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## **The Nebraska bee-keeper. Vol 3, No. 7 July, 1892**

York, Neb.: Stilson & Sons, July, 1892

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Vol. 3,

JULY, 1892.

No. 7.

**NEBRASKA BEE-KEEPER**

Official Organ of the Nebraska State Bee-Keepers Association.  
STILSON & SONS, Editors and Publishers,

## BEESUPPLIES!

Hives of all kinds and styles,  
Supers, Extractors, Etc.

*I Am A  
Manufacturer,  
And Dealer.*

Foundation, Smokers, Veils.  
Sections, any quantity,

I will send you my 1892 Catalogue and Price List Free, if you write for it.

Fully Illustrated, 32 Pages, Prices Low.

S. C. GORHAM, York, Neb

# Bee-Keepers Supplies.

Catalogue for 1892 contains **60 ILLUSTRATED** pages; mailed FREE to all Bee-Keepers. Write for it now before you forget it.

Please bear in mind it is the large factory nearest to you.

We furnish *EVERYTHING* needed in the Apiary, all of *PRACTICAL* Construction. *BEST* goods and at the *LOWEST* prices.

**E. KRETCHMER, RED OAK, MONTGOMERY CO., IOWA.**

### Energy and Push Get There.

It is the work that has been pushing us for the past two months. The orders for Bee Hives have at times come in faster than we could make them. We are now in shape to fill an order for any thing needed in the apiary. We do not carry as much in stock as some, but what we do not manufacture, we can get on short notice.

We can supply

**QUEENS AND NUCLEI, OR FULL COLONIES OF BEES.**

as fine as any in the state.

Write us for Prices.

**SWILSON & SONS**

York, Nebraska.

# ✧ The Nebraska Bee-Keeper. ✧

STILSON & SONS, Editors and Publishers,

Vol. 3,

JULY, 1892.

No. 7.

## Upsand Downs in the Apiary.

*Does the Bee-keeper have more Discouragements than Men in other Pursuits?*

**W**E BELIEVE THAT EVER since the creation of man, it has been one of the chief aims of his life to secure as much with as little in return as possible; and with that end in view, he begins as soon as he is fairly out of the cradle, to scrape together. Heeding not what he gets, or how he gets it, so long as it costs him little or nothing. As he grows older the same habits follow him as he enters the business world. The greed of youth becomes avarice in the man, and the hope of becoming suddenly growing rich is the bane of honest work, and our youth turns his attention to that employment which to him holds out the most glittering prospects of sudden riches.

One tries the merchantile field, and with the vim of youth putting his whole energy into the work, thinking to succeed where only one in a hundred make a good living, one in a thousand competence, and one in a million becomes a millionaire.

Others try the law only to find the truth of Daniel Webster's comment: "There's plenty of room at the top."

The professions are over crowded and but few of the many ever get above the first few rounds of the ladder. By

dint of economy and close scraping they keep soul and body together, but how, is often a mystery with some.

The great bulk of mankind are "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Dependent for their living upon their every day work. Some with no ambition to rise higher. Others with sufficient spirit, but so hampered by surroundings that they cannot break away, but willing to make the most of their surroundings, ready to turn an extra penny where possible, to help lighten the burdens of life. Of this class are the bee-keepers of the world. There are no millionaires in our ranks. The honey-bee is too small a thing for them to look after. The little insect brings too small a load for their mill. Their business is to find something from which to exact in toll more than the entire honey bees' product.

The Apiary is generally used as an adjunct to some other business, either as a pastime, or in connection with agriculture or horticulture and is largely dependent upon them both as well as they being benefitted by the apiary.

When bees are kept as a part of the farmers stock in business they are too often utterly neglected, the owner say-

ing by actions if not in words, "What they make I will take but give nothing in return." Robbing them of all he can get, often leaving them not enough to live upon. With such treatment is it any wonder that the owner loses one-half his bees. What would be said or thought of the farmer who turned his cow into a good clover pasture in summer, milking her twice each day, but fail to secure food for the cow when the frost had killed the clover?

There is a certain class of men who embark in bee keeping just as they go into any other enterprise. With pencil and paper they figure out so many pounds of honey and so much increase from what they see some neighbor doing with one or two swarms. The field is open and if one will make as much, a hundred will do a hundred times better and off he goes from his base and invests in an enterprise he knows nothing of. Natural increase is not fast enough and divisions are made so long as a handful of bees and a single comb is left, irrespective of the time of year. Winter, with its killing frosts and bleak winds, finds few bees and no feed in his hives. Sequel spring comes and no bees left. *Disease* and *bad luck* have left one-less bee-keeper, with no loss to the craft. The average of mankind are never willing to acknowledge a fault, and consequently some other term must be used and we so often hear the expressions. *Disease* and *bad luck* coupled with bee-keeping that we consider it synonymous with ill treatment or no treatment at all.

There are persons who make bee-keeping their only business, and are making a success of it. The proportion of these to the mass is fully as great as those engaged in any other occupation who are successful. While the proportion of those who are successful financially with bees as an adjunct with some other business is far greater than in any other calling.

However, as bee-keepers, we must

study our work more closely. Learn the wants and necessities of our pets, and by more intelligent care, which in some cases might be an intelligent letting alone, strive to provide for their wants so that they shall be a source of still greater profit. So long as there are thousands of blossoms on our prairies never visited by our honey bee, so long there is a profit in the care of the honey bee, and so long should we study to make the profits greater.

For the Nebraska Bee-Keeper.

FOUL BROOD.

M. H. DEWITT.

Since writing my article in the June *Bee-Keeper* regarding my curing foul brood by Carbolic Acid, I find that it will not effect a complete cure. I had used it all spring testing it, but the foul brood has since appeared in each colony thus treated, as bad as it ever was before. The Carbolic Acid will drive all traces of the disease away for a while until the colony will apparently be in a healthy condition, but it will soon again make its appearance, only to prove that it only has a temporary effect on curing it. I find that there is only one means of curing it, and that is the starvation plan as is recommended by A. I. Root. I have treated my foul broody colonies as follows since it re-appeared in my colonies that were treated with carbolic acid. I take a new or clean hive and first run the bees all out into a box and keep them confined for about 48 hours without any food. I then render out all of the combs and boil out the hive, and I put one-half gallon of hot water into some kind of a vessel and to this hot water I add 30 drops of Carbolic acid and use this to wash out my hives after first boiling them, now when the 48 hours are up, run your bees out of the starving box into your hives, of full sheets of comb foundation and then if there is no honey coming in, feed them gradually a lit-

tle sugar syrup each night to keep them building out combs. This will insure your bees being healthy. In feeding them the syrup to make it doubly sure, add to each pint of syrup 3 drops of carbolic acid. I see in Gleanings of May 15th that Friend Root does not think that the acid treatment will cure, he says he has tried it and it will not effect a cure. Do all this work at night when no bees are flying to get any of the diseased honey, for where ever a robber takes a load home, the trouble will begin again.

Friend Stilson, what should I do in order to have a foul brood inspector appointed in this neighborhood? Please answer through this paper.

Sang Run, Md.

The starvation plan seems to be the one most generally recommended. As to the carbolic acid, we have never used it, but have used salicylic acid and we think it is good to kill or hold in check all spores of the disease which might be left in hive or honey after scalding.

As to a bee and honey inspector. If you have no law on the subject, it will be necessary to have a law passed authorizing the governor of your state to appoint one, either for the state as a whole, or one in each county or congressional district, as may be deemed best. If you have no state society of bee-keepers, go to work and organize one, then get an auxiliary society in each county, hold meetings whenever you can get a few bee-keepers together and discuss bee-keeping in all its phases, including diseases; and soon the bee keepers will see the necessity of a unity of action, and it will not be hard work to get a suitable law passed by the Legislature, whenever a reasonable showing can be made for its necessity.—ED.

Are your bees strong, for the honey harvest which is now at hand? Get your bees as strong as possible.

**B**ELOW WE PRINT THE PREMI-  
um list of the State Fair for bee and honey department. By its perusal you will find that our State Board of Agriculture are traveling on the broad gage road, and open the doors of competition to the world, well knowing that Nebraska suffers not, by comparison.

The Superintendent, E. Whitcomb, writes us that arrangements are being made to double the size of the honey hall, so that room may be had for all exhibits which are brought out.

Arrangements are now being made for a series of Farmers' Institutes to be held in the state the coming winter. These heretofore have been more particularly in the interest of agriculture. To those held last winter were added the dairy and horticultural departments. To those the coming winter will be added an apiary department. Thus are our state societies recognizing the importance of the bee-keeping industry in this work. Will the bee-keepers of Nebraska, show to the State Board of Agriculture and the World, that they appreciate their offers in prizes, and a good building in which to show their products, and bring out their bees and honey and wax and fixtures, and make the best exhibit of the kind ever seen in the west? Let's crowd Whitcomb worse this year than common. Let's show our products as never before.

It must be recollected that from this years honey exhibit, is to be made the exhibit for the World's Fair. Let no pains be spared in getting up something worthy the state and our industry. We must do our best, and get up designs and fixtures. Submit plans to the Superintendent, for his approval, and go to work with a will. It is for your interest to do so. It is for the interest of every bee keeper in Nebraska to do it.

**CLASS K. Bees, Honey, and Apiary Goods.**  
E. WHITCOMB, Friend, Superintendent.

Twenty per cent of all cash premiums over two dollars awarded by the Board, will be retained as entrance fees.

LOT 1. Bees and Honey.

POINTS FOR JUDGMENT OF HONEY.

Comb Honey :1st. Perfection of Capping  
2nd. Evenness of surface. 3rd, Whiteness of capping. 4th. General appearance as to marketability. *Extracted honey* : 1st. Cleanliness. 2nd. Clearness. 3rd. Flavor.

1st 2nd  
pre. pré.

1130 Best comb basswood or white clover honey, not less than 20 pounds, crated and in single-comb sections weighing not more than 2 pounds each \$10. \$5.

1131 — comb fall honey not less than 20 lbs, crated and in single-comb sections weighing not more than 2 lbs. each.... 10 00 5 00

1132 — gallon extracted white clover or basswood honey..... 5 00 3 00

1133 — gallon extracted fall honey..... 5 00 3 00

The above is limited to competitors producing their own honey in Nebraska during the year 1892.

1134 Best 20 lbs. granulated honey..... \$5 00 \$3 00

1135 — and largest display of anyone, including bees, extracted and comb honey, and apiary supplies..... 15 00 10 00

1136 — exhibit of, brood chamber and surplus comb foundation, full to partly drawn..... 10 00 5 00

1137 — exhibit of apiarian supplies and implements..... 15 00 10 00

1138 — display of honey in marketable shape..... 10 5

1139 — display of honey candy, honey sugar, and sweets by anyone, in which honey is made to fill the place of sugar..... 5 3

1140 — honey vinegar, not less than one-half gallon.... 3 2

1141 — display of bees and queens in observatory hives, and not allowed to fly..... 10 5

1142 — exhibition of extracting honey, to be exhibited on the grounds, under the di-

rection of the Superintendent not later than Thursday of the Fair..... 10 5

1143 — honey extractor, test to be made by actual extracting upon the grounds... 5 3

1144 — all purpose single wall hive..... 2 1

1145 — all purpose chaff hive 2 1

1149 — bee smoker..... 1 50

The following is confined to exhibitors in Nebraska alone:

1147 Best display of apiarian implements and supplies, including comb foundation, same full to partly drawn, and queens and bees in cages.... \$10 \$5

Premiums  
1st 2d 3d

1148 — report of surplus honey stored by any colony of bees during the year 1891, the amount of stores, manner of building up, handling, kind of hive used, and kind and quality stored, to be verified by the owner, entries to conform with other entries of this class, and report with verification to be filed with the Superintendent not later than noon of Thursday of Fair..... 15 10 5

LOT 2. Discretionary.

This lot is intend for any and all articles which may have been omitted in the foregoing lot in this class, and might properly have been included therein.

LOT 7. "Nebraska Bee Keeper's" Special Premiums. York, Neb.

1337 To the bee-keepers from any county in Nebraska making the best exhibit of honey, bees, and apiary fixtures, or supplies, at the State Fair, Lincoln, Neb., September 2-9, 1892, twenty annual subscriptions to the *Nebraska Bee-Keeper*.

1338 For the second best as above, ten annual subscriptions, by the same publication.

From Gleanings,

How to make Swarms Cluster in one or two  
Places.

O. R. COE, NOW OF WINDHAM, N. Y.  
TELLS HOW TO DO IT.

**F**riend Root:—In the matter of hiving swarms, I can swing my hat, and cry "Eureka!" I have no further use for hiving box and enamel-cloth apron that have served me so well in the past. This is how I do it now: I have several boxes made as Doolittle recommends in making nuclei colonies in which he confines the bees. Mine are made about six inches square, and 13 inches long. Two sides are made of wire cloth, one of which I can remove at pleasure. I have a  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inch hole on top of the box, in which the funnel fits, and through which I shake the bees into the box. Doolittle recommends taking combs with bees on, and placing them outside of the hive to let the bees fill themselves with honey; but I have found a better way. On the inside of the board that forms the bottom of the box, I nail four strips  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch square, so as to make a little trough 3 inches square and  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch deep; and over this trough, in the top of the box, I make a 1-inch hole, and nail wire cloth over it on the inside. Now when the bees are in the boxes, I can fill them with honey by pouring honey through the 1-inch hole, so that it will fill the trough, and in that way fill all of the bees with honey. By using a dozen boxes, quicker than the bees will fill themselves from the comb at least, my part is done quicker, and the bees can take up the honey at their leisure. This matter of having bees filled with honey in some way is important, as I have had more than half of the confined bees die in less than ten hours, in a cage into which the bees had been shaken from the combs without letting them fill their honey sacs, or feeding them.

Every morning, about 7:30 or 8 o'clock I shake bees into two boxes (taking

them from upper stories over queen excluders), pour in a little honey, and hang them from tripods by a string. These I place on either side of my apiary, and the bees just howl to get out which attracts swarms to them; and I get 14 or 15 swarms to cluster on them without touching them. For the swarms that don't go to the place where the confined bees hang, I take one of the cages of bees, slip a string over one tine of a potato-hook, walk out with it to the place where the swarm is flying the thickest, and in a few minutes the bees will begin to cluster on the cage. Then I walk back and lead the bees to the place where the tripod is, and let the whole swarm settle on it. I now prepare the hive for them by placing an empty story on the stand where I am to hive them. When the swarm is all settled on the cage, or box that has the confined bees in, I take hold of the string and carry the swarm to the place where I am to hive them. I now sprinkle the bees, and also the inside of the empty hive, with water that is one-fourth honey, using a brush broom for the purpose. Then I shake the bees into the empty hive, and place the hive over them. I think I have hived swarms in this way in one minute, and not had over 50 bees fly. This preventing bees flying and making a great commotion that is likely to call any swarm just issuing, I successfully accomplish by this method; and I tell you there is some poetry in seeing a swarm after a swarm come out and begin to cluster on the cage before they are all out of the parent hive, while I, with pail of sweetened water and brush broom, keep back all other swarms, if any are likely to issue, until they are settled on the cage, and then have nothing to do but take hold of the string that suspends the cage, carry them to an empty story, shake them into it and place their hive over them; then I return the cage to its place ready for another swarm.

Ft. Collins, Col., Jul. 7, 1891. O. R. Coe.



From Review.

Don't Spread Brood, but cut Holes in the comb...Herediacy in Breeding...How to Get the Best Queen Cells.

JNO. ANDREWS.

**I** SEE THAT NOW AND THEN some one begins to talk about "spreading the brood" in spring management. I used to do it, but don't now. I often found that I could not tell what the weather was to be and in some colonies I lost bees. Now, I put about two  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch holes through the combs just under the top bar, and as soon as it will do, the bees pass through. As they are near the cluster, the queen will follow and that will induce more bees to follow, and work begins outside. One who has time, and can watch progress, need have but one or two combs at a time, and the queen will go just as far as the bees will prepare and keep the combs in condition for her.

My work, years ago, was done as others did it, but for a few years I have been experimenting somewhat. One thing I have learned is, that I can breed gentle, or vicious bees, and all from the same queen. But, you say, how's that? Well, I am honest in the belief that the food prepared for a queen or bees will partake of the nature of the bees preparing it, and, consequently, my efforts in breeding are not only to breed from such queens as have gentle bees, but to have gentle bees prepare the food for the queen; and these can be obtained among the most industrious bees.

The law of herediacy holds good in the swarming tendency as well as in many others.

One other thing I have found, that I could get more *good* queen cells from a prolific Carniolan colony than from any other bees I have ever had. On this line I have nearly reduced the Carniolans to a non swarming bee. Four colonies worked on this plan of breeding out the inclination to swarm, gave me, last year, 390 lbs. of section honey, and

none of the four attempted to swarm, and any man working on this line can breed out any undesirable tendencies.

To get good queen cells, I select, if it is possible to do so, a colony that is getting ready to swarm. If there are none in that condition, I feed one until it is in that condition. I then take away the queen, and let the colony stand six or seven days. If honey is not coming in, I feed the colony, so as to get all the chyme prepared that is possible. Then I prepare the eggs according to the Alley plan, and with the point of my knife I roll out all the queen grubs started, letting the queen food remain unbroken, as far as can be done. I then insert my frames with prepared eggs, placing them among the most brood. My frames run crosswise of my hives, and I use two frames in each, having a middle cross-bar in each frame, thus making four courses of cells across the hive. Between the two frames of prepared eggs for queen cells I commonly put the two frames containing the most prepared queen food. Thus, you see, I have all the young and older bees to prepare still more queen food, and what is prepared will be used as fast as needed, and is a clear gain. The bees will keep preparing the food as long as there is a queen cell not finished, and the encouragement that the old bees get from the constant hatching of the young bees will press them to a diligent action. I made frequent experiments last season, at at no time did I get less than 17 queen cells, and commonly from 20 to 32, and as fine queens from them as I ever reared, or ever saw.

Patten's Mills, N. Y., May, 23, 1892.

Our friend, Chas. White, has sold his farm near Farmers Valley, but retains possession until fall. He expects to locate near the R. R. so as to have better postal and shipping facilities, and by giving up the farm can devote more time to his apiary and supply trade.

## County or Neighborhood Societies.

By many it may seem out of place to urge the organization of societies, or to hold meetings by those interested in bee culture; but we are firmly convinced that whenever meetings are held, and methods or care discussed, that it is productive of not only bringing out better ways, but it sets all to thinking. If one has a style of handling his bees so that he gets four times the profits his neighbors do, they are not content to still use the old box hives and get no surplus, and are led to seek for something better, and soon the best of utensils are none too good. The old black chunks of comb partially filled with honey are no longer palatable. Nice white honey must take its place on the table. The old style of straining honey gives place to the extractor. Why not have an organization in every county in the state this fall and winter. The cost need not be great, but the benefits are great. Let every bee-keeper interest himself and get waked up himself, and then come to the state society this fall.

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Have you noticed the class of papers which attack the Paddock Pure Food Bill? This bill was introduced by Hon. A. S. Paddock, of our own state, has run the gauntlet of committees and passed the senate and is on the calendar of the House of Representatives.

It provides "First—If any substance or substances has or have been mixed and packed with it (food or drink) so as to reduce or lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength, so that such product when offered for sale shall be calculated, and shall tend to deceive the purchaser:

"Second—If any inferior substance or substances has or have been substituted wholly or in part for the article so that the product where sold shall tend to deceive the purchaser:

"Fourth—If it be an imitation of

and sold under the specific name of another article."

It does seem just that this should become a law. There no legitimate business which it would injure, but there is a class of papers, especially in the east which attack the bill as though it was something which would ruin the country. By looking over the columns of this class of papers, you will find their advertising comes largely from firms whose business is dealing in adulterated goods. Is there an organized opposition to the passage of the bill? From the time since its passage in the Senate it looks as though there might be something of that kind. Let every reader carefully note the fate of this bill. Who votes for its passage and those who vote against it. Watch the papers and see what ones and what class favor its passage and those opposed. As producers of food, we in the west cannot guard our interests too closely, and it is for our interest to have the eastern consumer receive our produce pure as we grow it without adulteration, which this bill, if passed, will help to do.

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With this issue we begin the last half of the year 1892. We want to make the last better than the first, and to increase our circulation. We want the help of local workers. To all who will aid us in getting subscribers for the next 3 months, we will give a cash commission of 15 cents for each yearly subscription at 50 cents each, and in addition will give for each club of ten from anyone, a warranted Italian queen, or for a club of 20, the 30 per cent commission and a fine tested Italian queen. These queens will be sent direct from the yards of some of our best queen raisers and will be the best of their class, and will be sent as soon as earned. Who will be the first to get one?

—THE—  
**Nebraska Beekeeper.**

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Subscription Price, 50 Cents per Year.

STILSON & SONS, Editors and Publishers.  
 York, Nebraska.

Conventions.

North American Bee Keepers Association. President, Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa. Secretary, W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich.

National Bee Keepers Union. President, James Heddon, Dowigac, Mich. Secretary and Manager, T. G. Newman, Chicago.

Nebraska Bee Keepers Association. President, E. Whitcomb, Friend, Neb. Secretary, L. D. Stilson, York, Neb. Next meeting, Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 7-8. 1892.

August 17, Wabash Valley at Vincennes, Ind.; Frank Vawter, Sec., Vincennes, Ind.

Aug. 27, at South Cayuga, Ont.; E. C. Campbell, Sec., Cayuga, Ont.

Oct. 7, at Salt Lake City, Utah; John C. Swaner, Sec., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Jan. 13-14, 1893; S. W. Wisconsin, at Boscobel.

The white clover harvest of honey has been a fine one with us, but few however were prepared for it, as it was something unknown in June before. Colonies in good condition, have built up rapidly and swarming has begun in dead earnest.

DIED.—At Salem, Oregon, June 13, 1892, Gabriel N., oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Ryan, formerly of York Co., Neb., of typhoid fever, in the nineteenth year of his age.

The bee-keepers of Nebraska, with whom Mr. Ryan was formerly well known, will sympathize with Mr. Ryan in his family afflictions.

Beginning with July, the *American Homestead* will be issued as a monthly of 32 pages and cover. Subscription price same as before, 50cts. per year.

The old reliable *American Bee-Journal*, which has been so long and successful under the management of Mr. Newman, has changed proprietorship. Mr. Newman on account of ill health has retired, and Mr. Geo. W. York, taken his place. Mr. York has for some time held the position of assistant editor and well qualified to carry on the work. We regret to lose Mr. Newman from the position, but if he must retire, we congratulate the patrons and bee keeping fraternity, that so good a man has been found to take his place. May success attend the new management.

The next meeting of the York Co. Bee Keepers Association, will be held at the home of Mr. C. Field, three miles south and 2 miles west of York, on Wednesday, July, 20. There will be a basket dinner at noon, after which the regular business of the meeting will be attended to. There will be papers prepared to be read, after which discussions of the subjects by members present. The following are the subjects: Honey plants of Nebraska. P. S. Hull. Bee keeping and Poultry raising, an occupation for women, Mrs. E. A. Butterfield. What I don't know about the Apiary, S. Spellman. Practical work in the apiary, Chas. White. Lessons of the season, L. D. Stilson.

This society has now a membership of about 35; and from an attendance barely sufficient to do business, we now have an attendance of 15 to 25 at our meetings, and that these meetings are conducive of good is shown in the increased interest in bee culture, by those attending. Let every one within reach bring their baskets of lunch and enjoy our next meeting. It will do you good.

## The Home and Garden.

### Old-Fashioned Flowers.

Where are the sweet old fashioned posies,

Quaint in form and bright in hue,  
Such as grandma gave her lovers  
When she walked the garden through?

Lavender with spikes of azure  
Pointing to the dome on high,  
Telling thus whence came its color,  
Thanking with its breath the sky.  
Four o'clock, with heart uplifting,  
When the loving sun had gone,  
Streak and stain of cunning crimson,  
Like the light of early dawn.

Regal lilies, many petaled,  
Like the curling drifts of snow,  
With their crown of golden anthers  
Poised on malachite below.

Morning glories, tents of purple  
Stretched on bars of creamy white,  
Folding up their satin curtains  
Inward through the dewy night.

Marigold, with coat of velvet  
Streaked with gold and yellow lace,  
With its love for summer sunlight  
Written on its honest face.

Dainty pink, with feathered petals  
Tinted, curled and deeply frayed,  
With its calyx heart half broken,  
On its leaves uplifted laid.

Can't you see them in the garden,  
Where dear grandma takes her nap?  
See the crerry blooms shake softly o'er  
Silver hair and snowy cap?

Will the modern florists' triumph  
Look so fair, or smell so sweet,  
As the dear, old fashioned posies  
Blooming round our grandma's feet?

—Ethel Lynn Beers.

because of smoke, dust, gases, foul air, etc. I paid no attention to their warnings or advice, well knowing that if the roses received six to eight hours of sun each day and care such as is given by skilled men in the country my chances for success were as good as theirs. I have grown pretty good roses of the leading monthly varieties in the city of Brooklyn for the last seven years.

Every year about the first week in July, I set young rose plants in fresh soil. The cuttings from which they are grown are taken from healthy plants the preceeding December and placed in the propogating bed; they root in from 21 to 28 days. When nicely rooted I prick them off in flat boxes, setting the plants 2½ or 3 inches apart, and grow them on until they are large enough to be placed in 4 or 5-inch pots. Great care must be taken that the roots of young rose plants are not broken when removing them from flats to pots. From the 4-inch pots my plants are shifted into larger ones before planting in those that are to hold them while blooming.

\* \* \* Buds must be kept pinched out until the young rose-bushes are strong enough to bloom; with proper care they ought to be in good condition for this by September 30.

The house in my charge has a span-roof east and west, and is heated by hot water. I use for roses elevated benches five inches deep, with the bottom boards left wide enough apart to allow free drainage. I put a light layer of shavings over them to keep the soil from going through these openings. The benches are from 4 to 6 feet from the glass and I use galvanized wire to keep the roses in place. \* \* \*

To keep down the greenfly, fresh tobacco stems are moistened and strewn on the hot water pipes; and the evaporating-pans are filled with a liquid prepared by steeping tobacco stems in water. My roses are seldom troubled with mildew, but in such cases I dust sul-

When I began to grow roses in the city I was told by a number of men clever in gardening that success in my undertaking was out of the question

pher lightly over all diseased plants; this is a sure remedy for mildew. The ventilators of the house are left open night and day until the evenings get chilly in September, after which I close the ventilators on the sides and shut down the top, leaving a little opening until obliged by cold weather to close tight. Night heat through the winter should range from 50 to 55 degrees; day heat should be 60 degrees in dull weather, allowing the temperature to rise 15 or 20 more with sun heat. I syringe the roses every bright day, heavily or lightly as the occasion requires.—*From How to Grow Roses in Cities, in American Gardening, for July.*

We had hoped to have E. Whitcomb, President of the State Bee-Keepers society and Sup't of our Neb. honey exhibit at the World's Fair, meet with us at the next meeting of the York Co. Bee-Keepers Society, but he writes us that he is going with the Neb. Press Association for a trip northward and will not return in time.

For a month past, the bees have worked steadily on white clover, and as a consequence, the apiary supply dealers have had orders for goods more than double, over any previous year as early in the season, and some have never been so far behind in filling orders, but being wide awake, they are working as busy as the bees and are fast catching up.

Mr. Whitcomb writes us that he is getting a big flow of white clover honey, but is having trouble with queenless colonies which refuse to rear young queens when furnished with brood. We have had something the same trouble and could only induce them to go to work properly when we cleaned them out, giving them a new hive and sheets of foundation, 24 hours of starvation, then a sheet of brood and new queen.

H. J. Newberry, editor of the *American Homestead* has resigned his position and will begin this month the publication of the *Farmers, Gazette*, which will be a monthly. Mr. Newberry's work in the past is sufficient to know that the new publication will be of the right stamp, and we wish him success in the enterprise. In other papers under his management, the bee keepers have had a department devoted to their interests and we suppose this new one will have the same.

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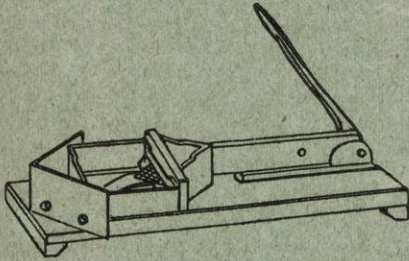
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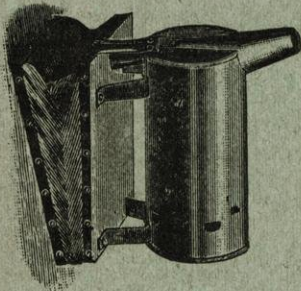
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