THE BEE INDUSTRY.

Successful Beekeeping—Remedy for Bee Pests.

The bee industry, like the fruit industry, does not receive the care and attention that it deserves. In order to raise good fruit in paying quantities we must fertilize, cultivate and trim our trees, vines, etc. We must be alert and vigorously attack and destroy its numerous enemies. In like manner, if we would be successful in beekeeping, we must take care of and protect the bees. It is not such a great amount of work that is necessary, but it is the little needed attention at the proper time. In other words, in order to make beekeeping a success, the most necessary object is good management.

One of the main things to do to accomplish this is to manipulate the bees so as to always keep every swarm strong. If this is accomplished, in most instances the beekeeper will find his bees a paying investment by being rewarded with a good crop of honey and wax. Again, when the bees are strong they will get through the winter much better, and they will not suffer with spring swindle nearly as much as weak swarms. Also, if they are strong, they will always protect themselves against their enemies more successfully and when there is any honey flow at all they will gather it.

As the beekeeper has to meet and combat the enemies of the bees, it will perhaps be as well to name some of them, and also some of the methods employed to keep them down or destroy them. First of all, and we believe one of the most universal pests the bees and beekeepers have to contend with is the bee moth. Yet if the bees are strong and if there is no space under and around the frames inside the hive, the bees as a rule will keep them down. But they are liable to cause serious trouble if the frames rest on the bottom of the hive or if they fit tight to the sides. Mice also will cause serious trouble if they get into the hive in winter. The only remedy is to keep them out of the hive; for this purpose tin or wire cloth can be used to advantage.

Another troublesome pest in the Southern and Western states is the ant. They catch onto and cling to the bee, and seldom let go before the bee is dead. Having had considerable trouble with this little pest, I first put the hives on stands made of three pieces of legs and two pieces of 2x4 scantling, 16 or 18 feet long, and a foot or so from the ground; then I mixed some grease with a little white lead or tar, just enough to make it stiff, so that it would not run; then I painted a ring about two inches wide around each post. This keeps them off the hives entirely, as they will not go over it, and after it has had two or three coats it will usually keep them off a month or more without renewing. My next move was to try to destroy them. I have succeeded to the extent that I have not more than one-hundredth part of what I formerly had. I have found the following remedies in the order named good for destroying them: Cyanide of potassium, one pound, 50 cents; dissolve in five gallons hot water, sprinkling sparingly on their nests. Also "Sure Pop" or Lemon purgier mix dry with one-third part dry sugar. Also carbolic acid and coal oil. They can also be destroyed by mixing them up with water and the oil or by pouring boiling water on them. This ant pest is one of the worst, if not the very worst, pest in some localities.

Next we find the wasp or yellow jacket a sore trouble to some of our beekeepers. These can be kept down and eventually destroyed by a united and determined effort of the bee-keepers. In the fall of the year when they begin to trouble the bees, take a small piece of wire cloth and tack it over a portion of the hive entrance. If the hive is weak, have only a half inch opening. The bees will then be able to defend themselves. Then take some gallon lard buckets or creeks, mix about three parts honey to one part water; pour two of more inches into each vessel and put them where the wasps can find it; after they get a good start with it place a stick or two across the pails and throw a piece of burlap or cloth over them, giving the yellow jackets a chance to get into the liquids. If there are very many of them, if you have enough traps they can be caught by the thousand. If the cups of the pails or crocks are smooth they cannot get out—then they soon die. The liquid should be strained off once each day and put back to catch more. Two years ago, being sorely troubled with wasps, we started in on a war of extermination against them, never dreaming of achieving such gratifying results, the object being to attract them from and keep them away from from the bees. Though many times discouraged and also outrunned, we continued the fight. The season closed with about one and a half baskets of wasps caught with a loss of only two weak swarms. The next season we caught about one gallon, and this fall we cleaned them up so close that we did not see more than four or five around at any one time. Now if our beekeepers will follow up the wasps with a determination, they can soon kill them off, for when the robbers are caught those in the nest will die.

The bees will notice the traps as long as there is any honey coming in.

In some parts of the country some seasons the toads trample the bees, but we have heard no complaint from this source. It is easy enough to keep them from the bees by raking the hives a few inches.

We believe there are about all the pests of any serious nature troubling our bees here in Utah. We have dwelt on this subject because it is something which our beekeepers should be interested in, and we should also be well posted as to the best method of preventing and destroying the pests if we would be successful in bee culture.

It is an old adage that one ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Now then, if our beekeepers will bear this in mind and if they will act at once when they see their bees attacked by these pests, they will find it much easier to keep them down or destroy them. If either the ant or wasp attack a hive of bees in great numbers they can destroy the hive entirely in from five to ten days, hence the necessity of prompt action in destroying the pests and saving the bees. Yet beekeepers should not be discouraged if they will find it not such a great task after all, and in most instances they will be rewarded abundantly for their care and attention to the little busy bee.

This talk is not built to the assertion that the sun great need in beekeeping is proper management. While in order to be successful in obtaining good returns from our bees they must be kept strong this not all that is necessary. In going around among our beekeepers the past season in many places we found strong swarms and still the owners got little or no returns from them. While there are other causes that produce these conditions, we find the principal one is that the bees are kept in little old, rickety hives, having little or no room to store honey, and the bees would be hanging on the outside of the hive. In one place we saw forty hives, twenty-five of them so covered with bees that we could only see the covers. We visited one gentleman that had some strong swarms of bees in dry goods boxes, some of them large enough for three swarms. He cut holes through the top of those and laid other empty boxes over them for the bees to fill, but the bees did not swarm to use it in that way, for while the bottom boxes were mostly full, we found a little honey with one only in the top box. While we do not like to say so, we find it is the opinion of some of our bee keepers that there are enough bee owners but not enough beekeepers; but the fruit industry, a few seem to be leaning out and we believe that to the most future both of these industries will come to the front and will not only save but will be a source of revenue to the Territory. Our beekeepers have a double duty to perform: As beekeepers they are striving to build up the bee industry, and as fruit growers they have to try to instil into the minds of their brother fruit-growers that to cultivate a spirit of enmity against the little busy bee is not only unnecessary, but is unwise and injurious to the fruit industry, as they are needed for the proper fertilization of many fruits and plants. It has been demonstrated time and again that it is more injurious than beneficial to the fruit to spray trees while in bloom. This subject should be investigated by our fruit growing friends.

In conclusion we would say to our bee keepers, take good care of the bees through the winter; protect them as much as possible, but give them enough ventilation to keep them dry; attend to them in the spring—clean out the hives, do a little stimulative feeding if necessary; give them brine and fresh water; then they may not wander in cold, stormy weather seeking water; use a plain simple hive, one that is easy to handle; we prefer a hive with the frames all the same size; give them enough room then they will work and not hang on the outside of the hive if they are kept strong. As a rule the returns will be satisfactory to the keeper. Respectfully,

E. S. LOVEY.

Learning a Lesson.

Judge—You are charged with assault and battery. What have you to say?

Prisoner—Not a word, yer honor. It was worth the touch an' no little this outage.—Detroit Free Press.

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CURE

SICK HEADACHE,

Disordered Liver, etc.

These Are Like Magic on the Vital Organs, Regulating the Secretions, restoring perfect Complexion, bringing back the Rosy Cheek of Youth, and imparting the Vigor of Perfect HEALTH to the whole physical energy of the human frame. These Facts are supported by the testimony of thousands in every country. Largest Sale in the World.

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not only stops a cold but it is remarkably successful where the cough has become deep seated.

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Full line of Coffin Furnishings kept constantly on hand.

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LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the estate of George Crofts, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Elias Snow Dunford, Executor of the last will and testament of George Dunford, deceased, has rendered his final account in said court, for settlement of the administration of said estate and payment for the services rendered, and that Wednesday, the 23rd day of January, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court House, City and County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, has been duly appointed by the Judge of said Court, as the time and place for hearing said account and hearing and passing upon the petition for discharge of executor, at which time and place any person interested in said matter may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be settled and approved and the discharge of executor made as prayed for.

Dated December 26th, A. D. 1894.

H. V. BELOY,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By J. P. Jack, Deputy.

Placed in Deseret Evening News.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the estate of William Howard, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Isaac Waddell, executor of the estate of William Howard, deceased, has rendered his additional and final account in said court, for final settlement of the administration of said estate and petitions for final distribution of the residue of said estate, being in a certain mortgage thereon, and that Wednesday, the third day of January, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the court room of said court, in the County Court House, Salt Lake City and County, Utah Territory, has been duly appointed by the Judge of said court, as the time and place for hearing said account and petitions for distribution and hearing said petitions for distribution, at which time and place any person interested in said matter may appear and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be settled and approved and said distribution made as prayed for.

Dated December 26th, A. D. 1894.

H. V. BELOY,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By J. P. Jack, Deputy Clerk.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, HARRIET N. LORENZ, of the city of Salt Lake, county and state of Utah, executed and delivered to George C. Lorenz, her certain promissory note of the date of twenty thousand dollars, payable six months after date, with interest from date at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and to secure the payment of the said note with interest, she executed and delivered her mortgage of even date and of the same tenor and effect to the undersigned, Angus McDonald, of said Salt Lake County, Utah, to secure the said note, and, whereas, default has occurred in said note and mortgage, in that the principal and interest thereon is wholly due and unpaid, Salt Lake City and County, Utah Territory, as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of lot four in block number thirty, plat "A," Salt Lake City survey, and running thence north forty-five and one-half rods; thence west one hundred and twenty rods; thence south forty-five and one-half rods; thence east one hundred and twenty rods to the commencement.

Now, this was and is the intent of the parties to the said mortgage and trustee, that the said trustee in said mortgage is empowered to sell said property at public auction to the highest bidder, after giving notice as provided in said deed of trust.

Now therefore pursuant to the terms of said deed of trust, and at the request of the said Angus McDonald, I will on the Thursday, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the west front door of the Salt Lake County Court House, being in Salt Lake City and County, Utah Territory, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all of said property, and will give a certificate, signed by me, or my successor in trust, which will be a good and sufficient conveyance of said premises, free from the equities of redemption, all the expenses of said trust, including a reasonable attorney and counsel fees and compensation to said trustee, and to pay the said promissory note, with interest thereon from date at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable and interest on such interest from date of payment, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, to be paid to the said Angus McDonald, or his successor in trust.

Dated at Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 19, 1894.

ANGUS M. MCDONALD,
U. S. Marshal for Utah Territory.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE BY SUCCESSOR IN TRUST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, by virtue of a certain Mortgage executed by John Blakemore, and recorded, on the 6th day of June, 1892, executed under Deed Trust to secure the payment of one promissory note, and to secure the payment of the said note with interest, thereon, to the order of Mary E. Lorenz, in the sum of $1,000 and interest, and to secure the payment of the said note with interest, thereon, to the order of Angus McDonald, in the sum of $1,000, and to secure the payment of the said note with interest, thereon, to the order of Angus McDonald, in the sum of $1,000, and, whereas, default has occurred in said Mortgage, in that the principal and interest is now due and unpaid, Salt Lake City and County, Utah Territory, as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of lot four in block number thirty, plat "A," Salt Lake City survey, and running thence north forty-five and one-half rods; thence west one hundred and twenty rods; thence south forty-five and one-half rods; thence east one hundred and twenty rods to the commencement.

Now, this was and is the intent of the parties to the said mortgage and trustee, that the said trustee in said mortgage is empowered to sell said property at public auction to the highest bidder, after giving notice as provided in said deed of trust.

Now therefore pursuant to the terms of said deed of trust, and at the request of the said Angus McDonald, I will on the Thursday, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the west front door of the Salt Lake County Court House, being in Salt Lake City and County, Utah Territory, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all of said property, and will give a certificate, signed by me, or my successor in trust, which will be a good and sufficient conveyance of said premises, free from the equities of redemption, all the expenses of said trust, including a reasonable attorney and counsel fees and compensation to said trustee, and to pay the said promissory note, with interest thereon from date at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable and interest on such interest from date of payment, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, to be paid to the said Angus McDonald, or his successor in trust.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and in pursuance of the power vested in me as said trustee, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States, at the time and place above mentioned, the said premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said indebtedness, and the costs and expenses of executing and delivering the trust deed, and of this sale, and will make and delivery to the purchaser a sufficient deed of the premises.

ANGUS M. MCDONALD,
Trustee.

Dated Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 26, 1894.

FRED W. MCDONALD, Attorney for Trustee.
Dated at Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 26, 1894.

SUMMONS.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, County of Salt Lake.

Joseph Hammond, Plaintiff, vs. Daniel Alexander, John Alexander, Jessie Alexander, Benjamin Simmons, Isaac Driver and Sarah Bishop, in partnership as Driver Brothers, Henry Lamb, William Fish, R. Richardson, John Doe, D. Dawson, and R. Michael, copartners as one firm and company, G. W. Bowman, Edward Martin, Samuel Martin and Thomas A. Earl, copartners as Martin, Martin & Earl, copartners as Martin, Martin & Earl, Jeffrey and John H. Maxwell, copartners as R. S. Jeffrey & Company; Isaac Sprague Company, a corporation; F. A. Williams, A. W. Cooke, copartners as Henry Dwyer Company; Frank R. Richardson, David Richardson, Isaac Oppenheimer and Samuel Oppenheimer, copartners as Richardson Brothers and Salt Lake Construction Company, a corporation, defendants.

The people of the Territory of Utah send greeting.

To Daniel Alexander, John Alexander, Jessie Alexander, Benjamin Simmons, Isaac Driver, and Sarah Bishop, in partnership as Driver Brothers, Henry Lamb, William Fish, R. Richardson, John Doe, D. Dawson, and R. Michael, copartners as one firm and company, G. W. Martin, Edward Martin, Samuel Martin and Thomas A. Earl, copartners as Martin, Martin & Company; Robert Jeffrey and John H. Maxwell, copartners as R. S. Jeffrey & Company; Isaac Sprague Company, a corporation; F. A. Williams & W. Cooke, copartners as Henry Dwyer Company; Frank R. Richardson, David Richardson, Isaac Oppenheimer and Samuel Oppenheimer, copartners as Richardson Brothers and Salt Lake Construction Company, a corporation, defendants.

You are hereby required to answer to an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein, a copy of which is served upon you herewith, within twenty days after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county, or, if served out of this county, but in the Territory of Utah, within forty days—or judgment will be taken against you by default for the money or property and chattels in the complaint demanded, with costs and disbursements of suit, and for the foreclosure of the mechanic's lien on the following described property, and for the sale of said property to satisfy said judgment, namely: Lots one and two in block one hundred and twenty-five, plat "A," Salt Lake City survey, and the appurtenances thereunto belonging, and the buildings and improvements thereon, and all persons claiming under them after the filing of the lis pendens in this action, and for a judgment against the defendants, Jessie Alexander, Benjamin Simmons, Isaac Driver and Sarah Bishop, for the sum of $1,000 and costs of suit, alleged to be due as a certain promissory note, payable on demand, and for a judgment against the defendants, Daniel Alexander, Benjamin Simmons, Isaac Driver and Sarah Bishop, for the sum of $1,000 and costs of suit, alleged to be due on a certain promissory note, payable one year after date, and for a judgment against the defendants, Daniel Alexander, Benjamin Simmons, Isaac Driver and Sarah Bishop, for the sum of $1,000 and costs of suit, alleged to be due on a certain promissory note, payable two years after date, and for a judgment against the defendants, Daniel Alexander, Benjamin Simmons, Isaac Driver and Sarah Bishop, for the sum of $1,000 and costs of suit, alleged to be due on a certain promissory note, payable three years after date, and for a judgment against the defendants, Daniel Alexander, Benjamin Simmons, Isaac Driver and Sarah Bishop, for the sum of $1,000 and costs of suit, alleged to be due on a certain promissory note, payable four years after date, and for a judgment against the defendants, Daniel Alexander, Benjamin Simmons, Isaac Driver and Sarah Bishop, for the sum of $1,000 and costs of suit, alleged to be due on a certain promissory note, payable five years after date, and for a judgment against the defendants, Daniel Alexander, Benjamin Simmons, Isaac Driver and Sarah Bishop, for the sum of $1,000 and costs of suit, alleged to be due on a certain promissory note, payable six years after date, and for a judgment against the defendants, Daniel Alexander, Benjamin Simmons, Isaac Driver and Sarah Bishop, for the sum of $1,000 and costs of suit, alleged to be due on a certain promissory note, payable seven years after date, and for a judgment against the defendants, Daniel Alexander, Benjamin Simmons, Isaac Driver and Sarah Bishop, for the sum of $1,000 and costs of suit, alleged to be due on a certain promissory note, payable eight years after date, and for a judgment against the defendants, Daniel Alexander, Benjamin Simmons, Isaac Driver and Sarah Bishop, for the sum of $1,000 and costs of suit, alleged to be due on a certain promissory note, payable nine years after date, and for a judgment against the defendants, Daniel Alexander, Benjamin Simmons, Isaac Driver and Sarah Bishop, for the sum of $1,000 and costs of suit, alleged to be due on a certain promissory note, payable ten years after date, and for a judgment against the defendants, Daniel Alexander, Benjamin Simmons, Isaac Driver and Sarah Bishop, for the sum of $1,000 and costs of suit, alleged to be due on a certain promissory note, payable eleven years after date, and for a judgment against the defendants, Daniel Alexander, Benjamin Simmons, Isaac Driver and Sarah Bishop, for the sum of $1,000 and costs of suit, alleged to be due on a certain promissory note, payable twelve years after date, and for a judgment against the defendants, Daniel Alexander, Benjamin Simmons, Isaac Driver and Sarah Bishop, for the sum of $1,000 and costs of suit, alleged to be due on a certain promissory note, payable thirteen years after date, and for a judgment against the defendants, Daniel Alexander, Benjamin Simmons, Isaac Driver and Sarah Bishop, for the sum of $1,000 and costs of suit, alleged to be due on a certain promissory note, payable fourteen years after date, and for a judgment against the defendants, Daniel Alexander, Benjamin Simmons, Isaac Driver and Sarah Bishop, for the sum of $1,000 and costs of suit, alleged to be due on a certain promissory note, payable fifteen years after date, and for a judgment against the defendants, Daniel Alexander, Benjamin Simmons, Isaac Driver and Sarah Bishop, for the sum of $1,000 and costs of suit, alleged to be due on a certain promissory note, payable sixteen years after date, and for a judgment against the defendants, Daniel Alexander, Benjamin Simmons, Isaac Driver and Sarah Bishop, for the sum of $1,000 and costs of suit, alleged to be due on a certain promissory note, payable seventeen years after date, and for a judgment against the defendants, Daniel Alexander, Benjamin Simmons, Isaac Driver and Sarah Bishop, for the sum of $1,000 and costs of suit, alleged to be due on a certain promissory note, payable eighteen years after date, and for a judgment against the defendants, Daniel Alexander, Benjamin Simmons, Isaac Driver and Sarah Bishop, for the sum of $1,000 and costs of suit, alleged to be due on a certain promissory note, payable nineteen years after date, and for a judgment against the defendants, Daniel Alexander, Benjamin Simmons, Isaac Driver and Sarah Bishop, for the sum of $1,000 and costs of suit, alleged to be due on a certain promissory note, payable twenty