

# FARM AND BEES

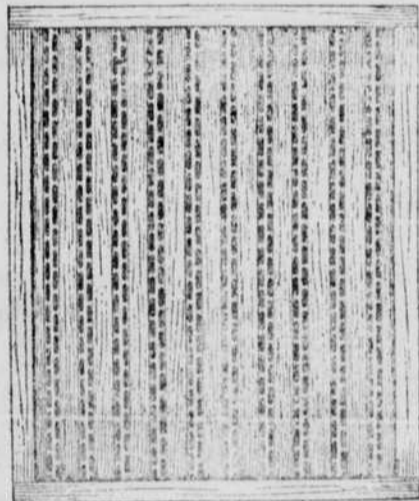
## SUCCESS IN BEE MANAGEMENT

Profit Not Now Measured by Increase by Swarming as Formerly— Various Methods.

(By E. F. PHILLIPS, PH. D.)  
The excessive rearing of brood at the wrong season or increase in the number of colonies greatly reduces the surplus honey crop by consumption. The ideal to which all progressive bee keepers work, when operating simply for honey, is to stimulate brood rearing to prepare bees for gathering, to retard breeding when it is less desirable, and to prevent swarming. Very few succeed in entirely preventing swarming, but by various methods the situation can be largely controlled.

When a swarm issues, it usually first settles on a limb of a tree or bush near the apiary. It was formerly common to make a noise by beating pans or ringing bells in the belief that this causes the swarm to settle. There is no foundation for such action on the part of the bee keeper. If the bees light on a small limb that can be spared, it may simply be sawed off and the bees carried to the hive and thrown on a sheet or hive cover in front of the entrance. If the limb cannot be cut, the swarm can be shaken off into a box or basket on a pole and hived. If the bees light on the trunk of a tree or in some inaccessible place, they can first be attracted away by a comb, preferably containing unsealed brood. In these manipulations it is not necessary to get all the bees, but if the queen is not with those which are put in the hive the bees will go into the air again and join the cluster.

It is desirable early in the season, before any preparations are made for



Perforated Zinc Queen Excluder.

swarming, to go through the apiary and clip one wing of each queen so that if a swarm issues the queen cannot fly and the bees can be easily returned to the old stand. This should be done before the hive becomes too populous. It is perhaps best to clip queens as they are introduced, but some colonies may rear new ones without the knowledge of the owner, and a spring examination will insure no escaping swarms.

When clipping the queen's wing is not practiced, swarms may be prevented from leaving by the use of queen traps of perforated zinc. These allow the workers to pass out, but not drones or queens, which, on leaving the entrance, pass up to an upper compartment from which they cannot return. These are also used for keeping undesirable drones from escaping, and the drones die of starvation.

Queens sometimes die during the winter and early spring, and since there is no brood from which the bees can replace them, the queenless colonies are "hopelessly queenless." Bee keepers in the north can frequently buy queens from southern breeders early in the spring, and naturally this is better than leaving the colony without a queen until the bees can rear one, as it is important that there be no stoppage in brood rearing at this season.

## USEFUL SELF-DUMPING DRAG

Handy for Hauling Stones and Other Heavy Materials and Is Easily Overturned.

This sled works either side up, and form either end. It is handy for hauling stones and other heavy materials, and it can be overturned very easily



Self-Dumping Drag.

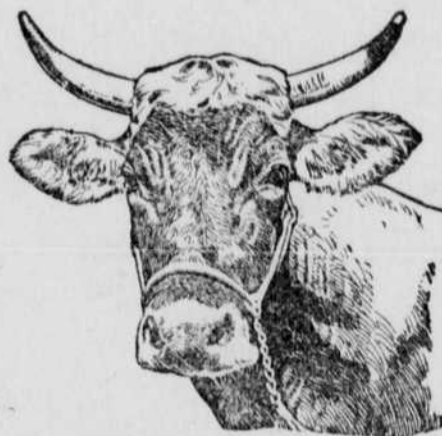
and quickly. By putting a clevis in both ends it can be drawn both ways, and is adapted to a variety of uses.

**Flies in Alfalfa.**  
Prof. H. W. Howard of the Washington state experiment station has discovered that the common house fly multiplies and thrives in the alfalfa fields. This discovery has caused a great deal of interest in the west, and investigations by scientists are now being made to ascertain just how the fly breeds in alfalfa and how the pest may be overcome.

## SOME HISTORY OF HOLSTEINS

Cattle in America Are All Descendants of or Direct Importations From Holland.

The cattle called Holsteins in America are all descendants of or direct importations from Holland and nearly all of them are from the provinces of North Holland and Friesland, where are found the types most pleasing to Americans, writes Stanley Milward in the Farmers' Review. The antiquity of the breed is so good, that history records no period when the shores of the North sea and its inflowing rivers were not noted for their great black and white cattle. The Netherland herd-book states that the pedigree of these cattle dates back over 2,000



Head of Holstein Heifer.

years, and that they descended from the cattle of the Frieslanders who, several hundred years before Christ, inhabited the country north of the rivers Waal and the Rhine. That would seem to be far enough back.

In comparatively modern times we find importations of these cattle playing an important if not a fundamental part in the foundation of both the Shorthorn and the Ayrshire breeds, as may be readily ascertained by reference to the history of those breeds. In continental Europe these cattle and their offshoots have stamped their impress in every direction and are found in more countries, occupying greater territory, and producing more milk, butter and cheese than all the cattle of other breeds combined.

This breed has spread from its place of origin far eastward, even to Russia, where at the mouth of the River Dwina, on the edge of the Arctic circle, it is represented by a breed called Kolmogorian, which is the most highly valued in its section. South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and indeed most sections of the world where dairying is done, have substantial representations of the Holsteins, and in their purity, too. Quarantine laws appear to be responsible for their absence in any large number in England.

Under a system of advanced registry testing, through the experiment stations, which has been largely developed since 1894, the Holstein breed now has a wide foundation stock about which there is indisputable evidence of their ability at the stall, and of their progeny; and I believe that it is more satisfactory to the average investor in this breed to know, beyond question, what several generations of ancestry have done as dairy producers and as breeding cattle, than to depend entirely upon appearance and immediate qualities as he is obliged to do in selecting imported stock.

## Feed for Milk Cows.

Some dairymen believe that if the food of their cows is changed it will have a bad effect upon the milk flow, but repeated scientific experiments show that changing from one feed to another, with frequent additions to the regular food, helps the milk flow.



**Sorghum** is an excellent feed for dairy cows.

A sorghum dairy ration will increase the flow of milk.

It will pay any farmer or dairyman having more than three good cows to buy a good hand separator.

The ideal ration for the dairy cow should include a mixture of grains, or alfalfa hay and cut silage.

The cow's ration must be governed by her ability to eat, digest and assimilate her food and convert it into milk.

If conditions in and about your cow stable are bad, look out for a visit from some member of the dairy and food commission.

You cannot expect to get good flavored milk or butter if cows are kept in a filthy stable and fed on poor, unwholesome feed.

Heifers with their first calves are nervous and can be induced to give down their milk only by careful and judicious treatment.

It is not advisable to return the calf to a heifer after it has been weaned. By doing so a habit is formed that will remain with the cow through life.

Ropy or stringy milk is a fermentation and should not be confused with garget. It develops after milk is drawn and is caused by bacterial growth.

Have a regular stall for each cow, put the mixed feed in the trough before opening the stable door; each one will then go into her own stall and can be haltered without confusion.

Skimmed milk, used pure, fresh and warm from the separator can be turned to almost as much profit as the cream from the milk, which will greatly increase the net profits in dairying.



## SUIT IS HELP TO SWIMMERS

Equipped With Life Protector and Fins Attached to Ankles—Aids Experts.

A swimming suit that has the double advantage of aiding the swimmer's movements and protecting his life has been designed by a Washington man. It is intended primarily for the use of beginners, but will be found convenient for experts, who wish to take long-distance swims that either would tire them greatly or be impossible without some help. The suit has a



Novel Swimming Suit.

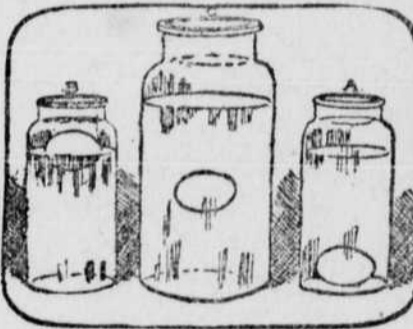
life-preserver fastened under the armpits of the shirt, and from the strong elastic bands reach down and are fastened just above the knees of the trousers. Just outside the ankles are fastened a pair of fins, which give resistance to the water on the backward stroke and fold in as the legs are drawn forward. The elastic bands help draw the legs forward and save the swimmer all his strength for the kick back. Equipped with such an apparatus a beginner may feel perfectly safe in the water, and an experienced swimmer will find himself able to swim miles further than he could otherwise do. The suit is made of light rubber so that it does not get heavy by becoming water-soaked.

## EGG EXPERIMENT IS UNIQUE

Interesting Little Test Shows Why It Is So Easy to Swim in Salt Water.

Let us take two small pickle bottles, A and B, and one, C, twice as large. A is to be filled with clear water. If, now, we try to float a fresh egg in the latter we shall assuredly fail; the egg will immediately sink to the bottom, because the density of water is considerably less than that of the egg, says *Magical Experiments*. Next place the egg in B, which is full of concentrated brine, and try to make the egg sink. It is just as impossible as to cause it to float in water. It is thus clear that strong salt water is denser than the egg; and, from this simple experiment, we may guess why it is so much easier to swim in salt than fresh water, since the greater density of the former permits us the more easily to float.

Now let us combine these two experiments, and pour into C the greater part of both these fluids, water and strong brine, which will, of course, commingle. By a few trials, pouring in a little more of one or the other, we shall obtain a liquid whose specific gravity is identical with that of our egg; and now the latter, having no reason to go to the bottom, and finding no particular excuse to get to the



An Egg Experiment.

top, will rest, as the illustration shows, in the middle of the jar of salt water; but it will move toward the surface if you add a little more brine, or toward the bottom if you replenish the jar with water.

## If Only.

I'd like to be a poet,  
And I would be, every time,  
If only when I had a thought,  
I'd find a proper rhyme.

## A Queer Ache.

One day Mary came to her mother and said: "Mother, my ear aches!" "Does it ache very bad, Mary?" asked her mother.

"No."  
"Well, run out and play, then you will forget about it."

Mary went out, but pretty soon she came back and said: "Mother, my ear does ache. It is not the hole, but the ruffie around it."

## Where Women Reign.

In Abyssinia the wife is master. If her husband offends her she can turn him out, for the house and its belongings are hers.



## GREAT ILLS OF ALCOHOLISM

Professor Strumpel, Leading Authority on Nervous Diseases, Gives Interesting Experiences.

Professor Strumpel, a leading authority on nervous diseases in Europe, has been giving his medical colleagues some interesting experiences of his researches in the field of "Alcoholism as Viewed From the Medical Standpoint," says a correspondent of the Chicago Daily News. In a private talk before the most noted medical scientists in Vienna the professor outlined in an impressively judicial manner an appalling number and variety of physical and mental diseases resulting from the excessive use of alcohol. He confined himself chiefly to the subject of chronic alcoholism, as acute alcoholism was generally the result of isolated cases of intoxication, the effects of which were usually only temporary and without any lasting consequences.

In the beginning he pointed out that persons who regularly indulged in large quantities of alcohol suffered from chronic catarrh of the throat, stomach and intestines, but, serious as these were, they didn't usually develop further complications and, therefore, to the doctor, were of less interest. But it was another thing altogether when it concerns that organ which first introduces alcohol into the blood—that is, the liver. As sufferers from liver diseases are for the most part alcoholists one may with justice assume an original connection between such diseases and the use of alcohol; all the more so as the patients are usually imbibers of "schnaps" and spirits and not of beer or wine, so that is evident the connection depends largely upon the quantity and intensity of the alcohol consumed. Through the liver the alcohol enters the great arteries and circulates through the whole body. Thus it begins an insidious attack upon the vast network of blood vessels, developing later into calcification of the arteries and blood vessels. This disease is frequently found among drunkards. But it would be scientifically wrong to attribute the calcification of the arteries solely to alcoholism, as it may also result from excessive smoking, extraordinary overwork, chronic infections, insufficient nutrition and other causes.

A second symptomatic disease among drinkers is the "beer heart." This consists in an extraordinary enlargement of the heart, with all the indications of heart disease. Men with "beer hearts" almost invariably die at an age in which healthy men have scarcely attained full power. By intemperate consumption of nourishing matter fat is produced which cannot be got rid of in the same degree, consequently it accumulates internally and is responsible for the bloated corpulency of beer drinkers. Respiratory diseases and cases of suffocation are the next consequence.

Professor Strumpel passed over the effects of alcohol upon the nervous system and the horrible mental disorders, delirium tremens and the like, as these, he said, had been so frequently and emphatically set forth. He went on to discuss the effects of alcohol in disturbing the general functional workings of the body manifested in such complaints as gout, diabetes and kidney diseases, all which, he said, were found largely among drinkers.

Among the indirect consequences of alcoholism were an increased sensitiveness with a weakened power of resistance in the physical system, rendering the subject liable to a number of ravaging diseases, chief among which is tuberculosis. It had been abundantly proved that, whereas in ordinary cases of inflammation of the lungs normal persons recover, to hard drinkers the disease almost always proves fatal.

## Story of Drinking Man.

Chaplain McCabe tells the story of a drinking man, who, being in a saloon late at night, heard the wife of the saloonkeeper say to her husband: "Send that fellow home; it is late." "No, never mind," replied her husband; "he is shingling our roof for us." This idea lodged in the mind of the drunkard, and he did not return to the saloon for six months. When passing the saloonkeeper in the street the latter said: "Why don't you come round to my place any more?" "Thank you for your kind hospitality," replied his former victim; "I have been shingling my own roof lately." The industrial aspect of the temperance reform is embodied in this illustration.

## Whisky Trade Degrading.

"A trade which flourishes upon the ruin of its supporters; which derives its revenues from the plunder of homes, from the defrauding of helpless childhood and from the degradation of manhood; which requires for its prosperity the injury of the community; which ministers to every vile and vicious passion and propensity; which makes drunkards and thieves, and embezzlers and gamblers, and wife beaters and murderers; which brutalizes and degrades all who are brought in contact with it, cannot claim the respect, and assuredly ought not to be able to claim the encouragement of the community."—New York Tribune.



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