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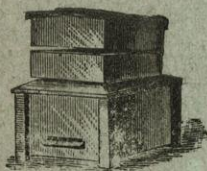
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Vol. 3,

JUNE, 1892.

No. 6.



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

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F. C. STILSON, York, Neb.

✧ The Nebraska Bee-Keeper. ✧

STILSON & SONS, Editors and Publishers.

Vol. 3,

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No. 6.

SPRAYING.

How, When and Where.

The subject of spraying as generally spoken of, embraces so much that it is well to ask *what we spray for?* To properly understand why we spray at all, for unless we do, we are just as apt to spray at a time when it would do no good and thus lose both time and material.

Plants and fruit all have their insect enemies, and to combat them successfully, the horticulturist must know at a glance who or what are his foes, and how to combat them, as well as to know his friends and how to preserve and protect them.

Twig Blight on the Apple.

It is now a conceded fact that the twig blight of our apple tree is caused by an insect too small to be seen except by a powerful glass. These, when once established on the twig at the base of the leaf, multiply with wonderful rapidity, and soon destroy the new growth, and when these twigs have withered the mischief is done, only the pruning knife and fire are effective now, the spray should have been applied earlier.

The tent caterpillar, scale bug, canker worm and aphid are all successfully checked in their depredations by the use of arsenites held in solution and sprayed upon the foliage of the tree by

a force pump through a rose spray. These insects prey upon the foliage of the tree which reduces its vigor so as to be unfruitful if not killing it altogether.

Having raised the tree to proper age, we next look to it for fruit, which if not cared for is too apt to be wormy and unfit for use. When the fruit is first formed, such as apples or pears, the mother moth or codling moth lays a tiny egg in the blossom end which soon hatches into a worm, which eats down into the fruit and revels at its core and stunting or killing the fruit.

By the proper use of insecticides, it has been found that these worms can be killed without injury to tree or fruit.

The *when* and *how* to do this has been the burden of many an experiment. Science has come to the aid of the horticulturist and farmer telling him *what* to do, leaving him to experiment and find *when* to do it. After repeated experiments it is now conceded that nothing is gained by spraying before the blossoms have fallen, but that the proper time is once just as the last blossoms have fallen and then again in a week or ten days, for benefit of the fruit, with a later spraying to complete the destruction of the leaf-eating insects.

By doing all the spraying after the blossoms have fallen, it will be seen that no damage is done to the honey

bee—one of the very best friends the horticulturist has or can have—and does away with the antagonism of interest between the horticulturist and his bee-keeping neighbors and each one are benefited by the presence and close proximity to each other.

We copy the following, showing cost of work and varieties of mixtures:

A prominent apple grower says: "We sprayed about three acres on the 15 of April, or just before the buds opened, as an experiment. Our object in this was to kill the canker worm, tent-caterpillar and tarnish plant-bug, all of which were at work at that time, and we succeeded; but we accomplished the same thing by spraying after the bloom had dropped. Spraying commenced in earnest on the 28th of April with three machines, and was finished on the 27th of May. We sprayed 160 acres twice, equal to 320 acres once, and 277 acres three times, equal to 831 acres once, or a total of 1,151 acres at a single spraying. To this we used 60,000 gallons of water and 600 pounds London purple and it took 46 days to do the spraying: so that the expense stands thus: Forty-six days with team, at \$2.50 per day, \$115; 600 pounds London purple at 10 cts per pound, \$60 dollars; total \$175, or a little over 15 cents per acre, and about 1½ mills per tree for each spraying. We think we can reduce this expense another year at least one fourth, and possibly one-third, by fixing our ponds of water more conveniently, and a few other changes. The canker-worms were getting too thick in one block of trees and we entirely destroyed them. The tent-caterpillars were numerous in places, and but few were left alive. The tarnish plant bugs were thick, and did us serious damage last year, but this year after we had sprayed the second time, we could not find any of them alive. Fully 50 per cent of the codling moth were destroyed—some observers say 75 per cent."

This shows that the cost of spraying is trifling. As compared with the production of the following fruit growers trees it is still more so. He says:

"My apples were clean of worms; I have the finest crop of apples I ever had. I had to prop the trees, but still the limbs broke on lots of them. My whole crop will make me 80 per cent of fine apples clean of worms. I compared my Ben Davis apples with my neighbor's, mine being a little above 80 per cent clean, while his were 90 per cent wormy. I had one plum tree, Lombard, four years old, around which I had to build a scaffold to hold up the fruit. It had at least five bushels of fine plums on it, while my neighbor's plums all rotted and fell off."

The question is, with what should the trees be sprayed? In the first fruit grower's account London Purple was used as a remedy for the canker-worm, codling moth and curculio of the apple and plum—and it is an effective remedy. It is made by mixing one pound of London purple with sufficient water to make a paste; this is then strained thoroughly into a pail of water and allowed to stand over night. This next strained through a coarse cloth or fine sieve into 150 gallons of water for use. Fifty gallons of this will spray an acre of the average orchard, and the pound of London Purple will cost 15 cents. Trees should be sprayed with London Purple soon after the blossoms fall—when the apples are the size of a pea—and again in a week or ten days. To destroy the plum curculio, spray three or four times, at intervals of a week or ten days, beginning as soon as the blossoms fall.

For the black rot and mildew of the grape, pear, and quince leaf blight, potato blight or rot, etc., the Bordeaux mixture is used, made as follows: Dissolve six pounds of sulphate of copper (blue vitrol) in 16 gallons of water. In another vessel slake four pounds of

lime in six gallons of water. When this has cooled pour it slowly into the copper solution, being careful to mix the fluids thoroughly by constant stirring. Now, as to the cost of this, the lime costs very little as you know, and 100 pounds of copper sulphate will cost only seven cents a pound. For preventing the black rot of the grape, spray in the spring after the vineyard has been pruned and put in order, but before vegetation starts; again about ten days before the flowers open, the third time when the flowers are opening, and from this on every three weeks until the fruit begins to color. To prevent leaf blight of the pear and quince spray with the Bordeaux mixture, five times beginning when the fruit is the size of peas, and thereafter at intervals of 12 or 15 days.

To destroy suctorial or sap-sucking species of insects, including chinch, and squash-bugs, plant-lice, bark-lice, leaf-hoppers, aphids, etc., the kerosene emulsion is used, which is made by dissolving one-half pound of hard soap in four pints of water by boiling. Only the best whale-oil soap should be used, but it costs only 15 cents per pound. To the solution just named is added a gallon of kerosene, and the whole is agitated briskly until a staple mixture is formed. The agitation is best accomplished by using a force pump and pumping the mixture with force back into the vessel that contains it. The emulsion is diluted with 10 parts of water for use. It will be seen that a pound of soap and two gallons of kerosene, total cost 40 to 45 cents, will make 30 gallons of the emulsion diluted for use.

It will be noticed that the cost of the mixtures used in spraying is inconsiderable; that they are made of well-known and simple ingredients; that there is not necessarily the least danger in their preparation, and that preparing them is not beyond the intelligence or capacity of the ordinary individual.

One other item in the cost and practice of spraying is yet to be considered and that is a pump. A good pump does not cost a large sum, and it is best to buy one, as a low-priced pump will not stand the wear and tear.

Foul Brood, and How to Cure It.

M. H. DEWITT.

FRIEND Stilson: Seeing in your paper the NEBRASKA BEE-KEEPER, that foul brood was raging in your state, and thinking you would like to know still more about this dread bee disease, and also your many readers, I will try to give you my method of cure which is a complete success. In the season of 1891, my whole apiary was badly affected, and after experimenting a good deal along this line of apiculture, I succeeded in ridding my whole apiary of the disease, but I lost many dollars in so doing, as it got the start of me before I knew it. This neighborhood is full of foul brood; I have this spring been experimenting on several foul broody colonies, I purchased of my neighbors in order to cure it all up in reach of me. I commenced in early spring to feed my bees a thin syrup, and to this syrup, I added to each 400 drops one drop of carbolic acid. I also removed all their stores and fed them up on this carbolized syrup. I kept up this feeding for about thirty days, feeding each colony a half pint of this syrup every two or three days, and up to this date my bees are as healthy as they ever were, and their hives are filled with brood. When ever it was warm enough to open the hives I would pour this syrup into their combs all around their brood and they cleaned out every rotten bee or grub and you would never think that they ever had foul brood to look at their combs now. I find that you can turn them out of the infected hive onto empty combs or foundation and feed them this carbolized syrup each night for about (1) one week and the disease never appears again, or at

least it did not for me.

I have also turned some out on foundation this spring and they are healthy and their brood looks pearly white now with not a trace of the disease, I hope your readers will try this and report. You must secure the best grade of carbolic acid without any Crebsole in it, or you will meet with failure.

To disinfect the hives that has foul brood in, you must boil them for fifteen minutes, after which take one pint of water and put into it 2 table spoonfuls of table salt and 15 drops of pure carbolic acid.⁸ This will kill all traces of foul brood. I found by pouring the worst infected combs almost full of this carbolized syrup that it would cure it much quicker. I would like to have all your readers who have foul brood to deal with to try this remedy and report—Sang Run, Garret Co., Md.

Bee Keeping For Women.

Tons of honey go to waste every year for want of bees to gather it. Women often complain that they cannot make as much money as men, but in this pursuit they have an equal chance, and there is nothing about it but the weakest can do with a very little help from a brother, or father, or husband, and if they have a fair amount of health they can do all the work themselves. I do not write from theory, but from actual experience, having taken care of more than 100 colonies each year myself for many years.

I suppose it is the fear of stings that prevents many from engaging in it, but by clothing in such shape that a bee cannot touch you, there need not be fear of stings.

Every farm ought to contain one or more colonies of pure Italian bees to furnish the family with that most delicious sweet—pure honey.

The sons of the family care for the farm and stock, and how appropriate for the daughters to care for the chick-

ens, turkeys and bees.

They do not require that constant care that chickens do, but from a half hour to one hour's work from six to a dozen times a year is all the time required to care for a colony which ought to bring as an average twenty or more pounds of honey each year.

Honey is very healthful, especially in all diseases of the throat and chest. It is very handy to have in the house to prepare medicine in; a cup of hot honey, sipped one tea-spoonful or so each hour, is excellent to relieve one of a cold.

It is very handy to have in the house as it requires no cooking to prepare it for company, and it always sets the table off to lay a nice cake of it upon the glass dish, and also to fill a glass tureen with candied honey. It requires very little more food to set a beautiful table for tea; it looks very pretty and tempting to cut it up in small squares and dish out in glass sauce-dishes to each one's plate, pouring over it a nice, rich cream.

Some think they cannot eat honey, but if they will try white clover honey, candied, with cream or milk poured over it, I think they will find that it will agree with them.—Mrs. L. C. AxteLL, in *Farmers Voice*.

A writer in the Review tells how sugar may be an aid without being made into honey, and touching this sugar-honey discussion, he says: "There is one point you mention that you can safely harp on, first, last and all of the time, and that is feeding sugar for winter stores. I have always found it profitable to do this, even with sugar at double its present price. Another thing, I believe the possibilities of heavy spring feeding, to obtain a large force of workers for the harvest, have never been half realized. I honestly believe that by the intelligent use of sugar, for breeding and winter stores, the honey crop from natural sources could often be doubled."

From gleanings.

THE BEE MOTH.

Its Habits: When And Where Copulation
Takes Place.

Mr. W. B. Ransom, New River, Va., wishes me to answer the following questions through Gleanings: If the bee moth larva—the so called moth-worm—spins its cocoon inside of the bee hive and there issues from the cocoon a female, can she lay eggs without coming out and mating, or must she do as the queens, come forth and mate? If the latter be true, at what age does she commence to lay.

From the conditional form of the first sentence we might conclude that it is unusual for the moth-larva to spin its cocoon in the hive. On the other hand, this is almost always just where the cocoon is spun and the pupa state assumed. In accidental cases the cocoon might be spun outside. In nature, where man did not interfere, I doubt whether the cocoons would ever be found outside the hive. Indeed, in our northern climes it is imperative, often, to the life of the insect, that the cocoons be formed and the pupa stage be passed in the hive. As the late Mr. Moses Quinby showed years ago, the bee-moth, unless protected by the warmth of the colony, often succumbs to our severe winters. I have proved, however, that in mild winters, they may endure the exposure, even unprotected by the warmth gendered by the bees.

It is probable that the bee-moths always fly forth to mate, as we usually see them during the day concealed outside of, though somewhere by the hive. As many are reared on combs in the honey-house, it is not uncommon to find them in this building. They are nocturnal—that is, they fly by night, and without doubt, usually mate as they take these after-day, nuptial flights. It would be unsafe to say that

they never mate in the hives. I have seen both moths and butterflies in copula before the wings of the female were dry so she could fly; though usually the same species pair only on the wing. So of this species—the bee-moth—while they usually and perhaps always mate outside, it is possible that copulation may occasionally occur in the hive.

The pairing usually takes place with all moths very soon after the females fly; and, so I have said, often before her wings are so dried that she can fly. I am sure that the bee-moth is no exception. With all insects, the females are able to "bide their time." The queen may await a pleasant day or the coming drone. Moths that usually meet the males as soon as they can fly, in case no males are present, may wait for days. This is true, also, of the bee-moth. She may wait *nolens volens*, for a suitor must come before she can be accepted. Egg-laying commences, often, the very next day after pairing occurs: always very soon.—A. J. Cook, of the Agricultural College, Mich.

A Few Apiarian Don'ts.

J. A. NASH.

Don't make a veritable curiosity shop of your apiary, by filling it with a job lot of hives of all the different patterns you can hear of, just to see which is best.

Don't wait until there is a heavy honey flow from clover or basswood before you order those new hives and sections.

Don't write a long, abusive letter to the suffering supply dealer about July 15, asking him why those sections you ordered by telegraph yesterday noon had not arrived at the depot.

Don't sell your honey in any shape, and for any price your local grocer may see fit to pay you.

Don't go to dinner and leave that big swarm of Italian bees hanging in the hot sunshine.

Don't make that common mistake of crating the nice white sections next to the glass, and the dark one in a "family group" in the center.

Don't put in too much time talking politics at the village store during swarming time.

Don't put off that little job of September feeding until the following Spring, and then wonder how it comes that some people have such luck with bees.

Don't leave your bees out so late in the fall that you have to chop the ice off the hives before you can house them.

Don't——; but I know you will—some of you. Menroe, Ia.

—*Am. B. Journal.*

June first—The bee keepers as well as farmers in Nebraska, all feel blue. The farmers are blue, as the prospect for raising 15 cent corn has been a "little damp." The bee keepers have been feeling blue because so many bees that had stood the winter until May, have starved, and only the empty hives and old combs remain.

The month of May, has been a cold, cloudy, rainy one. Fruit trees were very late in coming into bloom, and after the blossoms came, it has been so cold and rainy that the bees have been unable to work but very few days, and consequently have not gathered sufficient food to live on, thus leaving them to starve unless fed and cared for.

Those who have given their bees the proper care, report their colonies building up in good shape with small losses.

From what we learn by correspondence and intercourse, we think fully 50 per cent of colonies, fall count, have died, and fully one half of those in the past six weeks—which could have been nearly all avoided by proper care and attention, nor is the danger all past yet, as after fruit bloom there will be a dearth of honey, and as there is a great deal of feed required to continue brood

rearing, it is of the greatest importance that they are seen to so that they do not lack for stores from this on. Keep them breeding, honey will come after awhile. The weeds which the farmer cannot now kill, will, during the summer yield a harvest of honey, and to gather it we must have bees and plenty of them too.

World's Fair.

R. S. Russell, President of the Indiana State Bee Keepers Association, claims that their's is about the best honey state in the Union, and to back that claim, the society proposes to meet the competition of the entire world, at Chicago, next year. They have mapped out their entire line of work and are going to work in a systematic manner. We say, good for Indiana, and success to you—But, will say to them, that we Nebraska apiarists are also intending to send a little honey to Chicago next year, and as we have some from Indiana here to help us, we too will meet you in competition, which we hope will be friendly, courteous and close.

There is not yet as systematic work in our state as Mr. Russell has got laid out, but this will be attended to, as it is expected that E. Whitcomb, of Friend, President of our state association, will be on hand at the head of the committee of arrangements, and the different bee keepers who will take part in the fitting up of goods for the fair should communicate with him for instruction and advice.

We send out each month some sample copies of the Nebraska Bee Keeper to persons who are not subscribers, we do this as an invitation to become regular subscribers, we need your help. 50 cents is not much from each one of the many bee keepers in this and adjoining states, but in the aggregate it counts up good. Send us your own and a neighbors subscription.

Nebraska will be Represented.

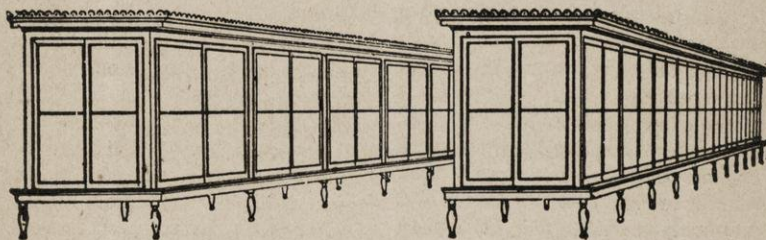
To the Nebraska Bee-Keeper.

The interests of Nebraska bee keepers not only at our coming State Fair, but for the Columbian Exposition next year must be looked after during the coming few months. We hope to see every man and woman in the state who own and manipulate a colony of bees will take an interest in these exhibitions and fix up the nicest exhibit possible.

A few years ago the state where we are located and in which we are taking so much pride was pointed out as part of the great American desert. We feel proud that when you settled here the great desert moved on west and Nebraska blossomed as the rose and out of these flowers the honey bee is gathering a quality of honey unexcelled anywhere. Now an opportunity is offered us to show the world what we

have done and can do and also created a market for our products elsewhere. It is true that out of the vast amount of honey we are producing that we have not enough to supply our own state, yet with the push and energy of Nebraska bee keepers this will not long be the case. Hundreds of pounds of the nicest, sweetest honey is annually going to waste on more than one half of the state for the want of the honey bee to gather and store it. Ample room will be provided for every one in this department at our coming state fair and out of which we hope to select an exhibit for the Columbian exhibition that will not be excelled by any state in the Union. If you have not been furnished a copy of the State Fair Premium list, I will take pleasure in mailing you one postage free, on receipt of your address. E. Whitcomb.

Friend, Neb.



FOR HONEY EXHIBIT AT WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The above cut was received from the Department of Agriculture, World's Columbian Exposition, without explanation, but we suppose it represents the cases in which the honey exhibit is to be made.

An inquirer ask what to do with the covers of dovetailed hives which warp. Throw them into the pile of kindlings and either use a cover with the grain of the wood running the *right* way of the cover or else use a cover made *right* so that it cannot warp. We have very little use for the dovetailed hive as it is commonly made, as there are too

many open joints. Still it is a cheap hive and answers for the mass of careless bee-keepers who never care to look inside of the hive when the bees are once in it and the bees can keep filling up the cracks with propolis; as we used daub up the chinks and cracks in the old log house with mud. A hive cover, and all should be made so it cannot warp.

The *American Bee-Keeper* now proposes to start a campaign against dishonest dealers in queens and supplies. Good for you and count us in too.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Department of Agriculture.

Special Rules and Information Governing the Exhibit of

Bees, Honey, Beeswax, and Bee Appliances.

1. Exhibits of Honey will be classified as follows:

Class 1. Clover and Basswood.

" 2. White Sage.

" 3. Buckwheat.

" 4. All light honey, other than enumerated in Classes 1 and 2.

" 5. All dark honey, other than enumerated in Class 3.

2. Exhibits of honey produced during 1892, or earlier, must be in place on or before April 20th, 1893.

3. Exhibits of Honey in Classes 1, 2, and 4, produced during 1893, will be received between July 15 and August 15; and in Classes 3 and 5, between August 15 and September 1, 1893.

4. The following information should accompany each exhibit:

a. Kind of Honey.

b. Name of Exhibitor.

c. Place where produced.

d. Character of soil in locality where produced.

e. Variety of bee.

f. Name of plant from which honey was produced.

g. Yield per colony.

h. Average price of product at nearest home market.

5. In order to secure a uniform, handsome and economical installation of honey and beeswax, the Exposition will erect suitable glass cases, of a uniform character, in which such exhibits will be made; the cost of these cases to be borne by the different State Commissions, Bee-Keepers' Associations, or by individual exhibitors, in proportion to the number of lineal feet occupied. These cases will become the property of such exhibitors at the close of the Exposition. (See illustration of pro-

posed cases on page 85.)

The dimensions are as follows: Height of base 18 inches, width of case 5 feet, height of case above base (inside measure) 6 feet, total height 8 feet. The case has sliding doors on both sides.

6. Individual exhibits of comb Honey will be limited to 100 pounds and may be made in any manner the exhibitor may desire, subject to the approval of the Chief of the Department.

7. Individual exhibits of extracted Honey must be made in glass, and must not exceed 50 pounds.

8. Individual exhibits of beeswax must not exceed 50 pounds, and should be prepared in such a manner as will add to the attractiveness of the exhibit.

9. Exhibits of primitive and modern appliances used in bee culture, both in this country and abroad, will be received, subject to the approval of the Chief of the department.

10. Special arrangements will be made by the Chief of the Department for a limited exhibit of bees.

11. Collections of honey-producing plants, suitably mounted and labeled, will be accepted if satisfactory to the Chief of the Department.

12. The right is reserved to add to, amend or interpret the above rules.

Approved, GEO. R. DAVIS.

Director General.

Signed, W. I. BUCHANAN,
Chief, Department of Agriculture.

[The above Rules were received after page 85 was run.—EDITOR.]

If you wish to introduce a new queen, or have two colonies to unite, try sweetened water, scented with peppermint to sprinkle them with. To introduce a queen, first open the hive and sprinkle the bees and combs, with the preparation, then the queen, and let her run down the combs. This gives all an even scent and the queen is not so easily detected as a stranger.

The Home and Garden.

Fruit Notes.

Far back in the days of boyhood, in my grandmother's garden, was the first cultivated strawberry-bed I ever saw. As near as I can recollect, it measured about 12x12 feet. The berries were white, and must of belonged to the alpine family. The largest picking I remember was a pint-bowl half full. This happened on an occasion when the house was full of company. The berries were too scarce and precious to be distributed among small children like myself. It must of been more than 60 years ago. My father used to take me with him to New York when he had a load of produce to sell, and as soon as he thought it safe, used to send me alone.

I well remember the first cultivated strawberries I ever saw in Washington Market, at that time by all odds the greatest fruit and vegetable market on this continent, it was some time before 1840. I have no doubt that more cultivated strawberryes are now carried in to that city in a single day during the berry harvest than were ever seen within the city limits during its entire history previous to 1840. I do not know whether the receipts of New York exceed those of Chicago, but a few days since, one of the large dealers of the latter city told me that last summer the receipts of strawberries during one week averaged 100 cars per day. What a change! It seems like one of the wildest dreams. If some good spirit had come to me when I was ten years old and told me that I should live to see strawberries in their season just as plentiful and free on my table as potatoes and bread and butter, and that I would sometime pick for market more than 100 bushels in a day, and further that I should also be a member of Con-

gress, governor, foreign minister, or even president, I might in my youthful ambition have thought the prophecy all possible except the strawberry-part.

Hovey's Seedling was introduced more than 50 years ago, and the Albany Seedling followed a few years latter. The introduction of the hovey was the first great forward stride in strawberry cultivation in this country. The Wilson made its first appearance in the west about 1869. Since that time new varieties have been introduced and lauded as better than their predecessors, until anyone who undertook to keep the best only, and relied upon reports of the friends of the new kinds for his information, would be about sure to lose all his pocket money, and do fairly well if he kept out of a lunatic asylum.

During these years we have had many new varieties of raspberries, but it may well be doubted whether we have to-day any red raspberry that in quality will excel the old red antwerp.

Less improvement has been made in blackberries than any other kind of small fruits. The Kittatinny used to grow wild on my father's farm in the east, and it seems to me that I have never seen any blackberry elsewhere that excelled it either in size or yield.

So far as cultivation of garden crops is concerned, perhaps the greatest advance has been made in implements. The improvements in cultivators, hoes, harrows, shovels, spades, rakes, etc., over those used 30 years ago, have made it possible to produce crops very much cheaper. Then I was compelled to rake 15 to 20 acres of my garden by hand. We used the best steel rakes I could buy. Now they lie in their racks in the tool-house, almost untouched. Their work is all well done with horse-harrows, while our special purpose hand-cultivators cheapen the cost of production.

The decline in prices has been gradual, and with it have come the better

tools. My years of experience have enabled me to cut off expenses and to systematize thoroughly, and all the time to keep my land improving, so that each year has shown a balance upon the right side; and even in short years we had the pleasure of knowing that all of our hired help was paid, and a nice living provided for ourselves in our own comfortable home. Still, it is not safe for anyone to go into the business expecting to become a millionaire. —*J. M. Smith of Wisconsin, in the American Gardening.*

—THE—

Nebraska Beekeeper.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Subscription Price, 50 Cents per Year.

STILSON & SONS, Editors and Publishers.

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.

A new bee journal was promised from Minnesota for May 1st. We have not seen it yet.

Mrs. Jennie Atchley has been on the sick list. Hope she will be able to talk to our readers again soon.

Editor Newman of the A. B. J., is at home again, refreshed and better for the vacation taken. Hope the gripe won't get him again.

T. W. Cowan, editor of the *British Bee-Journal*, is taking a trip through Northern Africa, looking up the bees of that locality. Will he find anything better than Alley's Punie?

The next meeting of the York Co. Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the home of A. Schumacher, one mile south east of York, Wed., June 22. All bee-keepers requested to be present.

A man was recently convicted in New Hampshire for selling artificial honey, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100. Next time he wants to sell adulterations let him brand it as such.

Every person in Nebraska who keeps bees should be a member of the State Bee-keepers Association. It only costs 50 cents per year and we need your help.

The Horticultural Society also needs recruits. The procession is moving on and you cannot afford to be left behind.

For membership in the Horticultural send \$1.00 to Prof. F. W. Taylor, at Lincoln Neb., and for the Bee-keeper's, send 50 cts. to L. D. Stilson, York Neb.

The Utah Bee Association, at a recent meeting, adopted as the standard, the $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ section, and resolved That honey shall be sold by such standard, instead of by weight. Hadn't we better resolve so too at our next annual meeting?

There is so much controversy going on in regard to spraying fruit trees, and it is of such vital importance to the apiarists that we give the subject place at the beginning of our paper this month, hoping to do some good by way of advice. Owing to the lateness of the season, it is still not too late to do good work in the orchard with the force pump and spraying outfit. The more fruit raised the better it suits the bee-keepers, and the more insect enemies killed the better, only in spraying don't kill our bees.

Licensing Engineers.

The question of licensing engineers is being so agitated in every state in the Union that within a short time, for the protection of human lives, it will be impossible for any one intrusted with steam to hold or secure a situation without passing a rigid examination and obtaining a license. Stephenson's Illustrated Practical Test has been published to aid engineers preparing to pass such examination, and as it embraces all the questions asked on the Boiler, Pump, Engine, Dynamo, Corliss Engine &c., it has already met with such a demand that it now in its fourth edition. This work which only costs one dollar, can be obtained of the publisher, Walter G. Kraft, 70 La Salle Street, Chicago.

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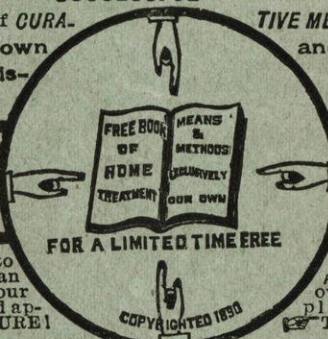
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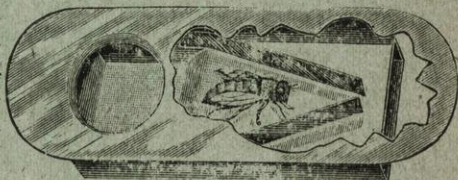
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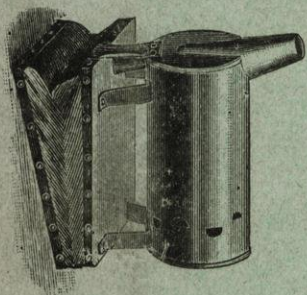
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