

done in the valley, for it is just beyond pioneer conditions, but judging from the past, it will be done, and done quickly and well, and in accordance with the directions of modern science.

FOR THE BEEKEEPER.

Editor Deseret Farmer:—Please answer through the columns of the "Farmer" the following questions:

1. Describe the best general management of bees for profit.
2. Kindly give me your best method to prevent robbing.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Answered by Mr. E. S. Lovesy, Pres. Utah State Beekeepers' Assn.

1. This is a comprehensive question to go into detail, at this season of the year. However, I would advise you, if you have not already robbed your bees down close, don't do it, but leave them plenty of honey for the winter and some for spring. Before very cold weather sets in, fix them up for the winter, but be sure to give them plenty of ventilation to keep them dry. (They must be kept dry). This is an important thing to consider in wintering bees, because if the bees and combs are allowed to become damp and moldy, the air will become foul, and the bees will be too weak to seek food and will very likely die before spring. If you bring your bees through the winter alright, then it will be a good time to talk about spring management.

2. Several methods have been tried to prevent robbing. Some claim that by placing canes, straw or grass in front of the hive that is being robbed, that that will confuse the robbers and stop the robbing. Also if you can locate the robbers change the hives, and that has sometimes stopped it. Another plan is to take three hives. We will call the robber's hive "A" and the hives being robbed "B" and "C." After you locate the robbers place them on "B's" old stand and put "B" on "C's" stand, and "C" on "A's," the robber's old stand. The field bees from "C" will build up "B," and the bees from "A" will help "C," besides having to build themselves up on "B's" old stand. This plan generally works alright. To locate the robbers throw some flour on the bees as they leave the hive that is being robbed, then locate the robber's hive as they enter it.

THE NEW FARMER.

The farm problem of America is not in bursting barns nor high-bred stock nor soil fertility, nor even in the rural school, but in the farmer himself. Its solution is in the individual known as the new farmer. The dreary drudgery of the old farm existence is fast passing away, and in its place is coming a broad, rich, free livelihood never known before—"the new country life." The new farmer lives the new country life. The new farmer builds for his wife and children a modern, sanitary, attractive home. The new farmer makes hard roads, he installs a telephone, receives his mail by free delivery and encourages interurban service, supports a thriving rural church and demands an efficient consolidated school with a high school course for his sons and daughters at home. The new farmer reads and thinks, he studies his own environment, sees his opportunity and limitations; improves the one and removes the other. The new farmer is not only a scientist, but a sociologist. He works in harmony with his neighbors for the general good and uplift of his immediate community, and above all else he realizes the dignity and importance of his own profession and individuality in the permanent and national welfare.

But all farmers of today are not new farmers. Some are the moss-backs. It devolves upon teachers and educators responsible for future conditions to catch the farmer of tomorrow in his infancy and train him up in the way he should go—to train him not only in the three R's, but to give him an insight and understanding into the conditions of his own environment that will enable him to solve the problematic situations of his life wisely and well. The country school teacher thus becomes the greatest social and educational influence of a rural community. In towns and cities there are doctors, lawyers, editors, business men, ministers. In the country the community is composed only of farmers and the school teacher. There is frequently not even a church or minister. Leadership then naturally and logically falls upon the country teacher, and nowhere are leaders more needed. Through the inspiration and uplift and direction of the rural teacher this association aims to

advance the welfare of country people, and all that pertains to rural life.—Arthur J. Bell.

COYOTE PROOF FENCE.

Fencing the range to protect sheep from the attacks of predatory animals has met with excellent results in the Wallowa National Forest, Oregon. The problem was to find a strong fence that would make the sheep secure, even without the care of a herder.

The chosen fence, which is built of woven wire with barbed wire on the top, has kept out all the minor animals, such as wild cats, lynxes and coyotes, but has not withstood the attacks of the grizzlies, which are apparently able to pass through it with little trouble.

Sheep numbering 2200 head were placed in the enclosure with their lambs upon June 20th and have been allowed to graze at their free will with no attention whatever from any herder. They have done splendidly and as far as the observation of those in charge of the experiment goes, a given area grazed by sheep under such conditions will carry more sheep per acre than one grazed under the charge of a herder.

Tracks along the fence show that predatory animals come to the fence constantly and follow it around but, with the exception of the bears, do not seem able to enter.

The hunter employed by the Service for hunting predatory animals in the vicinity of this fenced enclosure has killed no less than six large grizzlies this season, besides numerous other animals of the predatory class.

The results of this experiment are so satisfactory thus far that private individuals are profiting by it. Mr. J. W. Emmons of Troy, Oregon, has a large area of private land fenced with a special wire fence in which he has this season lambed a herd of 670 ewes without a herder's care and with very little attention and great success. Mr. Emmons is extending his fence, for he finds that it pays.

Careful record will be kept of the weights of lambs raised inside this fence with a view of comparing them with the same grade of lambs raised outside the fence on the same class of range, so that any gains or losses in weight and growth may be determined.

"DAD" GETS ATTENTION.

Some writer has come to the conclusion that dad is worthy of favorable mention, the thought originating when he recently visited a home where he saw over the parlor door the legend worked in letters of red, "What is home without a mother?" Across the room was another brief, "God bless our home."

"Now, what is the matter with 'God bless our dad?'" asked this loving child. "He gets up early, lights the fire, boils an egg, and wipes off the dew of the lawn with his boots while many a mother is sleeping. He makes the weekly handout for the butcher, the grocer, the milkman, the baker, and his little pile is badly worn before he has been home an hour.

"If there is a noise during the night dad is kicked in the back and made to go down stairs to find the burglar and kill him. Mother darns the socks, but dad bought the socks in the first place, and the needles and the yarn afterward. Mother puts up the fruit; well, dad bought it all, and jars and sugar cost like the very mischief.

"Dad buys the chicken for the Sunday dinner, carves it himself, and draws the neck from the ruins after everyone is served. 'What is home without a mother?' Yes, that is all right; but what is home without a father? Ten chances to one it is a boarding house, father is under the slab and the landlady is the widow. Dad, here's to you—you've got your faults—you may have lots of 'em—but you are all right and we miss you when you're gone."—Steptoe Standard.

The "Deseret Farmer" needs the support and encouragement of every farmer—every person interested in agricultural pursuits—in this intermountain country. Send us a dollar! Let us send you the paper a year!

STILL DOING SERVICE.

Bill.—Is that watch your father gave you ten years ago still doing good service?

Jill.—Yep! I pawned it again today, for the twentieth time.—Yonkers Statesman.

People have invented a thousand different names for the act of taking what does not belong to them. The dictionary has one synonym for them all—stealing.