A PRISONER'S THANKS.

Recently on a Sunday afternoon the boys' choir of St. John's Orphans' Asylum paid a visit to the Eeastern State Penitentiary and for an hour sang to the inmates, who, from their unseen places, listened with delight to the beautiful boyish voices. In thanking the Sisters of St. Joseph for the choir's visit, one of the prisoners, B 8266, wrote the following verses:

AN APPRECIATION.

A child note, like a lark note. Is ringing in my ears; And like a magic carpet bears Me back adown the years. And lo! I am a boy again, With face uplifted to the rain. Knowing naught of sin or shame, And naught of earthly cares.

O flute note! Like a lute note, That stirs the blood like wine, Recalling all the joys I had, Of a vanished summer time. I see the sun's gold on the wheat I hear the organ down the street, I feel the cool wave lap my feet, O happy, happy lad!

O sad note, so sweet note, That wrings the heart of me Remembering all I might have been Can never hope to be. Better than all the world holds dear, Better than gold and better than year, Better than fame is a conscience clear Of offense toward all men.

O glad note and gay note, There's a smile behind the tears, There's the boy's heart still in the most of us Persisting through the years.

The dreams of our youth are with us still, The shining goal is just over the hill; Some day we'll reach it, if God so will. And we be true to the best in us. O golden lads and happy lads,

Whate'er the swift years bring, God grant you never know such shame As ours to whom you sing; May you ne'er falter in the fight, May you ne'er choose aught but the right; Keep your faces to the light And-sing for us again.

Ву В 8266.

GREATER PROSPERITY AHEAD.

From the James Barn Magazine for June. In business, prosperity awaits the American nation-not business depression or panic.

For two years we have had prosperity more universal than at any time most of us can recollect.

Farmers have had good crops and have made money. There is every reason to believe that they will make even larger profits this year. The entrance of America into the

war means a tremendously increased demand upon the farmers for the products of their toil.

Even though the government may find it necessary to establish maximum prices for the protection of the consumer, nevertheless, it is certain that this maximum price will be large enough to leave the producer a should not forget that economy is should not expect that economy is should not expect that economy i mum prices for the protection of the satisfactory profit—probably a larger best defined as the judicious expen-profit, so far as farm products are diture of money. concerned, than in ordinary times.

Labor in some way will be supplied

to the farms. Production of food is so essential that the government may be depended upon to fill the ranks of farm labor just as it is certain the government will fill the ranks of fighting men.

Study carefully the financial history of our great wars, and you will find that business has invariably increased during and for some years after those wars.

The expenditure of the vast sums of money—such as the seven billion dollars (\$7,000,000,000) recently appropriated—even though it be for and would need to discharge help. war purposes, stimulates business in every other line. All of this amount, even the three billions loaned our al-

All of us recall that two years or so ago, many factories were not operating, hundreds of thousands of laboring men were unemployed, and we were in the midst of a real business depression, even though all basic causes indicated business should be prosperous.

When the allied governments spent their first fifty million dollars in America for war materials, business started to boom. The orders placed with the munition plants gradually affected other lines of industry. Laboring men had more money to spend for clothing, food and furniture; transportation lines had more business; the manufacture of war goods required clothing and clothing required wool and cotton; munitions required metals, and thus stimulated national prosperity—that "Business mine production; the purchase of food as Usual" is demanded of each and supplies reached clear back until it was felt on the farm.

And when it was realized that instead of only a \$50,000,000 purchase, \$1,000,000,000 worth of our products would be needed by foreign govern-ments at war, the flow of prosperity became a flood, and we still feel its

Our present prosperity was started by that first \$50,000,000 purchase. How tremendous then, will be the increase in business prosperity that will follow the expenditure during the next twelve months of the \$7,000,000,-000 recently appropriated for war

Have you any conception of how much \$7,000,000,000 is? There are 6,362,000 farms in the United States. If the seven billion dollars were all spent for farm products, it would be the equivalent of an \$1100 order for each farm in the

country. There are approximately 3,000 counties in the United States. If the seven billion dollar order were divided equally by counties, the average would be two and a third millions. In Wisconsin, with its 71 counties, the total for the State would be

\$165,000,000. Would orders totaling \$2,333,333

Would it increase property values? Would it benefit your farmers, your retail merchants and your traveling men? Of course it would. PROSPERITY NECESSARY FOR VIC-

TORY. The cost of the war in money will be enormous, and sooner or later the tax payers of the country must foot the bill. Americans, to pay this war cost, must have the utmost prosperi-"Prosperity is needed in war time

far more than it ever is in peace." Happy it is for our land and for our people that conditions are right have heretofore experienced. How foolish, then, at this time when human needs of all descriptions are overwhelming our factories, and the demand for labor is greater than the supply, to do those things which put the brake on prosperity, disarrange commercial activities and interfere with the normal course of business.

Panics and business depressions may easily be brought about, wholly without any basic reason, simply by a general pessimistic state of mind. If retailers and business men, generally, get the idea that this is a time, simply because war is on, to curtail their purchases, to retrench rigidly and cut down aggressive sales efforts, the effect on business prosperity may be that of using the emergency brake when the car is running at high speed. The shock may be ruin-

DON'T RETRENCH.

If folks generally, simply because war is on, believe they should retrench rigidly in their personal expenditures, wear their old clothes, buy no new furniture for their homes, hoard their cash, postpone new buildings, stop the construction of roads and other public work, they are putting the emergency brake on national prosperity at a time when our nation's future may depend on

national prosperity.

Warning along this line is timely, because some folks, even high in official circles, have given this subject too little serious thought and are making the mistake of advising curtailment of all expenditures of whatever nature, stern retrenchment and rigid economy.

Some States and municipalities are stopping road building and other public work.

Some folks are hoarding cash when gilt-edged securities are available ir any quantity. Some factories even are closing down in the presence of urgent demand for almost everything that machinery and labor can make; a tendency is shown to withhold the purchase of anything beyond the actual necessities of life. BUSINESS AS USUAL.

There is, of course, the usual need for the elimination of waste, all along the line, and particularly prevention of waste of food and other things needed in war.

The time may come when certain unnecessary expenditures should not be made, and if they are for things re-quiring labor which is needed elsewhere for war purposes.

Thirft there should be, just as there should always be thrift. Econ-

In a certain town, because the country is at war, twenty men agreed to wear overalls and working blouse, instead of their usual business clothes.

By so doing they thought they would be practicing a helpful, patriotic economy. They did not realize that if folks generally followed their example, the

retail clothiers would have "hard sledding," forcing them to discharge clerks and curtail their purchases from jobbers.

The manufacturers would have less work for their office and factory help, forcing them to discharge men lies, will be spent here in the United and buy less raw materials—wool

and cotton. Wool and cotton prices will decrease, giving the farmer less income and less purchasing power. The railroads would be affected;

the coal and machinery men, in like manner. The men discharged from retail clothing stores, from jobbing establishments and factories, would all

have far less money to spend. Their purchases from retail merchants of food and furniture and other goods would be decreased, starting in these other lines of trade the same evil chain of influences.

It is unwise to unnecessarily and abruptly check the normal course of business.

We should all remember that our success in the war may depend on our every one of us from the stand point

of true patriotism.

The Philadelphia "North American says: "The surest way to lose the war would be to permit the natural processes of our economic existence to become disorganized through depression; the surest means of bringing victory and early peace is to stimulate those processes by steady concentration upon our ordinary affairs and steady adherence to rational habits of life."

Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the National Council of Defense, publicly urges: "We need prosperity in war time more than when we are at peace. Business depressions are always bad, but doubly so when we have a fight on our hands. The declaration of war can have no real evil effect on business. We need more business, not less. Indiscriminate economy would be ruinous. Now is the time to open the throttle. To the billions which have been sent here by foreign nations are now to be added billions of our own. State activities, road building, public works, private industries, all must go on as before. Business must be increased, labor employed, and the country kept going strongly ahead as a successful economic machine. We must have sucNo. 19 in Health and Happiness Series.

How To Regulate Your Weight.

BY ROBERT H. ROSE, M. D., in "American Magazine."

No healthy person need be too fat or too thin. He has just as much right to say what he shall weigh as what church he shall attend or what political ticket he shall vote.

To those folk who are wont to look on lankness as undesirable but inevitable, who regard fat quite as much a for even greater prosperity than we family heritage as blue eyes or a pug nose, this statement may seem surprising. But it really is true. Each of us has an ideal weight which it is perfectly easy to attain and still easier to retain.

"I've tried but I can't reduce my weight," is a statement scientifically absurd. Go without food today and you will lose a pound, probably much more. Just as certainly will you lose, though more slowly, if you eat a little less than you need for a longer period of time.

FAT DANGEROUS IN MIDDLE AGE. Obesity is more common than underweight and much more dangerous as we march into middle age. It has just two causes: The first is disease, usually an affliction of the thyroid gland; the second is nothing in the world but overeating. Thyroid victims we need not consider here; they are comparatively few and their condition calls for special medical treat-

ment. Overeating is not necessarily gluttony, or anything approaching it. A small meal made up of certain foods will furnish more fuel-and more fat —to the body than one twice as large and less discreetly chosen. Foods vary vastly in fuel value; for instance, one pound of olive oil will stand sponsor for more surplus flesh than forty-five pounds of the lettuce on which we are likely to eat it.

The stout person must learn that he has both friends and enemies at the table. His enemies are sugar, bread, cereal, desserts, butter, cream, olive oil, bacon, cocoa, and rich sauces. Among his best friends are lean meats, unsweetened fruits and green foods. Yet, alas! most plump people seem stricken with an ardent love for their enemies. This may be good Scripture but it is mighty poor dietetics.

The body has been compared to a steam engine. A splendid comparison it is, if we note one important distinction: Surplus fuel in the engine is burned and thrown off in waste heat; surplus fuel in the body is burned and stored up as fat. Give an engine less fuel than its normal demand and it loses power. Give a fat person less fuel than his normal demand, and he draws upon the reserve stored within his body for that very purpose. And usually in losing flesh he will gain strength—that is, if his reduction diet is properly balanced.

HOW TO TAKE OFF FLESH. We eat-or, at least, we should eat-to provide protein (tissue builder) to replace the small amount that is worn out each day, and to supply fats and fourth to three-eighths protein. Fats ally interchangeable, make up the

and vegetables.

weight reduction:

all dried or evaporated fruit is: First pick over the fruit carefully after selecting as good a quality as can be afforded. Wash well in luke warm water, as it removes any foreign substance much more quickly and effectually than cold water. Let them soak in water to entirely cover over night. The time for soaking depends on hardness of fruit, but sufficient water should be absorbed to fill out the fruit large, considering the amount investto its natural outline.

as rice, tapioca, macaroni or potato. 3. Limit your sugar to three tea- which they were soaked. Bring to the spoonfuls daily. 4. Fats should be cut down to a the stove or on an asbestos mat; or minimum. From one and a half to cock in a double boiler, although the three balls of butter-which is entirely fat—should be sufficient for this prunes or other fruit to swell. The division of your diet. Use no cream, fireless cooker is perfect for this kind olive oil, bacon or fat meat. Never of cooking.

eat cheese or nuts. 5. If you obey the foregoing instructions, you may appease your appetite by eating unsweetened fruits, salads without oil, and such vegetables as carrots, squash and string beans, without cream sauce. You will miss some of your sweet, rich old ene-mies for awhile, but you will be surprised at the speed with which you will come to feel just as fond toward things which are good for you.

make up the balance of what you

2. Select one highly carbohydrate

article, besides sugar, for each meal.

You may choose from bread, cereals,

soup, macaroni, potato, corn, custard,

ice cream, almonds, dried figs, dates

or raisins. Never let willful appetite

or mistaken courtesy lead you to take

a second helping of such starchy foods

Here is a very simple table for weight reduction:

EAT DAILY.

First. One egg, one chop (lamb,) three ounces of lean meat, two slices of bread, one and a half balls of butter, three teaspoonfuls of sugar.

Second. Three articles of unsweetened fruit—such as an apple, a pear, and an orange.

Third. The equivalent of two table-

spoonfuls of any two of the following: Lettuce, carrots, tomatoes, celery,

lima beans, cauliflower, squash, boiled onions, turnips, asparagus, string beans, cabbage.

Take none of these baked, or with cream sauce, butter or nourish-

cheese, potatoes or olive oil.
Add a little real exercise and your scales are likely to show a drop

of at least two pounds a week. peen general. Since persons vary so actly the proper reduction diet for his or her own individual case.

Let me add here that it is possible to outing or exposure to the hot rays of determine the number of calories, or the sun or the biting wind. heat units, in a helping of food just as accurately as one can figure it in a given amount of coal. It is also possible to estimate very closely the number of calorites necessary to run any human engine. If your diet has less and carefully dried. calories than that number, you will lose weight; if it has more, you will and carbohydrates, which are practic- | gain weight. This is really the whole

secret of weight control. Suppose there comes to me a pa Proteins occur abundantly in meat, tient forty-two years old, five feet six eggs, milk, cheese and nuts. Fats are inches tall, and weighing 170 pounds. found freely in cream, butter, olive oil, By consulting my table of normal chocolate, bacon, and fat meats. Car- weights for men of various heights bohydrates are stored in fruits, grains and ages I may fix the fact that he is and vegetables.

These general classes of the elements in what we eat may be borne the is under weight or over weight. in mind in reading these rules for The figures are based on weight in

street clothing. What Men Should Weigh.

							0			
	Ages:	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	
	in.	125	128	131	133	134	134	134	131	
5 ft. 1	in.	126	129	131	134	136	136	136	134	
	in.	128	131	133	136	138	138	138	137	
5 ft. 3	in.	131	134	136	139	141	141	141	140	
	in.	135	138	140	143	144	145	145	144	
	in.	138	141	143	146	147	149	149	148	
	in.	142	145	147	150	151	153	153	153	
	in.	147	150	152	155	156	158	158	158	
	in.	151	154	157	160	161	163	163	163	
5 ft. 9		155	159	162	165	166	167	168	168	
5 ft. 10		159	164	167	170	171	172	173	174	
5 ft. 11		164	169	173	175	177	177	178	180	
6 ft. 0	in.	170	175	179	180	183	182	183	185	
	in.	177	181	185	186	189	188	189	189	
6 ft. 2	in.	184	188	192	194	196	194	194	192	

WHAT YOU SHOULD EAT. It is really a rather simple mathematical problem to determine the proper caloric diet for any one. One multiplies the normal weight for a person of his age and height by .5, if he does light work; 20 if he does mod-erately hard work; 23, if he does very hard work. This gives the number of calories in a diet that would keep this person at normal weight. A reduction diet would have about two thirds this number of calories; a diet for weight increase would have about

The selection of the proper figure between 15 and 23 is, of course, somewhat a matter of judgment, but anyone should be able to tell his approximate place. I have found that 16 is the figure that fits the average city office worker.

Returning to my 170-pound patient, teins, carbohydrate and fats. whom we have found to be twenty pounds over weight. Multiplying 150 "What to Do if You are Too Thin" with by 16 gives me 2,400, two-thirds of table "What Women Should Weigh" in which is 1,600. So I have to arrange | next week's "Watchman."

for him a well balanced diet that will

iurnish him	approximately	1,600 ca		
lories. I mig	ght do it thus:			
Breakfast	Amount	Calorie		
Bread Butter Eggs Milk in coffee Sugar	2 slices 1 ball 2 1 ounce (liquates) 1 teaspoonfu	144 86 160 11 33		
Luncheon	Amount	Calorie		
Bread Butter Meat Potatoes. Sugar in tea	2 slices 1 ball 1¾ oz. 1 (medium) 1 teaspoonfu	140 80 150 90		
Dinner	Amount	Calorie		
Bread Butter Meat (lean) Peas Apple (one) Clear coffee	2 slices 1 ball 3½ oz. 2 tablespoon	144 80 300 fuls 86 73		

This diet is well balanced in pro-

"What to Do if You are Too Thin" with

ally: "The primary duty in this can without weakening our econom-country today is for every State, muic capacity. But the public should not nicipality, corporation and individual make a possible food shortage mean a to go about business promptly, intelli- shortage of work or a reduction in gently, and with the optimism which the situation fully justifies. If there are roads and other public works to be built, go ahead and build them, justifies dant."

Fineapple Toast.—From slices of stale sponge cake cut out as many rounds as there are persons to serve. Have the rounds of the cake of the same size and a little larger than the would be done in normal times. If a man has a certain standard of life, of us that it is not business depresthere is certainly no reason for any sion that awaits us just around the heroic effort to live in a fashion fundamentally different. Reasonable economy, of course, there should bebefore. always should be. But that's all the

situation calls for. "There is, of course, need of cutting out waste of food, for no matter how much we may produce, there will be an excess of demand, hence placed in your county this year for farm and manufactured products of all descriptions help your business? Inomic machine. We must have successful tax it will be our imperative duty to the levies are to be raised."

The Chicago "Herald" says editorius to spare every pound of food we put.

A little thinking will convince any as the United States has never seen

Don't set the brakes. Open the throttle and keep up "Business as

The last year's output of copper in this country shows a marked increase over any previous year's outFOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT All material questions are of little importance in comparison with the sole object of our life: to preserve love amongst all men with whom we come in contact .-

Set over a slow fire in a saucepan to cook very slowly in the water in boiling point and set on the back of small size is too small to allow the

This fruit may be eaten much more of two, three and sometimes four freely by children, elderly people or years. those having rheumatism or other acid diseases in their systems.

The sport coat has become a veritable craze. One cannot have too many. There is the sport coat for morning, apposed to be worn over thin lingerblouses that go with the gay sport skirts.

The morning sport coat is of wool jersey, or one of the cotton velours, or is of knitted wool. Over the afternoon frilly frocks goes the knitted silk sport coat and the silk or satin coat. These are dif-

ming of fancy borders. Sport coats are always out of place in the evening. A cape looks better with frilly robes. Still one sees occasional sport coats which are cut on top coat lines and seem to be sports

in name only.

To preserve the freshness of the skin it is a good idea to use a good massage or cleansing cream after a day in the sun, wind or dust. Gently rubbing in the cream will remove dust and foreign substances from the surface and will also feed the tissues, ing dressing.
Fourth. One salad, excluding nuts, healing the dry and stretched cuticle and restoring the skin to its natural

resiliency. The cream facial bath should precede the washing of the face. Wrap a bit of soft, old linen around the fin-All the foregoing instructions have gers and dip into the cream and freebeen general. Since persons vary so ly apply all over the face, arms and much, however, in build, age, and activity. I feel that I wash to the face of tivity, I feel that I ought to tell the and rest the tired skin, and the oils reader a simple way to figure out ex- not absorbed may be removed by three hours later. The face should A short distance back the human never be washed with water immedibody was compared to a steam engine. ately after returning from a day's the sun or the biting wind.

The real face washing should take place at night, just before going to bed, and the application of the mas-sage cream, if necessary, should be made after the face has been washed

novelties. The braid is decidedly new. It is silk—soft, pliable, in Chinese colors and printed in Oriental designs. The ends are finished with tassels.

A new hat of red, white and blue striped straw suggests the West Point cadet's cap.

The present substitute for the ounch of purple violets is the patriotboutonniere in red, white and blue. Satin ribbon forms the violets. Neck ribbons also show the national colors.

Flag ribbon can now be bought by the yard. It comes in different

The decoration of the long narrow table, in the long narrow dining room, has always been more or less prob-lematical. It is fairly easy to arrange flowers, of course, but, when one wishes to use four candles, then comes the difficulty. The usual square or diamond shaped arrangement of the candlesticks is not quite pleasing, for one candlestick at least, at each side, comes too near the cover to be attractive. And then, when the service is from the sideboard, there are large blank spaces left before those who sit at either end. One hostess has solved such a problem in an interesting way. In the center of the table she placed a shallow bowl with narcissus and plenty of greenery stand-ing upright in one of those convenient holders. On either side of this she placed, in procession lengthwise down the middle of the table, two glass candlesticks with tall, white, unshaded candles. They were spaced so well that the effect was most artistic. Another hostess whose table and room are wide enough to allow a different treatment arranges her candlesticks in diamond formation around a

of fruit. Corn Dodgers .- Two cupfuls of corn flour, one teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of molassas, one cupful of cold water, eight tablespoonfuls of lard, which is put in the pan for cooking.

bowl of roses, and adorns the empty

spaces at the ends with china baskets

The dodgers are a delicious Southern delicacy, and they can be used with jelly or as a main dish.

Pineapple Toast.—From slices of slices of the pineapple to be used. Butter the slices of cake, dredge with sugar, and set them in the oven to brown and glaze. Either canned or fresh pineapple may be used; if the former, cook the syrup with about and then keep hot until ready to serve. Set a round of pineapple upon each round of cake, pour the fruit sauce over and serve immediately. Garnish with a few marichino cherries or candied cherries.

FARM NOTES.

-The best roughage for breeding ewes is alfalfa and clover hay, shredded corn stalks and oat straw. Be careful not to feed too much of the shredded cornstalks to the breeding ewes, for fear of their getting too fat The most effectual way to prepare It dried on exponented family in this land in the standard of the breeding ewes too much dry feed through the winter months, as this seems to hinder the milk flow at lambing time. Well-matured, bright silage is good feed for the breeding ewe if fed about two pounds each day to the head.

PROFITS LARGE IN BEE KEEPING. The study of bees is interesting, and the profits in keeping them is

The worker bee hatches in 21 days from fresh eggs, and a drone in 24 days. The queen does not go to the fields in search of honey, but devotes her time to depositing eggs. A company of workers follow and attend to all the wants of the queen. She, therefore, does not have the hard struggle the workers have when from home, and she will live to the ripe old age

For a few days after hatching the worker bee devotes its time as a nurse in the hive, either feeding the queen or young brood, or maybe in helping to build comb, on pleasant days tak-ing exercise flights in front of the hive to develop wing power and learning to make their home location. When three or five days old, if the bee was hatched during the honey flow, it will begin its field labor of gathering honey, making many trips per day, working night and day as if the destiny of the entire colony depended upon her; so that the life or ferent from the morning sport coat age of such a wo only by the finer material and a trimage of such a wo ker bee is from

> THE QUEEN IS JEALOUS. In normal conditions when a swarm leaves the hive, the old queen goes with a greater portion of the workers to make for themselves a new home in some distant tree. There is left in the hive a small colony of worker bees and an abundance of drone bees, and all the way from two or three to 20 or 50 queen cells, and the most of them nearly ready to hatch. If one bee hatches a few moments before her rival sisters she, with attendant workers, at once begins to gnaw in the side wall of the queen cells, and when opened the outside queen can easily send her death sting into her sister. But often before all such queens are killed there will be several hatched, and when they meet there is a pitched battle, biting off each other's legs and wings, at the same time each one thrusting their sting with all their strength against their rivals until one or both are dead.

Only one queen will stay in a hive, so it often happens that there will be two or three of these young queens, who, rather than fight for life, will take a portion of the bees in the hive and go to the woods. Such second or after swarms are seldom of any profit unless returned where they came

All queens when four to seven days old will, if weather permits, take their wedding flight, select the drone of her choice, and while on the wing become Almost every gown today has its mated, once only and for life. When gether, as in an apiary, it is not necessary to allow but a few drones to hatch in each colony. Better select the colony and raise all in that one, as the above mission is all the drone is good for. The drone bee never gathers any honey nor helps in the household du-ties. He is simply an extravagant eater and a loafing gentleman.

PREVENTING SWARMING TROUBLES. The queen, when from eight to ten days old, or three to five days after mating, will begin to lay eggs, only a few the first day, but rapidly increasing the number until during the best of the brood-rearing season 2000 to 3500 eggs are deposited daily.

Some bee men clip every queen as soon as she is laying. It is no damage to her. She will live as long and produce as much brood as if she had both wings, and it will prevent her from going to the woods with a colony of bees. They clip the feathery portion of both wings of one side of her body. To clip her they take her in their left hand, holding her by the waist or thoras with thumb and finger, leaving the legs and wings free. Often she is held by the left wing with thumb and finger, letting her stand on the thumb with right wing loose, and then with small, round-pointed scissors clip the feathery portion of both wings of right side of body. It is as cruel to cut the bony part of a queen bee's wing as it would be to chop off the whole wing of a barnyard fowl.

If several colonies of bees are ready to swarm, it is a great convenience to the owner on a bright morning when swarms are coming out to take their leisure time, to go to each hive where a swarm has just issued, and in the grass near the hive find a bunch of bees and the queen with them. He has no tall tree to climb to get the colony. Simply return the queen after taking out all the queen cells, and if necessary remove one or two brocd combs for empty ones. In short, he does with the bees as he thinks best, and he has no bees going to the woods or trouble in getting them hived.

All the precautions necessary to keep my large stock of extracting combs are to space them one less to the hive than they are used in the summer, and then leave them where they will freeze during the winter, writes an apiarist. The moths pass the winter usually in the egg stage, and a good, solid freezing will kill them, so in the spring there are no Have the rounds of the cake of the worms to eat the comb. There are same size and a little larger than the usually two broods during the season, one in the spring, the other during the fall. It takes about three weeks for the larvae to mature. Another point in the safe keeping of combs is the presence of pollen or dead brood. The larvae of the moth cannot live on wax half a cupful of sugar and one table-spoonful of lemon juice; add the pieces of pineapple; let boil up once dom have any pollen or other nitrodom have any pollen or other nitrogenious food for the worm in them. The combs which are in the hive where the bees have died are the most liable to their attacks.

-Subscribe for the "Watchman."