**Mew** Jersey Apiarist Works Them All Year Around.

Me Keeps Them in North During Summer and Ships Them South In Winter, Thus Averting Season of Hibernating.

Mount Holly, N. J.—The beekeepers Mount Holly, Moorestown and Burlington are competing closely with those of the Woodbine colony and the experts of Bordentown, since fresh in-Surest was aroused in the industry at the recent meeting of the New Jersey, istate Beckeepers' association. This mes one of the most interesting gatherings of beekepeers that have held passiverse and exchanged views on the industry in New Jersey. The associa-Mon met on the farm of Charles B. Morpor, at the edge of Mount Holly, where is located the apiary of Harold Hornor, a member of the association and a business man at Jenkintown. There were two sessions, and those in attendance declare that it was one of the most profitable of the erganization's assemblages.

A quaint method of working the bees overtime was given by one of the enthusiasts, who claims that the bees really enjoy the "busy" life throughout the year, when they find themselves where honey producing blossoms are plentiful. "My bees now work overtime," he said. "No hibermating for them. In the spring I sendthem down south, and they toil like blazes among the southern flowers. In the summer I bring them here to the east, working them till the honeysuckle and the clover are quite gone. The autumn season finds them in Florida, where they make a peculiarly rich and aromatic honey from the Forida flowers. California gives them all they can do in the winter.

"It's a splendid idea. I got it from those hotel keepers of Europe, who have winter hotels on the rivers and Enummers hotels at Dinard or Trouwille. My traveling bees yield thrice me much honey as stay-at-home ones. Thank goodness, there are no labor mnions among these insects."

The beekespers who, on the other hand are content to have their bees remain in the same place throughout the year and work during the blosmen time of fruits, flowers, the barlay and clover and wayside flowers, consulted as to the best methods of housing the bees during the winter. Some experts are in favor of sheltering the colony by placing all the hives as sort of open pen, snugly inclosed en the north, and left open to the mouthern exposure. These inclosures mre preferably long and narrow, and But little higher than the hives, which are set close together in a straight time. Here the summer workers hibernate during the coldest winter weather, and so cozy and warm are their winter quarters that they are strong and hardy and ready for work at the first possible suggestion of ear-Iv spring bloom.

There were various discussions as no the best makes of hives, and conveniences for extracting the honey and some excellent types of homemade hives recommended are now in were among the beekeepers of Mount Holly and Moorestown. These meets expert New Jersey apiarists are mow of such widespread interest that t is decided not only to have them an annual affair hereafter, but also to invite beekeepers from other states to exchange views at the meetings.

### **MONAGENARIAN ON LONG WALK**

Tramps Eighteen Miles in Cold to Appear as Witness in Case and Isn't Wanted.

Philadelphia.—Fearing punishment m he failed to obey a summons to apyear as a witness before the Camden county grand jury, Gottlob Molst, 90 years old, walked eighteen miles from Iris home in Medford to Camden the other day. Lacking sufficient money to may his fare, the aged man left his house at three o'clock in the morning and arrived at the courthouse shortly before noon.

Showing some signs of suffering in his long launt against the high winds and cold, the aged man was approached by Prosecutor Scovel, and, after a talk, was surprised to learn that the case in which he was to have appeared as a witness had been settled out of court, and he was not needed.

Prosecutor Scovel was one of the Erst to contribute to a fund to assist the man's return home by rail, and with a nest sum to spend for Christ-MAR 107.

Weman Growe Two-Pound Lemon. Evansville, Ind. - Mrs. William Thum, residing at 703 Sixth avenue, has grown a lemon three times as herre of the ordinary lemon and weighing two pounds.

She planted her tree four years ago mnd has taken good care of it. Mrs. Thum will use the home-grown lemon to make a large pie and will invite

Ber friends to share it with her. Students Take Long Walk. Princeton, N. J. - Two Princeton satudents, W. C. Belknap and C. G. Dixon, returned to this town the other day after a pedestrian trip, in which they walked from the university to Gersey City, a distance of 50 miles, in

m few minutes more than 12 hours.

The walk was made on a wager that

they could do it in less than eighteen

honra

#### HARDSHIPS IN FROZEN NORTH

Bishop and Missionary in Yukon for Days in Blizzard-Eat Moccasins to Sustain Life.

Dawson, Yukon Territory.-How the standard bearers of the church keep ever in the vanguard of civilization, braving wilderness and sea and arctic night in the fight to plant the cross at the outposts of the world, was given emphasis here by the return of Bishop I. O. Stringer of the Yukon diocese of the Church of England, from Fort MacPherson, at the mouth of the Mackenzie river.

The bishop almost had been given up for lost by his friends. He and, Charles F. Johnson, a missionary, left the fort September 1, hoping to cross! to the head of Porcupine river in time to reach the Yukon last fall by cance. Their plans did not develop, and they encountered hardships as great as those experienced by arctic explorers. Each man lost 50 pounds in weight.

Owing to frozen rivers, they had to walk back to Fort MacPherson from the head of Pell river.

They had little food and were unprepared in other ways for the trip. For 25 days they walked in blinding fog and storm and bitter cold. Their supplies gave out, and for many days food was doled out a handful a dayjust sufficient to keep energy alive.

Toward the last of the terrible journey they were compelled to take off their mocassins and "mucklocks" and eat them. Each day they were able to walk less than the preceding day, and when they stumbled into an Indian camp they had almost given up. At the camp the friendly Indians

supplied them with rations and they started out again. They reached Fort MacPherson in safety. Johnson remained there. After the

rivers were frozen solid the bishop. with two Indians, started out again for Dawson and came through without further difficulty.

#### SMOKER CAN GROW OWN PIPES

Uncle Sam Will Furnish Full Particulars About Boer Calabash, Native of South Africa.

Washington.-Pipes made from the South African calabash, or gourd, have created considerable interest in the growth of the vine. It is a native of South Africa. The use of the calabash as a pipe bowl was discovered by the Boers and after the Boer war they were introduced in England and from there were brought to this coun-

The Boers attempted to prevent the exportation of seed, but failed, and there is now a supply of the seed in this country. The vine grows luxuriantyl and produces a large crop gourds, but many of them have to be rejected for pipe making, either on account of defective growth or of insect bites which mar the surface.

The pipes are graceful and distinctive in shape, no two being exactly alike. They color like meerschaum, and are delightful smokers. The imported pipes sell for from \$8 to \$12 each. One of the reasons for their high price is the necessity for hand work in their manufacture, as, on account of their varying shapes and size. machine work is not practicable. The growing, drying and shaping of these gourds should be interesting, and they can be easily made into pipes by buying inside bowls and mouthnieces

The United States department of agriculture has issued a circular (No. 41, bureau of plant industry) on the subject, giving information in regard to the securing of seed, growing the plant and making the pipes, which will be sent free to all who apply for

#### TALL TIMES IN THIS CLUB

President of Organization of Missourt University Students Is Six Feet Six-Others Taller.

Columbia, Mo.-Eight of the students of the University of Missouri have formed a tall men's club. The only requirement is that each member shall be six feet three inches or more;

The club was organized in an effort; to have the low awnings of Columbia. the low doorways and the low chandeliers in public places elevated. The members have gone stooped so long that some will have to exert great effort to get their spines straightened out.

Dr. A. Rose Hill, president of the university, is an honorary member. He stands six feet three and one-half inches in his stocking feet. Rev. Henry P. Horton, rector of Calvary Episcopal church, also an honorary member, is six feet five and one-half inches

Berry McAlester and Robert W. Jones, a newspaper man, are also honorary members. Mr. McAlester is six feet three and one-half inches tall and Jones half an inch longer.

The presidency of the club goes without election to the largest man, R. A. Adams, who is six feet six inches

Long English Holiday. London.-With few exceptions the wholesale houses allowed their employes a holiday of four and one-half days for Christmas. A canvass made by the Early Closing association in the principal trades shows that most of the firms closed their doors at noon on Friday and did not resume business till the following Wednesday This affects principally the hardware, dry goods, iron and paper interests. Many other houses also agreed to the project. The retail houses, however, kept open because of the holiday rush

# RARE KIND OF TREE

Philadelphia Has Handsome Botanical Specimen with History.

Only Few of Gordonia or Franklin In Existence, First Found in Georgia Closely Related to Japanese Species.

Philadelphia.—A rare and handsome tree with a curious history is the Gordonia or Franklin tree, which, owing to the Bartrams, can now be seen in a few Philadelphia gardens.

The tree was first discovered by John Bartram, who, with his son William, was on one of his extensive botanizing expeditions in the southern part of the country, on the Altomaha river in Georgia, near Fort Barrington. Some years afterward, about 1790 of 1791, William Bartram found the tree again in the same locality. He brought a plant and some seeds home and planted them in his father's garden, where, fortunately, they took root and grew.

The tree was of the Gordonia family they perceived, but of an unknown variety, and differing from the Gordonia in numerous respects. The flowers were so beautiful, the tree so handsome, that they felt they must honor it with an appropriate name, so they called it Franklin Altamah, as Franklin was an intimate friend of both father and son.

The curious part of the history of the tree is that it has never been found since, not even in its original locality, though botanists without number have made diligent search where there was the slightest probability of finding it.

The tree ie exceedingly difficult to propagate, as it does not perfect its seeds, and all the specimens that are known to be in existence are the descendants of that first tree that grew in Bartram's garden. It is, incidentally the last member of an expiring family.

Audubon mentions the tree and has a picture of it with a bird near by.

Strange to say, it is closely related to a species that is numerous in Japan, and those who believe that in prehistoric ages there was land connection between eastern Asia and our American continent think the Franklin tree is conclusive evidence of the fact that the Pacific ocean is a recent formation and that the Gordonia is a survivor of the age when plant travel over the land was not interrupted by the intervention of a great body

The tree blossoms very freely in late August and early September, the individual flowers lasting only a short time. The withered blossoms have an odor not unlike boiled tea, and the fresh flowers have a delicate and pleasing perfume. There are some fine specimens of the Franklin tree in Germantown and a few in the old gardens of mansions that are now included in Fairmount park.

The late Thomas Meehan, wellknown botanist, is responsible for those now in existence. The original tree that grew in Bartram's garden is no longer living, but its descendants which grow to a height of twenty or thirty feet with their beautiful white flowers, are not unlike the camellia. Indeed, the tree is of the same family as the camellia and is well worthy admiration.

#### SPANKS RULER OF BULGARIA

Ferdinand Deeply Offended When Kalser Administers Resounding Slap on His Person.

Berlin.-An amusing story is circulating in court circles, for the authenticity of which the tellers profess their inability to vouch. Among the guests at the castle of Brunswick for the duke regent's wedding recently were the kaiser and Ferdinand of Bul-

After dinner, when everybody was in the best of spirits, the orchestra began a serenade in front of the palace. Ferdinand leaned well out of the window to see the band. Being anything but a small man, he presented such a large expanse of white uniform that the kaiser, unable to resist the temptation, brought down his unmailed first thereon with mone too gentle an application.

Ferdinand, far from joining in the kaiser's burst of laughter, looked grave and murmured something about asking his majesty to abstain from such practical jokes. The Raiser, after a momentary hesitation, left the room. Relations between the monarchs remained strained for the remainder of the visit, Ferdinand leaving Brunswick without a farewell to the kafser.

Better for Delirious Run. Mahoney City, Pa.—Escaping from his brother, Andrew Mack, delirious from typhoid pneumonia, jumped from the second story window of his home here the other day and raced down the main street several squares in ecant attire before being avertaken. The attending physician says Mack's

condition has improved since the

sprint.

Legiese Man Makes Fortune. Altoona, Pa.- While convalencing in a Johnstown hospital a year ago, after both legs were cut off in a railroad accident, Charles Flannigan of this city invented a box to feed horses without unhitching them. Pittaburg capitalists have offered him \$65,000 for his invention.

#### **WOODPECKERS TO MAKE WOOD**

Aged Maine Naturalist Trains Birds to Transform Ordinary Timber Into Valuable Variety.

Bangor, Me.—After having spent more than sixty years and more than \$10,000 in hunting bears and studying the ways of wild creatures, Greenleaf Davis of Mount Katahdin has begun to raise tame woodpeckers with the purpose of using them to convert ordinary rock maples into the rare and costly wood known as bird's-eye maple. Mr. Davis is more than 80.

It has been Mr. Davis' belief that no creature should be kept in captivity more than a month. He has two crows, one more than 30 years old, which have stayed by him and never sought the society of their kind. Two robins lived with him for three years. His great success, however, has been won with woodpeckers, of which he now has nearly 100. Most of them are the red-headed sap suckers, which pick round holes in the bark.

He passed weeks in his grove watching the result of the wounds which the birds inflicted in bark. As the scars healed he noticed that there was a bright red spot left on the wood directly below the wound. It occurred to him that as the markings of bird's-eye maple were due to red spots in the wood, and as nobody had ever been able to account for them, it was possible that this variety might owe its origin to the work of wood-

By mixing ants with a paste formed from elm bark boiled down to a thick batter he can smear the trunks of thrifty maples with such food as the woodpeckers require, and while they are getting a meal from the bark their bills are boring new holes in the trees and transforming ordinary maple, worth no more than \$12 a thousand feet, into bird's-eye maple that sells anywhere from \$50 to \$60 a thousand.

#### SNAKES DEMAND LIVE FOOD

Venomous Varieties Cannot Readily Assimilate Anything Uninfected with Their Virus.

London.-The snakes at the zoo are not as happy as they used to be; the rattler does not rattle with his old enthusiasm, the python has not such a piercing giare in his eyes as once

The reason for this, according to information given, is simple. Once upon a time the authorities fed the then happy reptiles with animate food in the shape of mice and rats and pigeons. Now dinner is served dead, though to the meal, by the agency of a bit of string, as much similtude of life as possible is given. Some of the snakes, it is said, refuse the dead food and have to be fed by force.

The question at issue was: Should the snakes kill their food or should it

be killed for them by men? "In the case of the poisonous snakes," a naturalist said, "it is highly probable that their food cannot be readily assimilated unless it first has been inoculated with their virus, and that, of course, cannot take place if the animal to be eaten is already dead. Poisonous snakes, at least, should have live food."

"Forced feeding of snakes and feeding them on dead animals are both unnatural." A. E. Jamrach, the wellknown dealer in wild animals, said.

"When a snake strikes its prey it waits until it is quite dead before it eats it, and in the meantime a-copious flow of saliva is set up, necessary both for digestion and to aid the snake in swallowing the animal.

"If the snake is given dead meat the saliva is not formed, and the food lies and ferments in the stomach, so causing dyspensia."

Mr. Pocock, the superintendent, would not discuss the matter, but he said the snakes are as well as ever.

#### WU GIVES EDISON PRESENT

Retiring Chinese Minister Talks Into Phonograph Record for In-"ventor's Christmas. -

Llewellyn Park, N. J.-Thomas A. Edison's most prized Christmas present is a phonograph record made for him by Dr Wu Ting-fang, retiring Chinese minister to the United States. Dr. Wu visited the wizard the other day and, after inspecting the inventor's plant and asking innumerable questions about everything he saw, talked into one of Mr. Edison's phono-

graphs. The record which he left behind

him is as follows: "December 24, 1909-Mr. Edison has inst showed me a great many wonderful things. He is a great man. I have heard about him for many years and have always wanted to meet him.

"He also has heard of me, he says, and I think we are both glad that we met. He is a remarkable inventor, typifying this twentieth century, the age of great things. "Mr. Edison is still a young man

and will do yet more wonderful

Gold Dust in Box Car. Corning, N. Y.-While working in a box car at Painted Post, Timothy Maloney came upon a pile of yellow dust. It looked so much like gold that he carefully gathered it up, and experts say it is gold, and that the seven pounds of it are worth \$2,200.

#### More Chicks Than Eggs.

Ware, Mass.—Little Alma Beautien set a hen on eight eggs and was surprised to find nine chicks. The extra chick is accounted for by the fact that one of the eggs was double-volked

# FROST ALARM BELLS

Fruit Trees in Ozarks Supplied with System of Warnings.

When the Cold Begins to Tingle Bells Will Do Likewise, Then Smudges Will Be Automatically \_Lighted.

Springfield, Mo.-In the evolution of the fruit growing industry in the Ozarks the apple trees may wear bells. This condition is to be brought about in many orchards with the coming of the next season of baimy breezes and blossoms.

The scheme of protecting the buds of the orchards of the south Missouri country by the use of the smudge, with which the ancients were familiar, has grown in popularity in recent years, and in its development there has been devised a system of alarms to be sounded automatically when the temperature in the orchard falls below the danger point, thus enabling the fruit grower to light his lamps and fires and protect the trees with amoke while providing sufficient heat to raise the temperature from 10 to 15 degrees.

An order recently has been placed for 20,000 oil lamps, or stoves, which are to be added to the equipment of the Hazeltine orchards, embracing 2,000 acres and containing 150,000 trees. The Hazeltine orchard represents the growth of an industry founded by Ira Hazeltine, a pioneer who settled in the Ozark country 75 years ago, and who became impressed early in life with the possibilities of this region as a fruit growing coun-

Last spring, when the trees of the big orchards were loaded with blossoms and injury and loss by cold and frost was threatened, Mr. Hazeltine tried for the first time in his locality the experiment of burning oil in a sheet iron device. Hundreds of these oil lamps were used and with such effect that the harvest demonstrated in a measure the utility of the experiment. The Hazeltines and others interested in the fruit industry of Greene and adjoining counties expect to give the smudge a more perfect test next spring.

While the owners of the big orchards in this section are seeking to develop on a scientific basis the theories recognized by the pioneers. hundreds of the hill settlers are reaping benefits from the smudge used in a crude way, where fuel is plentiful and where the small farmer's family provides the stumps and brush and risps of hay to make dense smoke required and the heat that saves the bloom. The old-time farmer of the hills, however, never heard of the thermostat, or alarm thermometer. that is coming into use and will enable the fruit grower of the future to know with certainty when the temperature reaches the danger pointabout 30 degrees above zero.

In the season of probable danger from frost last spring the Hazeltines had 20 men in readiness to respond at a moment's notice throughout the night and day until the danger point

was passed. The efficiency of vapor in connec-

tion with fire and smoke has been recognized as an agency in the protection of the bloom of fruit trees from frost damage and the experiments to be carried forward in Ozark orchards mext year will take into account the possibilities of vapor as an agent for the preservation of the tender crops. Hundreds of fruit growers throughout the big orchard country of south Missouri are preparing to foin in the experiments next spring.

#### WARNS HETR AGAINST LOAFING

English Millionaire in Disposing of Estate Says Every Man Should Have Definite Occupation.

London.—Strong expression is given to his objection to loafing in clause of his will addressed to his heirs or any young man who may succeed to his property by Lieut. Col. E. Tufnell of 46 Eaton square, S. W., whose estate was valued for probate at \$1,718,720.

Every man should, during his early manhood, at least, he says, "have some definite occupation and lead a useful life," and should not allow himself to be tempted into a "mere loafing and useless existence." He expresses the hope that those who succeed to his property will respect his

Subject to gifts and legacies and life interests to his wife, he left the bulk of his property to his children.

Detroit, Mich.-J. C. Coe, a Moose Jaw (Saskatchewan) farmer, dropped into Detroit the other day and by the time he had finished his errand he

Farmers Buy Many Autos.

had purchased 30 automobiles for his farmer friends of the far northwest. He told his neighbors he was going to buy an automobile and they gave him their orders, accompanied by bank drafts. The deals were mostly cash and aggregated nearly \$100,000. Coe paid \$4,500 for his own machine.

Unique Japanese Tribute. Tokio.-Unable, to his regret, to

attend a memorial service to a man who 20 years ago attempted to assassinate him, but only succeeding in blowing of his leg committed suicide, Count Okuma, the Japanese Radical statesman, sent an address to the soul of his assailant, which was duly read at the service.

#### REUNITED AFTER 20 YEARS

Chance Telephone Call Causes Meeting of Two Brothers Who Had Made Goodly Fortunes.

Denver, Col.—Charles H. and John W. Harrison, brothers, who had not seen or heard of each other for 20 years, were strangely united here the other day through a chance telephone

call. More than twenty years ago, when 12 years old, Charles Harrison ran away from his home at Lawrence,

Kan. He drifted to Colorado and became a successful mining prospector.

In the meantime, John W. Harrison settled in Wyoming and became one of the constuction engineers in the Union Pacific service. The other day Charles H. Harrison

went to the office of Attorney S. D. Krump on legal business and while he was there the telephone rang. "Excuse me a moment," said the lawyer. "I've got a long distance call, and, by the way, it's a man by your

"What's his first name" inquired the mining man, casually. "John-John W. Harrison." "What?" yelled the visitor. "Why,

name, Harrison. He's up in Laramie."

maybe, here-" And Harrison grabbed the telephone from the lawyer's hands.

"Is this John W. Harrison?" he asked and was assured it was. "Did you live in Lawrence, Kan,

when you were a kid?" "Yes." "Did you have an older brother named Charles?" Sales Sales

"Well, this is Charley."

Then the brothers had a long conference, in which each told of his business success, and the result was that John W. Harrison is on his way to Denver, where the brothers will

#### HUNTER BATTLES WITH BEAR

Attacked While Dressing Deer Car-Cass in Maine Woods-Bruin Killed After Fierce Fight.

The Forks, Me.-The fourth man to be tackled by a bear in the wood near here recently was Wallace Du gin, who had his adventure the oth day near his father's house. Durhad his rifle lose at hand an made short work of dispatching brute, but this was not the lu-Ernest Gubtil of New Vineyard. ( had been hunting for moose for weeks. He droped a fine buck, then placed his rifle against a tr and began the work of dressing the

carcass. The hunter, knife in hand, was at work when suddenly he received a blow on the left side which sent him to the ground half stunned. Gubtil then found himself grappling with a black bear, which, when cold that eve-

ning, weighed 460 pounds. By means of rolling and tumblings, kicking at the bear and warding off attempts to grapple. Gubtil finally, with blood streaming from two dozen bad scratches, reached his rifle. By exerting all his remaining strength Gubtil dropped his muzzle against the bear's breast as the brute rose and

pulled the trigger. The expansion bullet killed the bear almost instantly. At the moment of the discharge the bear was making a blow for Gubtil's face, but the claws

dragged against his shoulder. Gubtil was found, weak from loss of blood and unable to proceed to camp. by Horace Adams, a trapper, who brought him in. Gubtil was taken to the farm and a New York doctor attended him. Horace Adams killed 14 hears this fall and others have killed 11. The local hunters never knew bears to be so ferocious before. The reason for it is ascribed to the lack of wild berries.

### WOMAN IS DOUGHNUT OUEEN

Noted Maine Buttermaker Fries More Than 5,200 Luscious Cakee in Thirty-Two Days.

Bangor, Me.-Mrs. Lizzie Tarr of Brunswick, noted as a good buttermaker, has gained a new fame. In 32 days, recently, she cooked more than 5,200 doughnuts. She also fed and cared for 15 children and did the housework for herself and husband. Her best recipe is for molasses doughnuts, and is as follows:

One cupful of sour milk, one-half cup New Orleans molasses, one even teaspoonful of ginger, one tablespoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of soda, one egg, four cups of flour and a dash of nutmeg.

"The frying is the most important," she says. "You must not get the lard too hot, or the doughnuts will brown on the outside before they are fully cooked through. When you have put them in the fat they will sink to the bottom and the lard must be hot enough so they will rise quickly to the top. If you can get the real, old New Orieans molasses it will give a wonderfully rich, light color to the

Saves Her Kittens First,

doughnuts."

Franklin, Pa.-During an early morning fire in the residence of Dr. J. C. J. Peebles, the doctor sought to console his daughter. Genevieve, aged 11, over the loss of her two kittens.

"They're not burned, daddy; here they are," she said, as she drew them from the folds of her nightdress. As soon as the fire was discovered

she had rushed through the smoke and rescued her pets.

# L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS