

**Controlling Bees.**

A great drawback to bee-keeping is the fear of the bee's sting by persons not familiar with this industry. Many farmers would keep a few hives, enough to furnish honey for their own tables, at least, if they only knew just how to control the bees.

Bees retaliate injuries and interruptions by an attack and sting, hence everybody who is called upon to make a near approach should understand the things that anger these insects. All quick motions are offensive to them, such as running, striking and the like. The practical bee-keeper, as a rule, is safe, for he moves in and about the hives with slow, cautious step.

A sudden jar, such as may be made by carelessly moving the hive, is resented by the bees and usually the instant a hive is touched they are on the alert and ready to bring down their stings upon head or face. In adjusting the box and frames bees are liable to be crushed and otherwise injured. Their surviving comrades appear to remember this and as soon as an opportunity occurs make an attack.

Bees also appear to become irritated by the breathing of a person into the hive or among a cluster of them, especially if the person uses liquor or tobacco. Bees do not make an attack while in search of honey or on their return until they have entered the hive. It is in the hive and its immediate vicinity that they manifest this irascible disposition.

Bees do not always give warning before making an attack. On the contrary the majority of attacks are made without the least intimation having been given.

There is no doubt but that a timid person who shows fear by dodging and evading every bee that flies near is more liable to be assailed than one who is quite fearless. As interest dispels fear, the enthusiast makes the most successful bee-keeper. When one has not sufficient confidence to walk boldly in and out among the hives it is wise to use some means of protection to insure confidence. This protection is especially necessary when handling hybrids.

Long rubber gloves and over-sleeves of cotton cloth, held firmly in place by an elastic on each end, will protect hands and wrists. Bee veils, to guard the face, are made of mosquito netting, tarlatan or lace. A veil recommended by Quimby and adopted by many beekeepers consists of a piece of netting a yard and a quarter by three-quarters of a yard sewed together, with an elastic on one end, to be adjusted over the hat. Four or five inches from the top insert a piece of coarse meshed cloth 6x9 inches. At a suitable distance from the bottom attach a narrow tape to tie about the neck. Stout black bobinet lace is sometimes substituted for the wire cloth.

Smoke is the controlling agent universally employed in the apiary. It has a stupefying effect upon the bees which enables the bee-keepers to handle them without fear. The burning of partially decayed wood, without a blaze, is now employed in place of tobacco, for smoking bees. Progressive apiarists—for the most part, use one of the many patent smokers on the market. These differ in some minor details of construction, but are based on the same essential principle, nearly all having adopted the upright bellows and tube.

To operate the smoker the tapering part of the tube is removed, a piece of light decayed wood put in and the tapering part replaced. The bellows is worked with one hand, directing the smoke to any part desired. By a judicious use of smoke at the right moment the bees' combativeness is subdued and their anger turned into submission. Their impulse is to fill themselves with honey, after which they are more peaceable.

Various remedies are employed for stings. External applications of ammonia, soda, or salt and soda mixed and slightly moistened are perhaps as efficient as anything. Whether any remedy is employed or not, it is necessary that the sting be removed as soon as possible. It may often be scraped off with a knife-blade and the part squeezed a little to force the poison out. Care should be taken in removing the sting not to force any more of the poison contained in the sac attached to the sting in the wound.—N. Y. World.

**Does Lightning Strike the Pine?**

It has been often said by the so-called wise old "Say So's" in this locality that the lightning never strikes a pine tree; but the fact was very conclusively demonstrated to the contrary to-day at this place—Mr. James Fenwick's. Mr. Fenwick's place is the one adjoining that of Admiral Lee's. Just after one o'clock p. m., the storm passed directly over Mr. F.'s house from the northeast, and soon after a vivid flash of lightning came, which struck two pine trees only ten or twelve feet from his house. A part of the electricity passed down the trees into the ground, tearing off great strips of bark and cutting a groove into the trees for some distance just before it passed off into the ground. The rest of it followed a wire clothes-line attached to one of the trees to the other end of the wire and then passed down a cedar post to which the wire was attached into the ground. It split the post the whole length and broke off large pieces from it. It was a very narrow escape for the house, for if the cloud had discharged a moment sooner it would certainly have hit the house and perhaps have done a great deal of damage. There are quite a number of Washington people spending the summer here, and all who were at the house were very much alarmed, and also the animals. The horses in the stable near tried to break away and run, the flash was so vivid and the report so loud.—St. Jo. (Mo.) Cor. Washington Star.

—Quits a romance occurred in East Rome, N. Y., recently. A young man waded into the Mohawk with the evident intention of committing suicide. Jealousy was the supposed cause. His girl went to his rescue, and he was saved from a watery grave.

—A man lives a few miles above Athens, Ga., who eats in one county, sleeps in another, smokes when sitting upon his piazza in a third and has built his barn in a fourth. He lives where four counties corner.

**FARM AND FRESIDIO.**

—Machine oil can be removed by rubbing it with brown soap in cold water, before the whole piece is washed.—Chicago Herald.

—New York is the great hop-growing State, and Oneida County, at and around Waterville, is the heart of the culture; hence this locality is frequently termed the Kent of America.

—Hermit's: One cup of butter one and one-half cups of brown sugar, one cup of chopped raisins, three eggs, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in three-fourths cup of milk, all kinds spice, flour enough to roll out; cut as cookies and bake in a quick oven.—Chicago Herald.

—Provide shade for the cows in pasture during the extreme hot weather. A temporary shade might be made by putting some poles in the ground and covering the top with branches and small limbs or trees, or straw could be used and afterward left on the field as a mulch.—N. Y. Herald.

—Buckwheat is well adapted to subduing rough, weedy land and with little labor. Overed daisies and even quack grass will succumb to it if sown thick for four years in succession. The seed must not be sown too thickly as the plants require room to branch out.

—It is poor economy to burn straw. There are so many useful purposes for straw that the wise farmer will scarcely burn it. It makes an excellent mulch for all kinds of fruit trees and berry vines. Use it for bedding and by frequent changing increase the compost heap. Spread it on dry knolls and places in meadows and pastures where the grass has burned or died out.—N. Y. Herald.

—Lemonade: Roll the lemons on the table until they are very soft, or squeeze them in a squeezer, or with a clothes-pin. Pour over them a small quantity of boiling water, peels and juices when cool, strain it off, and add enough water and pounded ice to give it the right flavor, and sweeten to taste. Boiling hot water draws the oil out of the lemon peel, and gives it a higher flavor. A tablespoonful of cream of tartar, dissolved in the boiling water, will make the lemonade more cooling to the blood.—The Household.

**Bone Spavin.**

Most everybody knows that this is a bony excrescence or hard swelling of the inside of a horse's hock. Although we have, through these columns, often stated that, generally, it is an incurable ailment, so far as at least as the removal of the bony deposit is concerned, together with more or less stiffness of the joint, still the request comes for not only a sure and permanent cure, but also for the entire removal of the unsightly and characteristic bony protuberance.

Spavin assumes various aspects and possesses various virulence, from a slight and easily "curable" damage to an inveterate blemish or incurable disease. It is induced by kicks, bruises, leaping, overstraining, and rapid galloping, but especially by the overworking of a young horse before its limbs have sufficient strength, and by faulty and uneven shoeing. A spavin from a kick or blow is usually a mere bruise on the bone, or on the membrane which covers it, and is easily cured; a spavin on the lowest part of the hock is of less consequence than one between the small bones of the hock joint; a spavin near the edge of the limb is not so bad, because it does not so much affect the bending of the hock, as one towards the middle; and a spavin of any kind in a colt or young horse is less inveterate than a spavin of the same kind in a fully matured horse, and very much less so than one in a decidedly old horse.

In the earlier stages of spavin, a degree of lameness is always induced—and this is sometimes so great as to render the animal apparently all but worthless; but in the maturer stages, when the membrane of the bone becomes accommodated to the excrescence, the lameness decreases and often totally disappears. A spavined horse is usually quite able for slow work, and may not only take part in most of the labor on the farm, but derive benefit from the laborious but steady exercise of his limbs. A farmer will generally procure such an animal at a comparatively low price and may find him an excellent bargain. The slow, regular and heavy action of the limbs in plow-draft raises the absorbent system to vigorous action and incites it to withdraw a portion of the bony matter which forms the excrescence, yet without either renewing the local irritation or inflammation; and therefore achieves an important alleviation of the disorder.

The proper medical application for any ordinary bone spavin is a blister. The hair covering the affected part should be cut close to the skin; blistering ointment ought, in the morning, to be spread thickly over the part, and in the evening a coat of hogs' lard may be spread over this, and be repeated once daily, until the scab which forms after the blistering has peeled off, which generally occurs within ten to twelve days. A second application may then be made, and this is usually more effective than the first, and in the case of colts or young horses, often completes the cure. In very bad cases so many as six or seven successive applications of blister may be necessary, and they are not at all likely to aggravate disease or occasion any other blemish, but on the other hand, will generally effect a cure; yet, after the second time they must not be repeated with greater rapidity than at intervals of fourteen or even twenty-one days. A spavin which involves the joint surfaces of the small bones, and any ordinary spavin in an old animal may be regarded as incurable. Blistering, at all events, will not subdue such cases, and either the use of hot iron or some more powerful agent than ordinary Spanish fly blister is the only probable remedy, but ought not to be employed without full consideration of risks, and may not unlikely destroy the limb or at least greatly aggravate the existing lameness. The safest method in even the worst cases is to give full trial to blistering, and when this fails to rest contented with whatever degree of amelioration can be obtained from the slow and steady working of the animal.—Prairie Farmer.

**How Watch Cases are Made.**

In buying a silver watch case great care should be taken to secure one that is solid silver throughout. The cap of most cheap silver cases is made of a composition known as althas, which is a very poor substitute for silver, as it turns black in a short time. The backs of such cases are made much thinner than those of an all silver case, being robbed in order to make the cap thicker and get in as much as possible of the cheap metal. Another important point in silver case is the joints or hinges, which should be made of gold. Those of most cheap cases are made of silver, which is not a suitable metal for that purpose. In a brief period it warps, bends and spreads apart, allowing the backs to become loose upon the case and admitting the dust and dirt that accumulate in the pocket. The Keystone Silver Watch Cases are only made with silver caps and gold joints.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 17, 1888. In our long and varied experience in handling watches, we cannot but acknowledge and accord testimony that the Keystone Solid Silver Watch Cases are the best made to our knowledge. Having no soldering they remain homogeneous, harder and stiffer than they would be were they heated for soldering, and have more resisting power against corrosion than any other cases in the market. MEMMUD & JARVIS JEWELRY CO. Send 2 cent stamp to Keystone Watch Case Factory, Philadelphia, Pa., for handsome Illustrated Pamphlet showing how these cases are made and how they compare with those made elsewhere.

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Can any one bring us a case of kidney or liver complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure? We say they can not, as thousands of cases already permanently cured and who are daily recommending Electric Bitters, will prove. Bright's disease, diabetes, weak back, or any urinary complaint quickly cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels, and act directly on the diseased parts. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale at 50cts. a bottle by Henry Cook.

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**New Advertisements**

**Legal Notice.**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF Webster county, Nebraska, John C. Simpson, Plaintiff, vs. Josiah C. Holcomb, defendant.

Josiah Holcomb, defendant, will take notice that on the 24th day of November 1883, John C. Simpson, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the District Court of Webster county, Nebraska, against said defendant, the object and prayer of which is, to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by the defendant to the plaintiff, upon the northwest quarter of section nine (9), in township one (1), north of range (12) west, in Webster county, Nebraska, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note dated November 16, 1878, for the sum of \$150, with coupons for annual interest attached, due and payable in five (5) years from the date thereof, and to secure the taxes becoming due and payable on said land during the existence of said mortgage. There is now due upon the said note and mortgage, the sum of \$179.47, with interest from November 16, 1883, and \$89.64 taxes paid by the plaintiff for defendant thereon, with interest from August 17, 1883.

Plaintiff prays for a decree that defendant be required to pay the same, or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 17th day of March, 1884. J. N. RICKARDS, 27-4w Attorney for Plaintiff.

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**Final Proof Notices.**

Land Office at Bloomington Neb. Dec. 23, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk District Court, Webster county, at Red Cloud, Neb. on Monday, Feb. 13, 1884, viz: John Baugert on S. 1/4 Sec. 23, T. 2 N., R. 10 W. He claims the following witness to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Louis Baugert, Leonard Welke, Wendelin Herl, Benjamin Baugert all of Thomerville, Neb. J. W. SWITZER, Register.

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**Legal Notice.**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF Webster county, Nebraska, held in and for the Eighth Judicial District of said State of Nebraska, John W. Schwaner, Plaintiff, vs. Elizabeth Schwaner, Defendant.

Elizabeth Schwaner, the above named defendant, will take notice that on the eighth day of January, A. D. 1884, the plaintiff herein, John W. Schwaner, filed his petition in the District Court of Webster county, Nebraska, against said defendant, Elizabeth Schwaner, the object and prayer of which is to obtain an absolute decree of divorce from said defendant on the ground of desertion for more than two years last past. The defendant, Elizabeth Schwaner, will therefore take notice that she is required to answer said petition on or before Monday, February eighteenth, A. D. 1884. JOHN W. SCHWANER, By Case & McNeny, his attorneys.

**ATTENTION TEACHERS.**

Notice is hereby given that I will examine all persons who may desire to offer themselves as candidates for teachers of the common school of Webster county, at my office in Red Cloud on the third Saturday of each month. Examinations to commence at 9 a. m. Do not ask for special examinations. C. W. SPRINGER County Superintendent of Public Inst.

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