



FENCING OUT THE QUEEN BEE.

Beekeepers Consider Use of Excluders Indispensable to Success.

Though a few extracted-liquid-honey producers claim to be able to do without queen-excluders, most beekeepers producing this kind of honey find excluders indispensable.

With me and most others, if an upper story of extracting combs is put on, the queen will enter and lay eggs in it. I have always considered it a bit nasty to extract honey from combs containing unsealed brood. If the pockets of the extractor are revolved so slowly that the larvae are not disturbed, it will take more time to throw out the honey. Now, time is money, especially with hired help demanding present wages. I consider it cheaper to use queen-excluders than to fuss with a super full of combs containing brood.

Of the various kinds of queen-excluders in use, perhaps the best is the wood and zinc excluder. It consists of strips of zinc, punched full of holes of such size as to let worker bees, but not drones and queens pass through, between strips of wood. This is the most expensive, but also the most rigid excluder. It does not bend down in the middle and thus destroy bee spaces, as sometimes is the case with excluders made of a single sheet of zinc. Single-sheet excluders have one advantage—they give more holes per square foot than the wood and zinc sort. This makes it easier for the bees to ventilate the top stories during hot days or when hives are not shaded.

Another form of excluder is made to be used directly on top of the brood frames, but they are difficult to remove when once glued tight by the bees.

Recently another excluder has been put on the market. Instead of the strips of zinc between the strips of wood, galvanized wires, held the correct distance apart by small pieces of metal, are substituted. This gives much more space for the bees to pass through. A prominent honey-producer of Michigan thinks that during some seasons the swarming tendency of bees is increased by the excluders hindering free communication between upper and lower stories. That to some extent would be overcome by the more open excluder.

I have only one fault to find with these wood-and-wire excluders or, rather, with their patentee and manufacturer—they are nearly again as expensive as the ordinary kind.

Comb-honey producers should be able to do without excluders. Queens very seldom go up to lay into sections when there is a full set of combs below. When, however, the brood chamber, for reasons that cannot be detailed here, is contracted to five or six frames, all fairly prolific queens will deposit eggs in the sections. Here, then, excluders must be used.

Queens will also lay in sections when there is no drone comb in the brood chambers. Of course, queen-excluders are a remedy. There is, though, another less expensive way—to fill sections with full sheets of foundation. In this case, there being no chance for the bees to construct drone comb, there will be no incentive for the queens to go above.

Some beekeepers do not object to the hatching of drones in the sections, as such sections, after the hatch, are filled with honey and sealed. Such sections ought not to be put on the market. After a bee has emerged, a fine cocoon is left in the cell—not a fit thing for human mouths to chew.

Another case where an excluder must be used is when a swarm is put into an empty hive, and a super at once put on top. If the super contains drawn out comb, the brood nest will be established in it. The excluder forces the bees to establish the brood nest below where it belongs.—F. A. Strohschein, in the Country Gentleman.

The Stingless Bee.

The apiculturist of the Department of Agriculture, Frank Benton, has started on a tour of Asiatic exploration to discover and bring back the best varieties obtainable of honey bees. Mr. Benton lately introduced a so-called stingless bee. While this insect possesses a sting, it seems to have forgotten how to use it, at least it never does, and it is believed that it is an acquisition of great value. These bees can be handled like so many flies, scooped up by the hand and manipulated precisely as though they possessed no stings. As every amateur bee-keeper knows, there is a wide difference in the amiability or gentleness of the various kinds of bees; the Italian bees are gentle, while the black bees are usually decidedly vicious. However, Mr. Benton says that probably the most savage bees are certain crosses between the black bees and the Italian. He will also attempt to secure some of the large East Indian bees, which have especially long tongues, enabling them to reach the nectar in deep-throated flowers not available for the ordinary honey bee.

Best Moth Remedy.

Moths will not bother strong colonies of bees if they have a good queen, so the best remedy is to keep your colonies strong and see to it that they have a good young queen.

A WALKING BATTERY

By JULIUS D. WALKER
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When Johnny Barker was eighteen years old he enlisted in the United States navy as electrician. In the navy Johnny learned two things. He learned all about electrical contrivances, and he learned what were and what were not his rights. Moreover, he associated with men who were trained to fight.

When Johnny's term of enlistment expired he entered the service of a company interested in laying a trolley line in the far west. The road ran between two towns, either of which was bad enough, but both together were frightful. They are cities now, helped to become such by the improvements put in by Johnny Barker, but at that time they had not put away Judge Revolver, who dispensed all the law there was in the territory. Every one told Johnny that he must go about armed if he wished to live, but Johnny said he wouldn't be quick enough with a revolver if attacked and he might as well be shot without one as with one. Indeed, without one he would be saved the labor of carrying about so heavy a weapon.

Johnny went to a dance one night, and among the girls he asked to dance with him was Nora O'Neill, a red-headed Irish girl who worked in a house where meals were served to workmen on the trolley line. While the couple were standing on the floor waiting for the piano and fiddle to furnish music a young man indigenous to the country stepped up to Johnny and said:

"I want you to understand yer jumpin' my claim. Don't you do it ag'in."

Having thus put out a warning, the fellow went away. Johnny asked the girl what he meant.

"Oh, he thinks he owns me, but he don't! I wouldn't have nothing to do with such a low-down feller."

Johnny danced with Nora several times after that. Jim Turkle, who claimed her for his own, glared at him, but committed no overt act. Johnny was unarmed, and those who knew Jim averred that he would never kill a man without giving him a chance for his life. Since he had killed half a dozen and no one had killed him this didn't seem to be much of an advantage to his enemies.

But before the dance broke up Jim served notice on Johnny that he had better be prepared in the morning either to give or to take a dose of lead.

When 9 o'clock came and Johnny had not been killed the people of the town lined the main street to see the work done. They wouldn't have arisen early to see a fracas of this kind; but, being up, they didn't mind looking on. Johnny had not yet come out of his quarters, and some said he had gone away during the night. Others declared that he was at home and one who had served Uncle Sam wouldn't run away from an enemy.

Meanwhile Johnny, who had made friends with the better class of citizens, was informed by them that Jim Turkle meant what he said, and since he had given notice of his intention, would not spare his enemy because he was unarmed. They advised Johnny to sit up all night and practice firing at a mark and especially at doing quick work with a revolver. But Johnny said he didn't think that he could equal his enemy in that line if he practiced a year. But, though he didn't seem to relish the position he was in, he said he had thought of a method of procedure that would make the chances more equal.

It was about half past 9 that Johnny left his quarters and with his hands in his pockets sauntered down the street, lined with people waiting to see him killed. There was no evidence of a weapon anywhere about him. He wore an ordinary business suit that he had brought with him from the east. If he had carried a weapon under the short sack coat it would have been apparent. Only one change was to be noticed in his apparel. Instead of the sombrero of the country he usually wore he had on a derby. Around it was a very singular band, pierced at every inch by a hole about a quarter of an inch in diameter.

Turkle had been all the morning standing in front of the Alhambra saloon waiting for his victim. Seeing Johnny coming, he advanced to meet him. Jim scowled at his enemy keeping his hands in his pockets, since he should have kept them in readiness to defend himself. Jim could not see a weapon, but supposed Johnny had one concealed. When they came at a fair range Jim sent a bullet at his enemy. Since it failed to hit and Jim was a dead shot, those looking on supposed that it had been fired to warn Johnny that the fight was on.

Then commenced the most remarkable firing that crowd had ever seen. From the holes in Johnny's hatband came a series of smoke puffs, accompanied by sharp reports. Johnny's head was seen to bend slightly, as though he were aiming. He also turned to the right or to the left that he might bring other holes in his hatband to bear on his enemy. Jim was so astonished that he forgot to fire till one of the bullets sent from his enemy's hat pierced his side and paralyzed all effort. He fell and was picked up by his friends, and Johnny passed on.

He had rigged short pistol barrels in his hat; also a battery with wires leading from it to circuit making keys in his pocket.



IMPORTANCE OF GOOD ROADS.

By Professor W. C. Palmer, Agricultural College, North Dakota.

The value of good roads is often not appreciated by the farmers as much as it should be. Of course the burden of making the better roads falls directly on them, which is another side to the problem. The average cost of hauling a ton one mile on the ordinary country roads is 25 cents, while the average price of hauling one ton one mile on the railroads is three-quarters of a cent. In other words, the cost of hauling is thirty-three times as much with team and wagon as with steam. This has been accomplished by a number of factors. Some of these can be and must be considered in making good roads, that is, to have a good hard road bed and to eliminate grades. The railroads do not as a rule have a grade of more than 3 per cent.; some of them have adopted 2 per cent. as the maximum grade. Two per cent. would mean a rise of two feet in 100 feet. This would not be considered much of a grade on the ordinary road, but this is the way it works out:

A team can exert a pull of a short distance of one-half its weight, but for ordinary work the load it can pull should not be over one-tenth the weight of the team. For instance, a team weighing 3,000 pounds can exert a pull of 300 pounds—that is, when it is to continue the work for, say, ten hours; while for a small stretch it would be able to exert a pull of 1,500 pounds. This, however, is putting forth all the energy of which they are capable. It has also been found that the pull required to take a ton over the ordinary roads is 160 pounds. Supposing, then, that the load is one ton and the wagon weighs 1,300 pounds; this would make a total of 3,300 pounds, and at the rate of 160 pounds per ton would make a total of 264 pounds—a little less than the team is capable of hauling. In fact, it could very nicely handle 500 pounds more, which would bring the pull up to 300 pounds, and making the load 2,500 pounds. This, however, is for the level. As a grade is approached this, of course, will be increased. A 5 per cent. grade would increase the draft of the wagon and load of 3,300 pounds by 315 pounds, bringing it up to 579 pounds, which is almost twice what the team can handle as a regular thing. If the grade is increased to 20 per cent., or twenty feet in a hundred feet, the draft on this same load would come to a little over 1,500 pounds, or the maximum that this team could pull when exerting its utmost power. Any grade beyond this would mean that the load would have to be reduced, and in fact no team should be required to have to pull to its maximum capacity. From this, then, it is evident that increasing the grade increases the draft very fast, and hence grades should be eliminated as far as it is possible.

On a macadam road a team can pull three times as much on the level as on a good earth road, but the increase in draft upgrade remains the same as on the earth road so that a grade would be more objectionable on a macadam road than on a poor road. On the level a 3,000-pound team could easily handle four tons, while the maximum grade that it could pull up with such a load would be a 10 per cent. grade, and even that is more than should be expected from the team.

There is a very marked tendency in the west of running roads on the section lines. This is good where the land is level, but where there are hills it is usually advisable to go around rather than to go over them, at least where this can be done, and thus avoid a steeper grade. There is also this objection to cuts and fills that it brings up a soil that is not good for roadmaking and one that washes easily, and the expense of cutting down hills is usually greater than would be the cost of buying a right-of-way around the hill and thus avoid the grade. Railroad engineers will make considerable curves in the roads in order to avoid grades, and they have the problem very carefully studied out, and they will often make a detour of a good many miles in order to avoid a grade.

Having to haul the produce from the farm to the market over a poor road adds to the cost of production, and again a good road that can be depended on in all seasons brings the farmers several miles nearer town, and it also increases the value of the land considerably, as the buyer will pay quite a bit more for land that he can reach with a good road than for land that is hard to reach on account of poor roads, due either to steep grades or to the poor quality of the roadbed. The main thing in a new country, however, is getting the roads laid out in the right place, as it is not an easy matter to change them after they have once been established and money expended on them.

A Poor Excuse.
Poverty is a poor excuse for not making an investment which is sure to double capital. Some counties, unable to accomplish what they wished otherwise, have issued bonds and are putting their proceeds into this most substantial of improvements.—Atlanta Constitution.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of process issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Wayne county, and State of Pennsylvania, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied on and will expose to public sale, at the Court House in Honesdale, on

FRIDAY, JAN. 13, 1911, 2 P. M.

All those two parcels of land, situate in Mount Pleasant township, Wayne county, Pennsylvania. The first: Beginning at the southeasterly corner of lot of land in the possession of Thomas Meagher, Jr., at a point in the middle of said road, running thence by the said Meagher land north eighty-four degrees west two hundred twenty-eight rods to a corner; thence south six degrees west seventy rods to a corner; thence south eighty-four degrees east two hundred twenty-eight rods to the middle of said road; thence along the middle of said road to place of beginning, containing 100 acres more or less.

Excepting and reserving from above described lot about two and one-fourth acres as reserved in deed dated Aug. 5, 1904, from C. F. Wright et al. to Marian R. Hugaboom, also excepting 285 perches of land which Marian R. Hugaboom et al. by deed dated Sept. 2, 1904, recorded in Wayne county in Deed Book 93, page 24, granted to Morris Meagher.

The second lot: Beginning at the southwest corner in center of the Belmont and Oquaga Turnpike road, and the south line of land of James Dalphen; thence north eighty-two degrees east one hundred forty-nine and five-tenths rods to the middle of west branch of Lackawaxen creek; thence southward along center of said creek sixty-five and two-tenths rods to corner of land of Oscar Bates; thence south eighty-two degrees west by said line of Bates to a corner in the center of said turnpike road; thence north along said Turnpike road sixty-five and two-tenths rods to place of beginning, containing 50 acres, more or less. Being same lot which Oscar Bates sold to Marian R. Hugaboom on land contract dated Nov. 8, 1901.

The first lot is unimproved and the second lot is improved with a frame house and barn, and a portion of land is cultivated.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Marian Hugaboom and H. C. Noble, M. D., at the suit of Wayne County Savings Bank, No. 11, March Term, 1908. Judgment, \$400. Kimble, Attorney.

ALSO
All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Scott, county of Wayne, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a pine stump on the bank of the west branch of the Delaware River and running south seven-thirty degrees east twenty rods to a stake; thence south seventy-three degrees east twenty rods to a stake on the river road; thence south one and one-half degrees east fifty-two rods to a stake in the creek road; thence south twenty-five degrees west thirty-four rods to a stake; thence south seventy-three degrees east thirty rods to a stake; thence north fourteen and three-fourth degrees west forty-six rods to a stake by the creek; thence north sixty-one degrees east fifty-one rods down the creek to a stake; thence north sixteen degrees east twenty-nine rods to a stake down the creek; thence north two degrees east forty-six rods to a stake; thence north fifty-six degrees east eight rods to a stake; thence north twenty-five and three-fourth degrees east ten rods to a stake; thence north forty-three degrees west, sixteen rods to a stake; thence south eighty degrees west, thirty-five rods to a stake and thence north eighty-five degrees west twenty rods to the place of beginning; containing forty-six acres of land more or less. Being the same land that Marvin Wheeler conveyed to Rebecca G. More by deed recorded in D. B. No. 41, page 398. Also part of Lot No. 10 upon which Rebecca More now lives, containing 106 acres, excepting one-half acre fenced for burying ground and about one-half acre sold D. L. Demoney. Said lot being situate in Buckingham township. Also excepting ten acres sold to the Hall's Eddy Chemical Company.

The land intended to be conveyed being same which is described in deed from Wm. H. Stone, adm'r of Rebecca G. More to Clair E. More, D. B. 85, page 94. Upon said land is a frame house, two barns and over one hundred acres of the land is improved.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Clair E. More, at the suit of Leander Howard assigned to C. V. More to the use of Edwin N. Lumenfelt, No. 85, October Term, 1910. Judgment, \$945. Kimble, Attorney.

TAKE NOTICE—All bids and costs must be paid on day of sale or deeds will not be acknowledged.

M. LEE BRAMAN, Sheriff, Honesdale, Pa., Dec. 16, 1910.

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ALLEN HOUSE BARN

NOTICE!

A meeting of the stockholders of the Honesdale National Bank will be held in the banking house of the said bank in the borough of Honesdale, Wayne county, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1911, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing directors and transacting any other business that may be brought before the stockholders. E. F. Torrey, Cashier, Honesdale, Pa., Dec. 14th, 1910.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of THE WAYNE COUNTY FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held in the office of the company, in Honesdale, on

Monday, January 2, 1911,

at 10 o'clock a. m. for the transaction of general business, and that an election will be held at the same place of meeting between the hours of one and four p. m. of said day, for the purpose of electing ten members of said company to serve as Directors for the ensuing year. Every person insured in said company is a member thereof and entitled to one vote.

At said meeting the members will also vote for the approval or disapproval of the following amendments to the Constitution, which were submitted by resolution of the directors at a regular meeting on August 31, 1910.

AMENDMENTS.
First—Resolved that Article Five of the Constitution which reads as follows: "The Business and affairs of the Company shall be managed by a board of Directors, to be composed of ten members of the company who are to be chosen annually by the members of the company, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum to transact business; they shall fix the compensation of all officers; all the vacancies occurring by resignation and otherwise, until the next succeeding election. The election for said directors shall be held annually at Honesdale, on the first Monday of January of each year, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock p. m., said election to be by ballot, subject to the directions and provisions of the Act of Assembly under which this company is incorporated," be amended as to read when amended as follows: "The business and affairs of the Company shall be managed by a Board of Directors, to be composed of ten members of the Company, who are to be chosen annually by members of the Company, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum to transact business; they shall fix the compensation of all officers; fill the vacancies occurring by resignation or otherwise, until the next succeeding election. The said election for directors shall be held annually at Honesdale, on the first Monday of January of each year, between the hours of one and two o'clock p. m., said election to be by ballot, subject to the directions and provisions of the Act of Assembly under which the company is incorporated."

Second—And that Article 8 of the Constitution which reads as follows: "Buildings that are insured in any other insurance Company shall not be insured in this Company, and no property outside the limits of Wayne county, and Palmyra and Greene township, Pike county, will be received for insurance by this Company," be amended so as to read when amended as follows: "Buildings that are insured in other insurance companies may be insured in this Company only when the consent of the agent and secretary of this Company is duly written in the policy, and the territory for writing insurance in this Company, shall be Wayne and Pike counties and such additional territory as the majority of the directors at their regular meeting may determine.

PERRY A. CLARK, Secretary, 976014

December 3, 1910.

How the Scarecrow Earns Wages.

As he stands in the middle of the flat Suffolk field there is little to show that he is not the ordinary inanimate scarecrow. He stands motionless for five minutes at a time, and only when a bird is tempted by the fresh corn just appearing above the ground does he show any sign of life. But then it is that the scarecrow moves; he sits an old tin can with the rusty handle of a snore and frightens the birds, and makes them fly quickly out of sight. Such is the village scarecrow.—London Daily Mail.

Forest Fires.

There is one feature which does not always enter into expert estimates of the world's timber supplies, and that is the terrible prevalence of destructive forest fires which annually devastate enormous tracts both in the United States and Canada. More destruction is wrought by these terrible outbreaks in a few days, particularly in pine and fir forests, than could be brought about by years of legitimate felling.—Timber Trades' Journal.

An Epitaph.

Beneath this stone lies Mary Green, In prime of life she quit this scene; She died the victim of a cough, Too soon, too soon, she took 'em off.—Detroit Free Press.

Another Problem.

Why does the general housewife refuse to wash windows on a sunny day? Why does she insist in putting off that job until cloudy weather?

—If you already take this paper be sure that when the subscription runs out that you will renew again.

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