

Utah's Output of Honey.

INCREASE IN OUTPUT.

The output of honey from the state of Utah for the present year will reach 2,000,000 pounds as compared to 1,500,000 pounds in 1907.

The comb honey will reach 500,000 pounds, 100,000 more than last year.

The production of wax will not be increased, reaching but 60,000 pounds.

The wholesale price is the same as last year: eight cents for extract and twelve and a half cents for comb.

The demand for Utah honey is not supplied because the industry is neglected.

There is an average of 300 pounds to the colony and about 90 pounds to the hive.



PRESIDENT E. S. LOVESY.



SECRETARY A. FAWSON.

been exhibited at fairs it has carried off a prize and that speaks for its excellence.

It is the aim of the Bee Keepers association to stir up more interest in state, county and also national organizations. President E. S. Lovesy of the association in Utah, who is now serving his sixteenth year as the head of the organization, recognizes the need of improvement.

He says that one of the vital questions now before the bee keepers is to determine the best method for collecting the crops of honey and getting them on the market in the best possible condition and for the best prices obtainable.

MOVE TO KEEP UP PRICES.

"Here in Utah," says President Lovesy, "we should adopt some plan for disposal of the crop, so that the market will not be flooded or overstocked." President Lovesy urges for

the organization of an association that will handle all the honey produced in the state and thus prevent certain owners from disposing of their crop at absurdly low prices simply because they want to get the crop off their hands.

"The question has often been asked," says Mr. Lovesy, "what benefit are these organizations to us financially? My answer is that, if the organizations do not benefit us individually it is our own fault. Much money has been expended without cost to the bee keepers at large, to get laws passed for the protection of the industry from disease, and also in protecting the bees against spraying in the bloom.

and if this work had not been done the industry would have been practically destroyed."

BETTER THAN AVERAGE.

As to conditions this season, they seem to have been a little better than the average. In some parts of the state it was too damp and cold, while in other parts from June to the middle of July it was too dry, but aside from this the bees have done well. The best reports come from the central and southern part of the state, one bee keeper receiving half a ton of honey per day. Several carloads, just how many is not known, have been shipped and there is yet a large quantity ready for the market.

There is good profit on the money invested in the honey business and the keepers are unanimously of the opinion that the state should afford the industry more protection than it does. The heads of the local organizations are urging the members to give more support to the national association.

President Lovesy is working hard to see that bees are afforded the best protection possible in the winter time. Last year he visited 31 colonies in two-story hives and found that there was a free passage of air between the boxes. He lost one hive and that was due to a lack of store rather than cold or disease.

There is one condition at the present time that is of benefit to the bee keepers, or rather a lack of a condition that existed a few years ago, and that is the absence of smelter smoke which a few years ago destroyed bees by the thousands. The swarms are becoming stronger and more numerous and with proper management it is predicted that the bee and honey industry will, before many years, become one of the greatest and best paying in the state.

Bait for Alligators.

The Way a Mexican Indian Gathers in the Ugly Beasts.

A Pinto Indian of eastern Tabasco adopted a novel method of catching alligators. The Indian's weapons were a harpoon, a stout club and a coil of tarred lariat. For bait he used a suckling pig, a box of something which smelled offensively and several chunks of half roasted meat.

Selecting an overhanging bough about six yards from the water's edge, the Indian stripped off its leaves and suspended from the fork the squealing pig. That was the bait for the eyes and ears of the alligator.

Opening the box, he used its offensive contents to grease a string, one end of which he tied to a bush, and, weighting the other with a piece of wood, threw it into the river. That was the rose bait.

Between the thicket and the water's edge was a long sand dam, capped with a row of gnarled logs. Taking the chunks of meat, he placed them at equal intervals between the beach and the ridge of the dam. "This is my grub bait," said the Indian. "It will make him mount the baracca" (barriade).

Stimulating the pig with a kick that caused it to squeal for the next 10 minutes, the Indian waited in ambush, harpoon in hand. One end of a long lariat was fastened to it and the other to a tough elastic sapling. The sun had set and it was growing dark when a dark object was seen to rise slowly from the water and sprawl up the dam. The first chunk of roast bait was gobbled.

"He's smacking his chops!" chuckled the Indian. "It's the same one-eyed old sinner that owes me two pigs, but he's going to pay his debts."

Gobbling the second chunk, the alligator crawled on, swallowing the third, and at the sight of the hanging pig stopped and glared. Suddenly he pushed forward and fell into a sandy hollow behind the dam.

Instantly he turned and headed for the dam. Up sprang the Pinto and hurled the harpoon through his scaly hide. "I got you this time!" he shouted.

Jerked back by the tension of the lariat, the alligator made the leaves fly with his switching tail and would have snapped the rope if the elasticity of the sapling had not broken the force of his spring as he plunged forward again and again.

Seizing the club and jumping around the floundering prisoner, the Indian dealt him a whack across the head that laid him sprawling on his back. Three more blows, and the alligator had paid his debt.—New York World.

Openings for Utah Factories

UTAH'S industrial star is in the ascendency. Its rising was early, almost as early, in fact, as the first settlement formed in the inter-mountain country, but like the sun that stood still upon Gilead and the moon that stayed in the valley of Ajalon, it made no progress at certain periods and at times even went back, to sink behind the horizon. Again and again it emerged and finally came to defy any and all opposing influences.

Within the degrees of longitude and latitude giving boundaries to the Beehive state are found greater abundance of natural resources than are possessed by any of her sisters. Indeed, no country of like size can, so far as known, justly lay claim to such varied and ample facilities for man's maintenance.

NATURAL AND ACQUIRED ADVANTAGES.

The mountains of Utah are metalliferous and from their depths come nearly every mineral listed in the geologist's catalogue. In production of the precious metals, gold, silver, copper and lead, the state is well to the fore, while her deposits of other minerals that play prominent part in industrial affairs of the world are almost inexhaustible. Of these may be mentioned iron, coal, zinc and antimony, and to these may be added oil, natural gas, graphite, gypsum, silica, silicon, salt, sulphur, a great variety of building stone, lime rock and all the ingredients of Portland cement. By no means least, may be mentioned the comparatively newly arrived family of asphaltum, whose other members are known as gilsonite, elaterite and tabyite. The last named, though scarcely known outside the state, is destined to revolutionize the rubber industry of the world.

UTAH'S POSSIBILITIES.

With her mountains of iron, coal and lime, the three requisites for steel plants, Utah should rival even Pennsylvania in the number and magnitude of furnaces. When will a beginning be made in this direction? Before long, it is earnestly hoped.

The possibilities of gypsum are great, and the immense deposits found in the state are beginning to be made good use of. Two Juab county concerns already are producing good qualities of plaster of paris, dental plaster, etc.

Vast beds of graphite are found in the mountains near Brigham City, and while as yet the mineral obtained there is used only in the manufacture of paint, the outlook is bright that in the near future Utah graphite will be put to some of the many other uses for which it is fitted.

MINERAL RUBBER.

Tabyite is found in deposit nowhere else than in Wasatch county, Utah. The vein thus far exposed contains at least a million tons. The substance is 87 per cent pure rubber, chemical analysis

revealing no difference between the vein product and that grown on the rubber tree. Various kinds of rubber goods are being made from the tabyite, on a small scale, and the enterprise promises soon to branch out into immense proportions. Several kinds of paints, unsurpassed of their character, are made from tabyite.

That a glass factory would be a feasible enterprise in Utah is evidenced by the fact that there are many large deposits of silica in the state. Within three miles of the center of Salt Lake City are thousands of tons of silica sand that is 98 per cent pure.

Silicon, the principal ingredient of vitrified brick, is found in great quantities in various parts of the state, much of it being in close proximity to the capital city.

So much for a few of the things that were here before man came to break the stillness of the solitary waste. The acquired resources of Utah are quite as varied and important as are her natural advantages. Nearly every one of them has more or less to do with the manufacturing phase of the state's industrial life, hence is fittingly noted in this article.

CEREAL PLANT COMING.

Of more importance than anything else in Utah is agriculture, closely allied to which is fruit raising. Each of the 27 counties in the state yields various grains in abundance, wheat, oats, barley, rye and corn. Much of the flour used here is of local milling, though it must be said to the people's discredit that considerable amounts are shipped in that should find markets elsewhere. Such a condition is inconsistent in view of the fact that wheat is grown in some counties of Utah that is not surpassed anywhere. Up to date the manufacture of cereals—breakfast foods—has been almost entirely neglected. Oats as well as wheat have been shipped away at a cent or two a pound, and brought back at from 1,200 to 1,500 per cent advance. A cereal plant is one of the state's latest acquisitions, and next summer will see a big one in full blast at Trenton, Cache county.

No better barley is found in America than that grown in Utah, and from it four big breweries of the state are manufacturing beer unsurpassed in quality.

The sugar beet is about the only root vegetable playing prominent part in Utah manufactures. The success of sugar making here is too well known to need extended mention. No local enterprise encountered more discouragements and obstacles while being established, but each in turn was overcome, and today the sugar industry is a power in the commercial life of the state.

FACTORIES ESTABLISHED.

Much of the success attending the exploiting of home industries is due to the untiring efforts of the Manufacturers' association of Utah. The organization under its present title and scope has been in existence less than a year. It has had many difficulties to meet, but has reached comparatively smooth sailing. Manufacturers have been somewhat slow to appreciate the benefits of organized effort, but most of them are awaking to the fact that

an association can work in a thousand and one directions for the benefit of its members, collectively and individually. The membership is well above the hundred mark, and is growing steadily. It is difficult to obtain accurate data as to the number and status of manufacturing concerns, but there are probably not less than 350 factories and mills, all told, in the state. At least 200 of these are producing different lines of goods.

While it may seem to the casual observer that Utah has been exceedingly slow in industrial development, the truth is that there is probably not a state west of the Missouri meridian line that can show as varied and extensive lines of manufacture as can the Beehive state. The list compiled here includes the majority of materials that enter into the construction of a building, many of its furnishings, food articles of varied assortment, clothing in the knit goods line, and others too numerous to mention.

ENTERPRISES NEEDED.

Among the factories most needed in Utah are the following: Steel plant, wire plant, woolen mills, tanneries, glass factory, paper mills, starch factory, potteries, denatured alcohol distillery and the making of utensils for its use, additional shoe factories, to include the making of infants' shoes; additional tanning factories, shoe polish factory, mirror factory, match factory, brush factory, broom factory, linseed oil and linseed cake mill, linoleum and linen factory.

A list of goods made in Utah, as complete as present data can make it, runs the gamut from Artificial limbs through the alphabet to Zinc etchings.

D. F. COLLETT.

THE BIGGEST GRIZZLY.

The biggest grizzly bear ever brought into the United States was killed by Dr. J. Wylie Anderson, a Denver man, while on a hunting trip in Alaska this summer, and its mounted skin, the largest in the world, and valued at \$2,000, is now on exhibition in the Sixteenth street window of the May clothing company, where it is attracting admiring thousands.

The skin, which is a magnificent specimen, measures 17 feet from tip to tip. The head is two feet across from ear to ear, and the skull measures 24 inches from its base to the point of the nose.

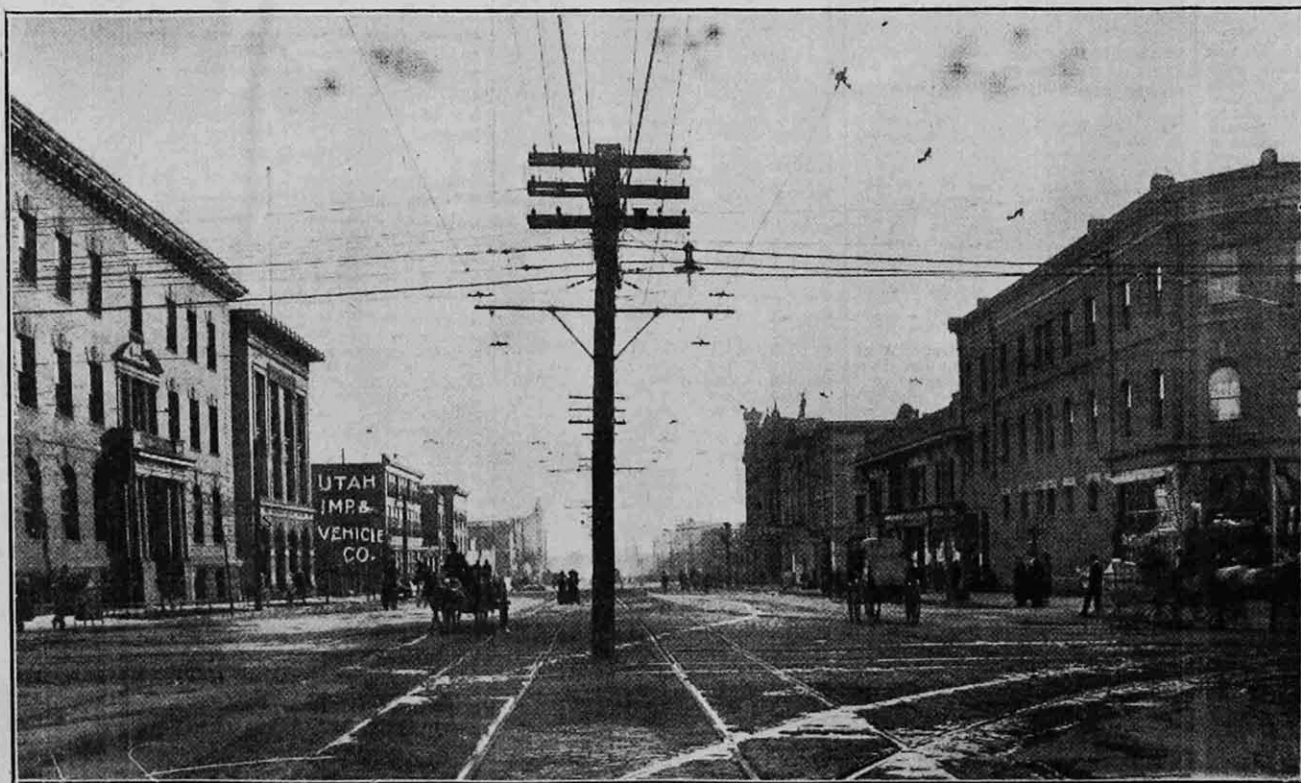
In life Mr. Grizzly weighed 1,225 pounds, more than many of the largest horses seen on the streets of Denver, and Dr. Anderson killed it with four shots from a 30-caliber rifle. The bear, known to naturalists as ursus gyas, or the grizzly of Alaska, was killed by Dr. Anderson on Unimak Island, May 31 of this year. The doctor was alone when he came upon the ferocious monster, his guide having left him in the hope of stirring up some big game.

The first shot struck the grizzly in the jaw and brought him to the ground. In another instant he was on his feet, and charging upon the intrepid nimrod.

A second shot caught him right under the shoulder blade, and turned his course into a clump of bushes. Again Dr. Anderson fired, this time missing, as the bear was hidden from view. The third shot brought the bear into the open again. Once more the Winchester cracked, and this time the deadly missile struck the spine, killing him instantly.—Denver Post.

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