

Be it ordained by the Board of Commissioners of the City of Hendersonville that for any person, firm or corporation to permit any dog or dogs to run at large in the corporate limits of the City of Hendersonville shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction of the violation of this ordinance, before the Mayor shall forfeit and pay a fine of \$5.00.

And, provided, also, that any such dog for dogs found at large in said corporate limits shall be shot or otherwise killed immediately by the police department of said city.

G. W. Brooks, Secretary
C. E. Brooks Mayor

Justice depends a good deal on whether one makes a success or failure. In every hive or colony of bees we have the following: the queen bee; the drone, and the worker. The queen is the only fully developed female bee in the hive, save at certain periods of the swarming season. She lays all the eggs that produce the thousands of bees in the hive (some times two or three thousand eggs she lays daily). There is only one laying queen in a hive at one time. The queen lives from one to five years and occasionally longer. The drone bee is the male bee. We find him in the hive only during the swarming and mating season. At the end of this period he is driven from the hive and perishes in various ways. The worker bee is an undeveloped female bee. There are many thousands of them in a good colony. Should a colony lose its queen when there are no drones the probability is that the new queen reared from an egg which would otherwise produce a worker bee would not be mated. She would lay eggs which would only produce drones and in all probability the hive would soon die out as there would be no bees to take the place of the ones dying off. As the colony became weaker in numbers the moths or "worms" would take possession. A fertile queen, therefore, lays two kinds of eggs, one produces a drone or male bee and the other a female. But perhaps only one in a hundred thousand or more is fully developed into a queen and therefore most of them become workers. When a queen is made she never leaves the hive except when taking a swarm with her. While the queen may live four or five years the worker's life is very seldom over four months and in the summer they generally wear themselves out in a few weeks. The honey comb is an oily secretion from the worker bee and this can be produced at will under certain weather or temperature conditions. There should be in a good vigorous colony from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand bees, though many colonies with far less than that number store considerable honey on favorable years. Of course in winter the number of bees in a colony is not nearly so great as in summer. But a good strong colony ought to consist of from twenty-five to thirty-five thousand. It will be seen, therefore, that about the most important thing about a colony of bees is to have a queen that will produce a large number of bees. All things being equal it is the number of bees which produce the honey and not the number of hives one has. A good vigorous colony of bees in a tight hive will never become a prey to the boths or "worms" as they are called. These pests are apparently the cause of the most of the failures with bees in this section. The real cause, however, is excessive swarming and starvation in winter. Swarming is nature's way of making increase, but one swarm is as many as should be allowed from a colony in one season, and if it were possible to prevent swarming altogether the honey crops would be very materially increased. A hive of bees is like a hen—they become very "broody" before swarming and waste a lot of time in which they could produce lots of honey. Unfortunately we can not prevent swarming altogether, but we can control it to such an extent that we are not materially effected by it. We now know how to raise queens and start new colonies without waiting for the bees to swarm, and then by minimizing the swarming we gain considerably in the transaction. A hive that swarms naturally once loses about half the bees then able to fly, when it

swarms again the same season it does so within a few days after the first time and it again loses half of the bees then able to fly and so on for as many swarms as are cast. Sometimes as many as a dozen swarms will come from one hive in one season. They all come from one set of queen, reared before the first swarm is cast and left in the cells by the old queen who leaves with the first swarm. It will be seen then that after the first swarm there is no queen in the hive and all the eggs she left will have hatched in twenty-one days so that continual swarming so depletes the hive in number that before the last queen is mated and her eggs hatched there are so few bees in the hive to defend it that very frequently other hives rob them of all they have and the bees leave the hive and attempt to go into another one when very frequently they are all stung to death. But whether they stay and are not robbed or whether they are robbed and leave, you generally find the hive in a few weeks well filled with "worms" and we think the worms killed the bees. But no strong colony of bees is ever killed by worms. The same thing happens when the bees starve in winter. The first we know of it in the spring is to find the hive filled with worms and we think the worms killed the bees. Nothing of the kind!

See that the bees have plenty of honey to carry them over the winter and you will see no moths the next spring. There are diseases, of course, that make serious inroads on the bees, but I have never seen any of them in this locality. It is necessary, however, to know how to combat them when they appear since no locality is immune to them. Under all these conditions we must have the movable frame hives, but it must be remembered that a good colony of bees will build as much money in a wash pot, if you will turn it upside down, as they will in the best and most convenient of hives. The value of the movable frame hive is that it is convenient to handle and gives us the honey in a shape that it can be easily marketed. It gives us the opportunity of at all times knowing how the bees are and what they are doing. We can not successfully keep bees in any other way. But the hive itself will not insure success. With them and the proper use of them we should in this section secure an average of fifty pounds of honey annually where not more than a hundred colonies are kept for each four square miles. Of course locations differ. Where there is no flora there will be no honey. There is lots and lots to know about bees and it is therefore not safe for one to launch into the handling of them on any considerable scale. One must start with a few hives and increase as experience demands. In conclusion will say that any person wishing to get information along this line can do so by communicating with the Board of Agriculture of Hendersonville.

Very truly,
JOHN EW BANK.

AN OLD-FASHIONED IDEA.

Another thing that makes us tired is the mother who goes to her daughter's room at 10 o'clock in the morning an dsays. "Get up, dear, your breakfast is ready." Our idea is that daughter ought to be fetching batter-cakes in from the kitchen at 7:30 and getting the old man in good humor for his day's work.—Houston Post.

England imported \$150,000,000 worth of bacon last year.

SOME THINGS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW ABOUT BEES AND HONEY
(Continued from Page Three.)

manufacture. Honey absorbs moisture and things made with it do not dry up and get hard. Honey also prevents things in which it is an ingredient from becoming musty. Honey always loses its flavor when heated, otherwise its value is not impaired. Doctors in this country, and especially in Europe, are using honey more and more in convalescence from various diseases. They are using car loads after car loads for the soldiers recovering from various ailments of the battle field today. When they can be assured of a pure product, which there can be now in most localities, the doctors of this country will use an amount undreamed of. Honey is also used extensively in making fine soap, cold creams and lotions. Who has not heard of Hinds' Honey and Almond Cream? The production of honey necessarily carries with it the production of wax, though in value to a much smaller extent since it takes about the amount of honey comb which could contain about 40 pounds of honey to make one pound of wax, and then, too, as a large amount of honey produced is sold with the comb this proportion would not hold good as to the actual wax production. Nevertheless, in the United States alone more than two million dollars worth of wax is produced annually. This wax is used in the arts and is invaluable. Hundreds of tons however, are used in the production of what is known as artificial comb, which is in reality a thin sheet of wax which passes through a press. This machine impresses hexagonal indentures in the wax just the size and shape of the base of the natural wax cell as made by the bees. This is used as "Starters" to make the bees build their comb straight and to hasten them to accept the little boxes and frames which we use for them to fill with honey. Without this "Starter" we could never have any considerable amount of section honey which we are accustomed to purchasing from our grocer. The use of honey and wax are so numerous that it would be tiresome if I attempted to even delineate the greater part of them, which I doubt very much if I could do in the first place. I have given some ideas, however, of their uses and will pass on to the other side of the proposition, namely, the bees—the producers of these articles.

We do not know just when man became familiar with a rudimentary knowledge of the honey bee, but it is evident that that knowledge is as old as any considerable advancement among the human races. We find evidences of it in Egypt in the age of about 3,000 years B. C. We find also that God used honey as a typical article to describe to Moses the wonderful land to which he would lead the people of Israel. There are many references to honey in the Bible, and all tend to show that the honey bee was known

to man long years ago. The strange part of it is that while man had this rudimentary knowledge of the honey bee at such remote ages there has not been, or was not, in the thousands of years following any material advancement in that knowledge, commercially speaking. It has been only within the last sixty years that material advancement, along this line has taken place. About sixty years ago the movable frame hive was patented and at that time we might say began the industry. Knowledge began to accumulate with leaps and bounds and today it would seem that apiculture is beginning to be recognized as an industry of note. The government is now providing schools of study and making appropriations to stimulate this industry and disseminate a knowledge of it throughout the country. The success of handling a large number of colonies of bees profitably depends absolutely on a knowledge of certain truths pertaining to them, and not merely upon the fact that we read that such and such things are truths, but we must know and feel within ourselves that they are actually truths. Any person can purchase a few hives of bees with the probability that seeming success will follow for a short time from the very nature of the bees existence. But it is certain that such a condition is short lived and doomed from the very nature of the case. It is absolutely necessary to know why this seeming success, preceding sure failure. We must remember, that it takes lots of experience and study to handle a large number of colonies profitably and it is very necessary that one get a good standard book on the subject and subscribe to some good bee journal as means of saving countless failures and discouragements. There are some things—a lot of them—that will only come by experience. But we must know what to do before we can know how to do it. With the help given in this way any intelligent person who can read and understand what he is reading can be successful with bees. Now, there are two kinds of bees in this country which have supplanted all others as honey gatherers, etc., and these two are the black or common bee which is indigenous, and the Italian or yellow bee which we imported from Italy. The black bee will on the average build lighter comb than the Italian bee and will as a rule stay in the hive on cold days or mornings when an exit might result in freezing and thus deplete the working force of the colony. On the other hand the Italian bee is less subject to disease; is thrifter (will frequently leave the hive in quest of nectar when the weather is so cold that they freeze or become paralyzed and unable to return) and will make more honey on the average than the blacks. They have a longer tongue and can get nectar from flowers from which the black bee can not, and they are more gentle and generally more easily handled. The various strains of these two bees differ greatly in general characteristics—and upon one getting the more desirable of such character-

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