

THE BEE MOTH EVIL.

Probably the Aplast's Worst Enemy And the Easiest to Fight.

It is more than likely that the bee moth is one of the worst enemies of bees and works more destruction than all the other enemies combined. If such be really the case then can consider ourselves fortunate, for there is a way to overcome this destroyer. When you hear a person complaining that the wax worm has killed his bees you may set him down as understanding very little about bee culture. The fact of the matter is that all summer long there are plenty of moth millers flying about the apiary, seeking a place to deposit their eggs. Should they perchance find a colony that has only half enough bees to cover its combs, they are ever ready to avail themselves of their opportunity and begin immediately to lay eggs in the empty combs. In a few days the wax worm hatches and begin to feed upon the combs and fills the space full of webs. The bee moth is doubtless attracted by some odor, the wax, bee bread or something else about the comb. If possible, she goes to the combs, or else she lays her eggs as near to them as she can. The eggs batch and if postions.

simple. strong. some weak ones, take away the combs which they are unable to use, and give them a frame or two of no protection whatever to jilted damhatching brood, taken from some sels and swains, it is not surprising strong colony, which is able to spare whatever, that the stiletto should be them, and give the strong colony the the favorite mode of deciding breach empty combs. They will quickly of promise cases. The Italian law make use of them.

Avoid Late Swarms.

Late swarms are both unwelcome and unprofitable to the beekeeper. They cannot always be avoided, es-.pecially in the localities where the autumn honey flowers are abundant from such flowers as golden-rod, heartsease and boneset. We have a number of such swarms each year during the month of August. They are from young colonies which have built up fast during the summer from young, prolific queens, which were reared during May or early June. When these swarms are hived into new hives, the prospect of any surplus honey from them is gone. Sometimes they will build up strong to for the reason referred to, and Miss winter well, but often both the Mighell was non-suited. swarms and the parent colony will It is remarkable that one of the be so diminished in bees as to suc- two actions which have brought ver- I responsible for the morals of that find, as a rule, a happy, prosperous forced her to appear at frequent incumb during winter weather. Proba- dicts of £10,000 each to the plainbly the best thing to do with such tiffs should have had for its defendswarms is to hive them into a com- ant the editor of a matrimonial pamon box inverted and placed near per. The second case was between the parent hive. In the course of a well known actress and the second three or four days the queen-cells can son of an earl. be removed from the parent hive, and a super of empty sections placed on top of it. Toward evening the swarm can be shaken out of the box in front of the hive from which it issued. They will no doubt be cured of the : warming fever and go right to work in the sections and probably fill the super or two with honey before frost kills the flowers. The old box will probably have a few combs in it, and a little honey which can be used in some other way. If the hiving is done in the evening the swarms will feel pretty well at home by the next day.

Don't Separate Swarms.

If a prime swarm and an afterswarm with their queens unite, the young queen will usually be found balled, and it is seldom worth while to separate them. A great trouble with after-swarms is their unstability. Sometimes they contain several queens and will alight in two or three clusters, and after you have hived one of those and congratulated yourself upon having secured the queen, you are very much astonished to see the other clusters leave for the woods. Sometimes they will not even settle when first issuing. If we have been unable to prevent the use of an after-swarm, and do not wish to keep it, we hive it as we would any other swarm, and return it to the parent hive after forty-eight hours, say on the evening of the second day.

Remove the Hive.

Another method to prevent after swarming consists in removing the hive from its stand at the issue of the first swarm, and place the swarm in its stead. This removes all the old bees, and throws the entire working force on the first swarm, which then becomes the main colony, and may be looked to for the largest yield of honey.

Ants An Enemy.

Ants are considered an enemy to the honey bee. They have been known to destroy many colonies, especially in the South, where in some localities it is necessary to mount the hives on legs smeared with soft tar | had had I would have it now."

LAW OF BROKEN HEARTS.

Curious Breach of Promise Laws in Other Countries

England is the best place-from the plaintiff's point of view-for a breach of promise action. All other countries seeem to regard with grave suspicion any attempt to recover monetary consideration for the loss of a prospective husband, and unless the plaintiff has a very strong case indeed it is never worth her while to

carry her grief into the law courts. In France breach of promise cases are rare for the simple reason that the law requires the plaintiff to prove that she has suffered pecuniary loss. Now this is not an easy thing to do on the part of the lady, especially in a country where a girl without a dot-that is, a marriage portionhas a poor chance of finding a husband. Holland and Austria have adopted the French system, and the result has been about the same. Breach actions are rare, the injured damsels or their relatives usually taking the law into their own hands.

Practical Germany, as might be expected, has perhaps the best method for solving this problem. When a young couple have become engaged they have to go through a public betrothal ceremony that ought to knock

seyners out of them. In the local town hall the pair declare their affections, willingness to marry, etc., ending by signing a collection of documents that apparently leave no loophole for escape.

But if either party to the contract wishes to withdraw, another journey is undertaken to the town hall sible the larvae proceed at once to and another collection of docments feed on the pollen or bee bread, tun- signed, witnessed and sealed. Then nelling the combs and fashioning the authorities determine the questheir silken runways. If the comb tion of compensation-should it be is not close at hand, guided by a claimed. In this connection it may sense which is in sects is more deli- be said that the man can, and often cate than we can understand, they does claim a solutium for his woundpass to the comb and begin opera- ed feelings. The usual reward is one-fifth of the marriage dowry. The means for prevention are very is easy to understand, when all this Try to keep all colonies is remembered, how loath the young Should you, however, have people of Germany are to break their betrothal oaths.

As the law of Italy offers little or demands that the person suing for "breach" shall produce a written promise to marry him from the defendant; otherwise the action cannot proceed. This difficulty is almost insurmountable, and the Italian judges are seldom troubled to adjudicate

between old-time lovers. To bring an action of breach of promise of marriage against a reigning monarch is an achievement, but it has been done, and by an English lady. It is now fifteen years since Miss Jennie Mighell sued the Sultan of Jehore, and as there was a doubt whether the dusky one was actually a reigning monarch, the case was allowed to come into court. But the judge quickly disposed of the action by ruling it inadmissible

Tested.

The proprieter of a tanyard was anxious to fix a suitable sign to his premises. Finally a happy thought struck him. He bored a hole through the door

post and stuck a calf's tail into it, with the tufted end outside. After a while he saw a solemnfaced man standing near the door, looking at the sign. The tanner watched him a minute, and stepped

out and addressed him. "Good morning, sir!" he said. "Good morning!" said the other, without taking his eyes off the sign. "Do you want to buy leather?"

asked the tanner. "No." "Perhaps you've got some hides to sell?"

"No."

"Are you a farmer?"

"What are you, then?"

"I am a philosopher. I've been standing here for nearly an hour, trying to find out how that calf got through that hole."

Might Have Hurt the Railroad. Will Irwin, the writer, tells this one on himself:

Riding recently in a parlor car I fell asleep and dreamed that I was being attacked by a band of train robbers. Springing to my feet, I leaped upon the nearest robber, grasped him around the neck and proceeded to pommel him. Suddenly awakening I was covered with confusion, realizing that I was attacking an inoffensive passenger of Hebrew extraction. I was attempting to stammer out my apologies, when he interrupted me with a cun-

ning grin. "'That's all right,' he responded, it didn't hurt me. But,' he added, in a confidential whisper, 'if you had hurt me, do you think I could have got damages from the railroad company?'

A Purist.

"Did you ever have a cold?" inquired the plain citizen, "that you couldn't get rid of?"

"No," answered the purist, "if I

ONE OR THE LAWYER

Milwaukee Cross-Examiner Became Little Too Inquisitive.

The lawyer who cracks jokes at the expense of the witness often gets more than he gives. The following incident in a divorce trial is told by a Milwaukee lawyer:

The witness was an elderly lady and the lawyer was a confirmed bache-

"How old are you?" asked the law

am an unmarried woman, sir. and I do not think it proper to answer that question." "Oh, yes; answer the question."

said the judge. "Well, I am fifty."

"Are you not more?" persisted the lawyer. "Well, I am sixty."

The inquisitive lawyer then asked her if she had any hopes of getting married, to which she replied:

"Well, I haven't lost hope yet, but wouldn't marry you, for I am sick and tired of your palaver already. So you can consider yourself refused."

WHEN.



Madge-When did I give Cholly any encouragement?

Marjorie-When you said a girl was foolish in these days to marry brains when she could get money.

A False Prohphet.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture tells a story of a Connecticut farmhand's methods of weather prophecy.

"This farmhand believed he could foretell the weather infallibly," said Secretary Wilson. "On a walk with me one afternoon a frog croaked, and he said: "'We will have clear weather for

twenty-four hours. When a frog croaks in the afternoon you may be sure of twenty-four hours of sunshine.' We walked on, and in twenty minutes or so a heavy shower came up, and we were both drenched to the skin.

'You are a fine weather prophet, said I, as we hurried homeward through the downpour. 'You ought to be ashamed of yourself.'

"'Oh, well,' said the farmhand, 'the frog lied. It's t blame, not me. Am particular frog?"

The Sting of the Tail. Columbia University, said the other the bank. day of a criticism:

When I began to read, I thought the article was laudatory. I soon discovered my mistake however. That article recalled to me a motor ride that I took with a junior last month.

"The junior's car was not a remarkable one and out in the country after luncheon the young man was rather pleased when a farmer

said to him: "'I guess that thar automobile of yourn is a hundred hosspower isn't

"'Oh, no,' said the junior, with a pleasant smile. 'Oh no, my friend. price is \$15 per acre. It is only a five horse-power. A hundred horsepower would be ever so

"'I wa'n't jedgin' by the size, but by the noise,' said the farmer."

Novel Operation.

A youth slunk into the dentist's office with a pained expression on his face. His hat was gone and his smart attire showed evidence of a struggle. The dentist stepped forward with a "What can I do professional air. for you?"

The youth glanced aprehensively at the door. "I-I wish to have a tooth removed."

"Very well; please be seated." Shuffling over to the chair the youth crawled into it on his hands and knees. The dentist looked on in amazement.

"Great heavens!" he cried, "what's the matter with you? Are you crazy?" Well, you see, I went to call on the road work. Miss Neverhorie, and-and-'And what?"

"Fido bit me."

In Case of Emergency.

Bridget O'Flynn-I'm livin' out with Mrs. Greene, wan o' the foinest ladies in the town, and nawthin' would induce me to l'ave her.

Mrs. Perry-Mrs. Gillet is looking for a cook, and has only two in the

Bridget O'Flynn-Ye don't say. Will ye be after givin' me her address?

Exempt.

Johnny-Going to school? Tommy-Naw, I don't have to; the candidate said he never seen a more intelligent audience and I was one of

ROAD MAKING

PREVENTION OF DUST.

Automobiles Make Problem Assume Urgent Form.

In recent years perhaps the most important and certainly the most difficult problem which has engaged the attention of highway engineers is the prevention of dust. Until the general introduction of motor vehicles dust was considered as neither more nor less than a nuisance. The problem has now, however, assumed a more serious aspect. The existence of our macadam roads depends upon the retention of the rock dust formed by the wearing of the surface. Under ordinary traffic conditions this dust remains on the road and consolidates to form a fresh wearing surface. But a heavy rubber-tired automobile moving at a high rate of speed produces a partial vacuum behind each wheel which sucks up the dirt from the road surface and throws it into the air to be carried off by the wind. This action soon strips the macadam road of all fine material, the result being that it soon disintegrates

France, both by reason of her large mileage of macadam roads and the general use of automobiles, has given this subject the earliest and most thorough consideration. Investigations and experiments have also been conducted in England, and to some extent in this country. Dur. ing the past year a thorough investigation was made of the systems in use both in France and England, Experiments with tar and oil were conducted during the past summer in Kentucky and Massachusetts with a number of materials and preparation designed to preserve macadam road surfaces.

This is a subject which should engage the earnest attention of the Na. tional Government at once. No matter how important we may deem the building of good roads, we can not but consider it even more important to preserve those which have already been constructed.

Roads an Index.

Roads are so closely related to the life of a community that they may be taken as an index of its ethical, financial and industrial condition. Good roads encourage immigration of the right sort. They attract capital and increase production and cheapen the cost of living. prosperity of a commun.cy is in direct proportion to the condition of its roads. In a community with bad roads you will find dilapidated schools, broken-down vehicles and worn-out animals, and a people who, although they may toil from sun-up to sun-down, have but few of the comforts, luxuries and conveniences to which their labors entitle them. On the other hand, in a community where good roads abound, you will contented people, beautiful and homes, with all modern conveniences, good schools, fine churches, Vu Koo the brilliant young Chin- blooded stock, rural free delivery, ese editor of the Daily Spectator of telephone and, best of all, money in

Increase Values.

Good roads build up the value of real estate. Since \$186,000 in bonds has been spent in Bradley county, Tenn., land has advanced in value from \$8 to \$10 per acre to from \$15 to \$30 per acre. Jackson county, Ala., land valued from \$6 to \$15 per acre before 125 miles of macadam road were built, is now selling from \$15 to \$25 per acre, but in Mississippi, where less than one per cent, of the roads are improved, the average

A Jontrast.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Ohio and Indiana have each over one-third of their roads improved in accordance with the best methods of highway construction in vogue in the United States. Tennessee has only about eight per cent. of improved highways, and most of this is in the middle and western divisions of the State.

A Unified System. The roads of a county should be built according to a predetermined and unified system, based upon a most careful investigation of materials, amount of traffic, revenue available, methods of construction adapted to local needs, organization and administration, and all factors entering directly or indirectly into

Use of Burnt Clay.

Experiments in the use of burnt ciay as a road material at various points in Mississippi give most favorable indications of success, and it seems quite probable that a long step forward has been taken in solving the road problem in the Mississippi Delta.

An Effective Method. The mixing of sand and clay has long been recognized as an effective method of road construction. The burning of clay for railroad ballast was begun some years ago, but its adaptability to road building has only been made known by this office in recent years.

Worn over the skirt is a long, rather close fitting coat, bound with soft silk fibre braid and lined with light silk. They are going to use light mountings a great deal because they are less injurious to delicate white blouses. The coat has revers and a turn-over collar bound

The sleeves are long, for long, close-fitting sleeves are about all we



A JAUNTY SUIT FOR MORNING WEAR.

shall undoubtedly be wearing as soon as the next season's modes

gettle down. For ordinary wear the simple turn-back cuff trimmed with silk braid is the usual finish, and there are also a number of other charming effects obtained without the use of the cuff, braid and braid medallions being employed instead.

The Bloodthirsty Woman.

When an English princess became the bride of King Alfonso it was predicted that the tide of popular favor would turn against bull fighting in Spain. But Queen Victoria has abandoned her moral campaign aga'ist the brutal sport because of the active opposition of the Spanish women. It has now become apparent that women are the chief support of bull fighting in Spain, as they are of the theatre in this country. At all the recent fights in Madrid and Barcelona women have been in the great majority in the audience, and not satisfied with their seats in the boxes these bloodthirsty Castilian women have organized and forced the building of special seats for their exclusive use on a level with the bull ring. From these seats they are enabled almost to reach out and touch the tortured bulls, while mere man has to be content to sit by his loneliness in the boxes. Queen Victoria has introduced English fashions in dress into Spain but she has been powerless to check the national sport. After her first taste of bull fighting, when a bride of two weeks, she vowed that she would not return again to the arena, but political expediency has tervals in the royal box.

Blueing.

This is especially done to improve the appearance of white clothes and bring back some of the clear color which they lose through wear and

Blue, which dissolves most readily and leaves least sediment after 'he water has stood some time, is the

best. It is impossible to lay down rules as to quantity, as it depends both upon the kind of blue used and the texture of the articles undergoing

operation. As a rule, body linen requires more blue than other articles, and table linen less. To prepare the blue water, half fill a tub with clean,

cold water. Dip the blue bag into the water and squeeze it tightly, repeating the process until the water becomes a pale blue color.

The blue water must not be too deep in color, as it spoils the appearance of the clothes. Stir the water well before immersing the

"Cabbage Day."

I have heard of a village in New York where a certain day of the week is set apart as "cabbage day," and upon that day nobody is at home to anybody else. This seems a good plan, but all villages are not so systematic, and so, despite the asseverations of the cooking teachers that there is no need for cabbages to smell at all, the dwellers in small city houses are aften mortified at feeling that a caller can guess from the front door what the family dinner is to be. I have lately learned a great scheme—to set beside the cabbage cup a small cup of vinegar where it will gently simmer. This done, the lady at the front door will not preserve a delicate reticence, but will ask, in the very moment of greeting, "Oh, what good things you are cooking!" For the aroma of cabbage and boiling vinegar mingles into a fine counterfeit of the smell of pickles cooking.—Farm Journal.

Serviceable Tray Cloths.

Take some oficioth (white preferred), and cut the size you wish; bind the edges, with suitable braid or button-hole-stitch all of them. Bither looks very well, and if you spill it does not go through onto the tablecloth, and can easily be cleaned.

HOME DRESSMAKING By Charlette Martin

A NEAT APRON.



Pattern No. 451.—The bib of this arron is made of embroidered edging and the other parts of plain white material, bound with tinted lawn. The shoulder straps may be seamed together or closed with a button. The ties are straight strips added to the ends of the binding. The skirt is circular and the bib slightly gathered at the waist.

Cut in 3 sizes, 32, 36 and 40 bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1-4 yds. of 36 inca material.

LITTLE GIRL'S COAT DRESS.



Pattern No. 440.-The coat dress, opening all the way down the front under the center box pleat, gains favor every day. The design shown here is very pretty and can be made of any material, although it is especially suitable for wash goods as it is very easy

Cut in 3 sizes, 4, 6 and 8 yrs. Size 6 requires 3 1-2 yds. of 27 inch ma-

LADIES' TUCKED NIGHT DRESS



Pattern No. 426.-The sleeves and yoke of this gown are cut together and the curving line of the yoke does away with unnecessary fullness at the front and back of the shoulders. This is the most comfortable gown imagin-

Cut in 3 sizes, 32, 36 and 40 bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 1-4 yds. of 36 inch material.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS .-Send ten cents for each pattern desired to Charlette Martin, 402 W. 23d Street, New York. Give No. of pattern and size wanted.