

BEE'S.

HOW TO MAKE \$650 A YEAR BY THE CULTIVATION OF BEES.
THE PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE OF AN ENGLISH AGRICULTURIST.—THE ENTIRE PROCESS IN A NUTSHELL—SMALL OUT-LAY—LARGE PROFITS.

In a brochure of some forty-five pages, Mr. J. W. Pagden, of England, very generously gives the public the benefit of his experience in the cultivation of bees, and shows how, by following his directions, they may make \$650 a year—a very neat little addition to the income of the farmer, or the working man. Mr. Pagden commenced keeping bees some four years ago on an outlay of \$3. He has now 100 stocks, all strong and vigorous—the best evidence in the world as to the success and excellence of his system.

HIVES.

Mr. Pagden starts out by setting his face against any single string hives against a southern wall. He has tried every point of the compass and finds east, or a point north or south of this, to be the best. A straw hive will last twice as long in this position as in the others. It is not necessary to range hives under a roof or hedge; they should simply be placed two or three feet apart, with the open side to the garden wall. Bee houses are worse than useless, and every hive should rest upon its own stand apart from others. Mr. Pagden, after many trials, has found the straw one to be the best for all practical purposes. It must be made with a top, and a hole in the center, three inches in diameter. When the bees show symptoms of swarming, place on the crown of the adapting board, with slits cut in the center corresponding with the hole in the stock hive. The slits through the adapting board must be large enough to admit of an inch in width. Drains will never pass through an aperture this size, and the queen will rarely, if ever, do so. For stands he recommends an empty American cheese-box. First, place your bricks flat upon the ground, place the box securely upside down upon the bricks, leaving a space of six inches between the top of the box and the ground. Then lay a piece of straw over the box, and cover it with a thick manure bag, so that the drip may be carried to the ground. With a milk pan for a roost, your hive is secure.

SWARMS.

A swarm is said to contain from 12,000 to 20,000 bees. When the bees require more room the queen, with a great number of her subjects, leaves the hive. When the bees have quietly settled do not disturb them; too soon they are a good place for syringe or sprinkler them with cold water; this cools them off and makes them more ready to crawl into their new habitation. You may half drown outsiders with water. When you have ascertained that the queen is quietly settled in her new abode do not allow the new swarm to remain in the same position until evening. Having removed the old hive place the new swarm on the old stand. Full grown bees and stragglers will then find their way back. One fully populated hive will produce more honey than three or four weak ones. When the new swarm has been working fifteen days, open the old hive and place on your adapting board, and put on a super hive, box or glass, and the bees will store for you fifteen or twenty pounds of honey comb, as well as a plentiful provision for themselves. After the great depopulation the bees generally give up all efforts to return to the old hive and destroy all embryo queens there. The queen will have left thousands of eggs in the old hive to be hatched out, and as they will be rather short of bees to be sent on foraging excursions assistance must be given them in the way of sugar syrup. The hatches will then multiply in a wonderful manner. Place a cup on the top of the hive and leave them to work.

Having secured a swarm at a small outlay, the following summer you will have one swarm independent of the old stock, and will have no difficulty in covering expenses, and also to purchase another swarm. Should you continue this system for six years, without losses, you would have 720 hives. In one garden of a quarter of an acre Mr. Pagden finds that forty hives can work without inconvenience; but if you are disposed to make a business of bees, gardens will be hired for you at a reasonable price. The bees roam farther for honey than is generally supposed; they have the power of flying at a speed of 100 miles an hour.

When your stock has reached a certain size, you may commence the humane system of taking honey without swarming or destroying your bees.

SIDE HIVING.

The cottage hive can be easily adapted to this plan; you have but to make a passage on the floor board with a small frame; a flat trough four inches square and a quarter of an inch in height, when the bees have made a nest in the trough, cut a slot in the stock hive, next to the floor board, and fit in the frame, leave one end projecting. Allow the bees to have free passage for a few days; then cut a corresponding notch to fit the frame in an empty hive placed at the entrance of the stock hive. The bees will then begin to fill the collated straw hive as readily as one of more extensive nature. In removing the side hive when filled a small cup or bell glass may be placed on the top of the old hive.

NADIR OR UNDERHIVE.

Mr. Pagden, on one occasion, observed that the bees had constructed over the block, and apparently disappeared. On raising the hive he noticed a small hole in the corner of the floor-board, and through which bees were passing. In an old chimney he found four pounds of pure white honey. He had a small skep by him containing three skeps in the bottom of a chest box three-eighths of an inch wide and three or four inches length. He put on the lid and turned the box upside down on four bricks. He has also invented a nadir hive of wood and straw which answers the purpose quite as well. The temperature of the warehouses below is kept at a much lower temperature than the top hive, and the queen will not condescend to visit the lower regions. Of all plans for taking honey without destroying the bees this may be considered the best.

[RECORD CONTINUED]

Dr. Person's Golden Medical Discovery will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary, to cure it with any other medicine, and it is done, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause—subduing the irritation and healing the affected parts. For all cases of Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Suppurative Coughs, Voice, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, & Coughs, it will be found to surpass any medicine that has ever before been offered to the public. It is sold by all dealers in medicines.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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AFRICA
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A FULL STOCK OF MINING SUPPLIES,

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2,000 BOXES MEYR'S MINING CANDLES.

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To make room for the Largest Stock of Spring and Summer Goods ever brought to this market.

FEBRUARY 18th, 1875.

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Under contract with R. H. Co. and others.

WE FORWARD GOODS TO ALL points in East and Southern Nevada.

The handling, packing and shipping of O.R.R. and BULLION a specialty.

Rates of freight given and guaranteed to all points East and West. Cash advances made on imperishable articles.

Office opposite U. C. R. B., Depot Salt Lake City.

Geo. T. WALLACE, Pres.

2nd flr.

FIRST SPRING GOODS

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FULL LINE OF

SPRING & SUMMER HATS,

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A VAST STOCK OF

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Brown and Bleached Muslin

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY.

SHAWLS, CORSETS,

Hosiery, Notions, Etc.

SPECIAL INDULGENCES TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

H. E. PHILLIPS.

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NOTICE

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

Stockholders of the Salt Lake City

Railroad Company will be held at the office

of President Brigham Young, Salt Lake

City, Utah Territory, at 11 o'clock A.M., on

Wednesday, April 10, 1875, for the transaction

of business for the ensuing year.

R. B. ANDERSON, Secretary.

Salt Lake City, March 10th, 1875.

2d flr.

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