains nearly one hundred pages, is nicely bound in heavy paper, and will be sold for 50 cents per copy. For sale at this office.

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The Circle at Home.

— § —
 Edited by Mrs. A. D. Ellingwood.

OUR BABY'S HAIR.

—
 BY MRS. H. M. ELLINGWOOD.

All else of him in death has faded,
 Except this little lock of hair
 Which once his noble forehead shaded,
 And clustered in its brightness there.

Its kindred locks are lying low,
 Cold, cold within the darksome grave,
 And this is all that's left us now,
 'Tis all of him that we could save.

This little golden, shining tress,
 'Tis a memento of the past.
 It brings to mind his lovely form,
 Too sweet, too beautiful to last.

It is a precious, priceless thing,
 I treasure it with jealous care;
 And nothing can such feelings bring
 As this dear lock of Harold's hair.

Milan, N. H.

The Lottery Ticket.

Tom Armstrong, an intelligent industrious young mechanic, married at twenty two, a girl in his own class of life, very pretty, with some little education, and a burning ambition to rise in life.

"She aint goin' to be satisfied till we own a nice house and lot and have money in the bank, and I am at the top of the ladder," Tom would say, laughing. "She is always at work. I tell her she's in too much of a hurry to be rich, but she says if she don't have money when she's young enough to enjoy it, she don't want it at all."

"Well, I suppose you are laying up something," the friend to whom he was speaking answered.

"Oh yes, I get good wages, and I'm never sick, and Linda keeps the purse. I don't really know how much we have, for Linda will not tell me for fear I might want to borrow some," he said, laughing.

"Well, it's a good thing when a woman is so saving and industrious as Linda," said his friend. "The purse is safest in her hands."

Several years rolled on and two children came to the Armstrong household. Tom had had one or two attacks of illness and was not as strong as he used to be. The doctors said there was valvular trouble with his heart, but by avoiding all excitement he would probably live to a good old age. So he worked on steadily, and continued to lay up money every year. Neither he nor his wife had any confidence in banks or investments, so the money accumulated and was kept in the home. They had enough to buy a modest cottage, but that did not suit Linda's ambition. "We'll hold on, Tom, till we can buy real valuable property," said she, "and then when Mary and Edward are grown, they'll have a home to be proud of. I don't want any half-way house, but a roomy, nice home, with gardens back, and flowers in front." So she worked on cheerfully till one evil day when Tom found her in the greatest excitement.

"O, Tom!" she cried, "what do you think! Harry Eldridge has drawn a prize in the Louisiana Lottery. He borrowed five dollars, and he bought the fourth of the ticket that drew \$100,000! Now he is worth \$25,000! Just think of it. Poor, shiftless Harey Eldridge, that never could make both ends meet, and his wife too lazy to mend her children's clothes or get a decent meal for them. She ran in here to tell me of their good luck; and they're going to buy Smalley's handsome house, and she says they're huntin' round for a housemaid. Oh dear! to thin how we've

tolled and moiled for so little, and those people, who never did anything to help themselves or anybody else, having so much money."

She burst into a passion of tears, to Tom's dismay and astonishment.

"What's come to you, Linda," he said, "that you're crying ever Eldridge's good luck? I'm not sure of it's being good luck either. I've never seen real good come to those who win money by gambling. If they gain in one thing, they lose in another, and I'm opposed on principle to lotteries, as I've always told you. Wait and see if Eldridge is the better for that money."

"I wish I had it," she cried defiantly, "I'd take the risk. If you wasn't so full of ridiculous, old-fashioned notions, we would have a chance of getting rich too. I'm sick to death of this life."

She flung out of the room, leaving her husband too stunned to answer her. Barely before through their happy married life had there been a harsh or recriminating word.

"Poor little woman," thought Tom, "I reckon she's nervous and overworked, and it does seem hard those people should be so much more favored than she."

From that day a change took place in Linda. She continued to work, but sullenly, and as it were under protest, and became harsh to the children. One night when she and Tom were sitting silently by the fire, for she had lost her thatty ways, she turned suddenly to him. "I'm goin' to ask you a favor, Tom," she said; "I don't think I've asked you one before, and you mustn't say no."

"What is it, dear?" Tom asked, rejoiced at this restoration of harmony.

"I want you to buy a lottery ticket, or let me buy one. I dreamed of a winning number last night, and I can't rest until I have my chance."

"Then I'm afraid you won't rest," he

said sternly, provoked at her insistence. "Haven't I told you what I think of gambling in every shape or form? And neither you nor anyone else will ever tempt me to do what I know is wrong." She turned from him angrily and left the room. It was altogether a miserable state of affairs, and the visits she paid to the new house of the Eldridges only added to her misery.

"Why don't you buy a lottery ticket?" Mrs. Eldridge drawled. "You'll have as good a chance as we had."

"Tom won't listen to it," she answered gloomily.

"Well, I wouldn't ask him. You keep the money, and goodness knows it's as much yours as his, for you've worked hard enough for it. Buy a lottery ticket and don't tell him that you have it. If it turns up a prize, I bet he won't fuss about your gettin' it."

Linda made no answer, but her mind was made up. Of course the ticket she bought came up a blank, but the gambling demon had taken possession of her, and month after month the hoard diminished and she grew fiercely eager to redeem her losses and prevent discovery.

One morning her husband came in, smiling and jubilant.

"I've just been paid for Ross's big house I've been building," he cried, laughing. "That's \$300 clear, little woman, and I want you to come back to your old self, and give up pouting. Thought I had forgotten you didn't you, and all the time I've been working and planning a surprise for you! You remember Lawson's beautiful house you used to long for? Well, I bought it this morning, and with this three hundred and the money we've saved up, we've got very nearly enough to pay for it cash down. Get out the purse, deary, I'm in a hurry to go and have the bill of sale made out. Linda, Linda, what is the matter with you?"

White-faced and wild-eyed, Linda had thrown off her husband's hand, and stood there trembling in every limb and gasping for breath.

"I've been too sudden with my good news, dear," he said tenderly, trying to take her in his arms. But she struggled from his grasp, and covered her face with her hands.

"There's no money left," she cried, wildly. "I spent it all for lottery tickets. I thought I must win at last, and I took it, and lost every time."

At first he did not seem to comprehend the meaning of her words, but as it broke upon him, he put his hand to his weakened heart, and with a gasping sigh sank on a seat which stood near.

It was all over in a minute, poor Tom's hope and despair, but as the miserable woman with a piercing scream fell on her knees beside him, and took the dead hand, which had worked so faithfully for her, in her own, she realized the evil she had wrought.—The evil which is wrought day by day by the lottery in once happy homes and among united hearts, the evil whose end no man may see while its grasp is upon the people of our land.—*Household.*

Recipes.

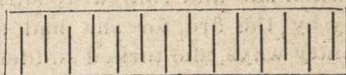
CURDS & CREAM.—Roll curd, or Dutch cheese into little balls, and arrange on a platter. Beat a pint of sweet cream with an egg beater until stiff, sweeten slightly, and pour over the curds. Try this dish; it is delicious.

DOMINOES.—These little cakes are very nice for children's parties, and always please the little folks. Take any kind of cake, cut in pieces three inches long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide; frost the top, ends, and sides, and when the frosting has hardened sufficiently, take a little paint brush, and with melted chocolate mark on the dominoes the spots and the dividing line.

STIR a little extracted honey into the icing for cakes; it will prevent it from hardening too much.

All Sorts.

Be careful of what your children read. If they read a great deal, they will be influenced as much by the fictitious characters with whom they associate as by the real people about them. You would guard them from harmful associates, from rough playmates, but do you keep a strict watch of what they read? In many households a library ticket is provided for the children, and and they are allowed to select books for themselves, some of which would shock the father and mother if they would but stop to look at them. See that the taste for "blood and thunder," highly sensational literature is not formed. Provide them with good, pure reading matter; not the namby pamby, "goody goody" books of fifty years ago, but something bright, interesting, helpful, and with a good moral and religious tone. It may require a little time and thought to find such books, but there are plenty of them if you will take the trouble to search. And stories, however good, should not form the whole of their reading matter. Interest them in books of travel, pleasantly told histories, simple treatises on common animals, insects, birds, flowers. Interest yourself in what they read, and talk over the books or articles with them.



Tissue paper draperies are very pretty to drape over picture frames etc., and are easily made. It requires only a few minutes' time and one cent for a sheet of tissue paper.

Fold the paper lengthwise, doubling until it is about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide. Then cut in as shown in the illustration, first on one side, then on the other. Unfold, and the result will be a long, lace-like scarf. Slash the two ends for fringe.

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