

Swarming Bees Are Controlled

Artificial Division of Colony Will Check Impulse Until Nectar Flows.

It is the desire of every beekeeper to keep his bees from swarming, since it is the strong colony that is the profitable honey gatherer. No plan has ever been devised to prevent swarming altogether, but artificial division of the colony will check the impulse until after the heavy flow of nectar. What is known as "shock" swarming is possibly the best method yet devised for keeping the bees together in one strong colony for gathering surplus honey.

Change Quarters.
At the first indication of swarming, which may be known by their lying out in front of the hive and general restlessness, as well as by the presence of sealed queen cells, preparations should be made for changing their quarters, writes H. F. Grinstead in the Farm and Ranch. Fill an empty hive with frames of comb foundation, remove the hive containing the bees from its stand and put the empty hive in its place. Now take out the frames of bees one by one, and brush the bees off on a board at the entrance to the empty hive. The bees with their queen will enter the new hive with the comb foundation and immediately set to work just as a new swarm would do, except that you have all the bees instead of having them divided into two colonies. They will have lost all desire for swarming, and will devote their energies toward storing surplus honey at a time when it is most abundant. The bees that are out in the field will likewise return to their old stand and enter the new hive along with the others. There will be young bees in the comb, and also some honey. It will be worth while to save the young bees, which can be done by setting aside the hive until they hatch, then emptying them also in front of the colony. All of them will hatch in less than 21 days. The honey can be saved later or a part of it can be cut out at the time. Also a few of the better combs, the ones that do not contain queen cells, may be transferred to the new hive along with the bees.

No Inclination to Swarm.
Bees handled in this way will have little inclination to swarm if room is given them by adding a super as soon as they need it. Of course, if the desire is to increase the number of colonies, a part of the bees would be left on the combs. In either instance, the beekeeper eliminates the uncertainty of losing a swarm.

Weeds Use Up Fertility and Reduce Crop Yields

The use of high-grade seeds of farm crops is vital to successful farming. Weed seeds planted are paid for at the price of crop seeds; are sown and cultivated at the same cost as crop seeds. In return they are either scattered on the field to reduce the next crop or remain in the harvested crop and reduce its value. Actual count of seeds from individual plants show that no farmer can afford to plant weed seeds. A single plant of green foxtail produced 140,000 seeds, a plant of lamb's quarters produced 600,000, a single tumbleweed produced 6,000,000. The most pernicious weeds have been introduced in farming communities through their occurrence in crop seeds. Because of the enormous number of seeds produced by weeds every farmer should have his seed tested to see that it is reasonably free from such seeds. In addition to examination of seed for weed seeds it should also be tested for germination, for upon viability of seed depends the stand and hence the yield.

Interesting Information About Value of Manure

The value of manure depends upon many things—the percentage of straw and moisture, the treatment it has received, the length of time held, the kind of crops it is to be used upon and how it is applied. But in a general way, the Maryland station has arrived at the conclusion that a ton of manure for field crops is worth around \$5.25 and for truck crops \$8.65. The conclusions were arrived at after twenty-one years of tests. They discovered other interesting information about manure. Light applications usually give larger returns from a ton of manure than do heavy applications. Where the supply of manure is limited it is better practice to make several light applications than a few heavy ones. Manure hauled directly to the field and spread gave better results than where hauled out and allowed to rot in piles. Manure applied to soil that has been limed, gave larger returns than on unlimed land. The addition of phosphorus also increased the efficiency of manure.

Prevention Is Best

Prevention of trouble is the only satisfactory way to brood chicks. Disease and parasites are prevented by starting chicks on fresh ground each year. The picking, bunching, and stunted chicks are prevented by not crowding too many chicks into too small a space. Heavy losses and weak vigor are prevented by allowing the chicks to grow normally in comfortable surroundings. Providing comfortable brooders for the chicks will prevent losses.

Blackleg of Potato Can Be Controlled

Formaldehyde or Corrosive Sublimate Favored.

Potato blackleg, one of the most destructive of tuber diseases, can be controlled by treating the seed pieces with hot formaldehyde or corrosive sublimate, provided the seed pieces are planted immediately or are kept out of reach of a certain small fly until they are planted.

This fly lays its eggs in great abundance about the time potatoes are being planted. If it happens to lay them upon seed potatoes and such seed is planted, the eggs hatch out what is known as the seed-corn maggot, so called because when first discovered it was attacking corn seedlings. According to J. G. Leach of the division of plant pathology, Minnesota College of Agriculture, the eggs contain the blackleg organism when they are deposited. Then as the maggot bores into the seed piece it carries with it the bacteria which first rot the seed and then spread to the stem of the plant, causing it also to rot and die.

"The maggots feed upon the bacteria as well as the decaying tuber," says Doctor Leach. "The bacteria remain in the intestinal tract of the maggot until it pupates and makes its way to the surface of the ground where it develops into the adult fly. Thus the insect carries the blackleg bacteria with it at all times."

Capacity of a Silo Is Matter of Importance

The capacity of the silo is a matter of importance. Unless one is keeping at least ten cows the cost of the silo is usually not justified. A round silo, 28 feet high, will hold the silage for about a dozen cows during the usual feeding season. A good standard size ranges from 14 to 16 feet in diameter and 30 to 32 feet high. Under ordinary conditions cows eat from 30 to 40 pounds of silage a day, according to their size and condition of lactation. A farmer can easily estimate how much capacity is needed, on the basis of this amount to be fed per head. If one has 30 cows to feed, then about 1,000 pounds a day would be required, and for a feeding season of seven months or 210 days, 220,500 pounds or 110 tons. A round silo 30 feet deep and 16 feet in diameter inside holds about 120 tons. The capacity of the silo should enable one to feed from the silo surface daily to a depth sufficient to prevent molding. This is usually placed at around 1 1/2 to 2 inches. In recent years some silo owners on high-priced lands, and not pasturing, feed silage every month, beginning to feed just as soon as the silo is filled, and keeping it up until next filling. Others feed the entire year excepting during the flush of pasture in May and June.

Alfalfa Profitable Crop for Use in Any Section

While farmers are growing a good deal of alfalfa they do not grow one-tenth enough. It is by far the best noncultivated crop we can grow, and usually returns as much profit per acre as corn, wheat, or any other cultivated crop. As a hay crop it is second to none, yielding as high as four tons to the acre in favorable years and never less than two tons. It is liked by every animal on the farm from chickens to horses, and they will leave their grain to eat good alfalfa hay, if it is within their reach. Give calves all the alfalfa hay they will eat after they are four months old and they will thrive on it. It is almost a necessity for milk cows. It doesn't matter what you feed a cow, if you leave the alfalfa out she will decrease in the flow of milk at once.

FARM FACTS

- Prevent weeds from seeding.
- Blessed is a gardener who delights in spring catalogues.
- A large part of every farmer's mental capital should be the experiences of others.
- Plow pasture lands and improve them, draining wet spots and building up poor spots.
- Kohl-rabi is an early season vegetable when at its best, or a late fall one. Put in some seed early.
- It takes about six pounds of seed corn to plant an acre. This means that about sixteen ears for each acre to be planted are necessary.
- Use oats as a nurse crop for sweet clover rather than barley. In either case the nurse crop should be seeded at about one-half the normal rate of planting.
- Perennial vegetables and small fruits may be profitably fertilized with a good dressing of stable manure. Be liberal with the application and cultivate it into the soil early in the spring.
- Running a farm garden is no longer a boy's job. It plays such an important part in keeping the cost of living down on the farm that every farmer can afford to take a few days off in the early part of the season to plow and plant the garden.

SCARF AND TIE MATCH COSTUME; EMBROIDERED POCKETS POPULAR

WITH increasing interest French couturiers are creating smart tailors for their clientele. Particularly are they directing their attention to the tailored frock this season. A touch that tells in the effectively tailored dresses "made in Paris" is the matching scarf and the flowing necktie. These are not worn as accessories to the costume, but are an intrinsic part of the dress, being made of self-material. Smart little fannel dresses depend entirely on buttons and a tie of the cloth for fitness—and these are the sort of frocks which carry Parisian distinction.

There is a fine art written in every

makes the whole frock akin, is the sentiment expressed by many of the smart cloth modes of the present day. Embroidery, as used this season, interprets not so much dainty hand-stitchery, but rather a handsome type of machine-wrought bandings and individual applique effects which impart a formal aspect of elegance to the frock, coat, tunic or ensemble costume, as the case may be. The dress trimming counters are resplendent with intriguing embroidered motifs and borderings by the yard, a fact which should especially appeal to the home dressmaker. Import costume collections feature a touch of embroidery here and there on



Two Models From Paris.

detail of the intriguing cloth frocks shown in the picture. The one to the left introduces a clever fullness across the front of the tunic effect, without disturbing the straight line contour. The method of drawing the tie through slots in the revers suggests a new thought.

Several high lights in the way of interesting details appear in the frock to the right. Not only does the scarf, repeating the material of the dress, impress one at first glance, but the embroidered pocket also declares a point of fashion which is being featured throughout all costume design-

tailored cloth garments. Revers, collars, cuffs, and pockets, especially carry the embroidery note, while individual motifs are sometimes judiciously scattered above the hemline. It is, however, the embroidered set-on pocket which sounds the leading decorative note on latest modes. These pockets range in size from tiny whimsical motifs to sew on the blouse, to imposing designs of such huge dimensions, they almost qualify as panels. One can buy little applique-embroidery pockets, just big enough to hold a cunning handkerchief, and these impart a charm to the otherwise strict-



Embroidery Gives Decorative Note.

ing. If one would distinguish one's tailored cloth gown as being of last-minute creation, be sure to incorporate large decorative pockets in the making thereof. In the frock pictured one observes that the skirt fullness is achieved through an inverted plait at the front. This is a method prevailing throughout tailoring at present.

Speaking of cloth street types it is evident that circular lines are gradually coming into favor. The circular skirt is sewed on to the low waist line.

As to suits, the redingote lines vie with short jacket models. Very smart is a French version of a mannish redingote developed in gray and white woolen check cloth. That one touch of embroidery

The KITCHEN CABINET

(© 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)
Of all the men I have known, I cannot recall one whose mother did her level best for him when he was little, who did not turn out well when he grew up.—Frances Parkinson Keyes.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

When placing foods in dish on ice, place an old can rubber under them. This will keep them from slipping.

A wise cook will own two or three measuring cups; one may be used for liquids, another for dry ingredients, and save time.

All fruits not protected by a good covering like bananas, should be well washed before using. Any fruit, such as apples, oranges or grapefruit, when served whole or halved, should be well washed.

Washing silk stockings after each wearing will double their life, as the perspiration rots the silk.

A butter stretcher may be prepared thus: Add a cupful of fresh sweet milk to a pound of butter, softened so that the milk can be well worked into it. Use it very soon and keep in a cold place or the milk will sour.

A small peanut butter glass, with a lid, can hold so many good things for the children's lunch basket.

Wet stains of jelly or jam with spirits of camphor; iodine stains with ammonia, and tea stains will come out when washed, if sprinkled at once, while fresh, with salt.

Clean velvet collars or hats with corn meal mixed until moist with gasoline. Rub in well, then brush out with a good clothes brush. It raises the nap of the velvet and cleans at the same time.

When making pastry, use two knives, cutting in the lard and butter until it is like corn meal. Handle as little as possible and have the water used very cold.

Turpentine, a few drops added to the boiler of clothes will whiten them. A few drops of turpentine on sugar, given when a cold is coming on, seems to heal the inflamed tract and relieve in a short time. A cold sore if touched with a drop of turpentine when first felt, repeated two or three times, will pass away.

When burning vegetable peelings or skins in the furnace, add a handful of salt; it will keep the odor from coming into the house.

Friday's Food.

It seems wise even in homes where the meatless day is not observed, to serve fish, as the markets will have at that time of the week the choicest kinds. In most communities fish is a plentiful and economical food. As it is easily digested and nutritious, it is especially valuable for the inactive.

Sportsman Trout.—Take two fresh young trout, clean, wash and wipe dry. Season well with salt and pepper and place in a narrow baking pan. Fill the pan with cream to cover the fish and bake until a light brown. The cream will make sufficient sauce to serve with the fish.

Bread Fritters.—Cut stale bread into thin slices, shape with a biscuit cutter, spread with jam and dip in the following batter, after putting the slices together as sandwiches. Sift one cupful of flour with one tablespoonful of powdered sugar, a pinch of salt and two-thirds of a cupful of milk, gradually add two well-beaten egg yolks. Add one tablespoonful of olive oil after folding in the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs.

Baked Stuffed Fish.—Prepare a stuffing for the fish using one-half cupful of bread crumbs, one-fourth cupful of butter, one-half cupful of cracker crumbs, a few drops of onion juice, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, two tablespoonfuls of chopped sour pickles. Bind with a beaten egg and stuff the fish. Lay in the pan two strips of cheese cloth; on this place the fish; this will keep the fish from breaking when lifted from the pan. Bake until the fish leaves the bones. Serve garnished with cream and sections of lemon.

Jellied Fish.—Cook a two-pound fish and remove the bones and skin, chop fine, add a little at a time a half cupful of cold water, a teaspoonful of salt and the juice of three lemons, one tablespoonful of grated onion and two dozen blanched and finely chopped almonds. When all have been well mixed, add two tablespoonfuls of gelatin which has been softened in one-fourth cupful of cold water, and dissolved over hot water. Pack in a mold and when thoroughly chilled serve in a crisp nest of lettuce with mayonnaise dressing.

Peas, peanuts, pickles, or olives with a dash of onion, is a good salad to prepare in winter, as these foods are always to be obtained. Mix with a good bottled dressing and serve on lettuce.

Asparagus and Red Pepper.—Put two or three stalks of canned asparagus through a ring of red pepper or fresh tomato. Arrange on lettuce and garnish with a spoonful of mayonnaise.

Very effective touches are attained by embroidering or applying machine-made borders across the ends of the matching scarf or wide necktie, which accompanies the majority of frocks.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.
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Nellie Maxwell

MANY HOUSEKEEPERS TOO ILL TO WORK

How Many Are Finding Relief from Weakness and Pain. Mrs. Brandenburg a Notable Case



MRS. EMIL O. BRANDENBURG
681 57TH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.—"I was in a badly run-down condition and I would get weak spells and terrible headaches. I felt so badly last year that I could not do any housecleaning. The minute I would lift or stoop it seemed as if I was going to fall to pieces. I told a neighbor how I felt and she said that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was surely the right thing for me. I took four bottles then and in the fall of the year

I took three. I had been treated by a doctor, but he gave me an iron tonic and that did not help me. It seemed that the tonic did not have in it what the Vegetable Compound did. That gave me the strength and ambition I needed and I have gained in weight. This year before I started to clean house I got four bottles of the Vegetable Compound and am taking it right along. I tell all my friends about it and how much good it does me. They can notice it because I have gained in weight. I weigh 118 now and do all my work myself again."
—Mrs. EMIL O. BRANDENBURG, 681 57th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Mrs. Earl's Recovery
Horace, Nebraska.—"I had terrible pains and backache, so bad that I could hardly move, and I would have to lie down at times. I read advertisements of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I was so sick that I thought I would try it. My husband knew it was good as he knew a woman it had helped. It took all my pains away and I don't have any backache now. I do my own housework, take care of a few chickens and my garden, and have a little girl three years old to look out for. I recommend the Vegetable Compound to my friends and I will answer all the questions I can, if any one writes to me."
—Mrs. ADA EARL, Box 23, Horace, Nebraska.

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The health and vigor you had in your youth can be yours again. Rheumatism, lumbago, Bright's disease, and kindred ailments, are the result of weak, sluggish, impure blood, and the reason your blood becomes like this is because it lacks the iron which is essential to enable it to throw the poisons out of your system. It keeps on circulating these impurities through your body and these ailments steadily grow worse. They finally become dangerous.

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For more than thirty years, this remarkable, natural blood tonic, has been bringing suffering men and women back to strength and health. It will do this for you.

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