

DESERET BEE ASSOCIATION.

14th WARD SCHOOL HOUSE, Salt Lake City, Monday, 10 a. m., March 4th, 1872.

Pursuant to a call made by President W. Woodruff, of the Society for the Introduction and Culture of Stock, Bees, Fish, &c., a number of the members of said society met at the house and on the day above written, to discuss the propriety of organizing a Territorial Bee Association.

After prayer by Bp. L. D. Young, President Woodruff stated the object of the meeting and expressed a wish that a society for bee culture be formed.

It was moved that such a society be organized by this meeting and that it be called the Deseret Bee Association. Carried.

Prest. Woodruff presented the following names for officers of said association, which were put in nomination to the meeting and unanimously elected to fill the several offices assigned them: A. M. Musser, President; S. H. Putnam, M. Thurston, and John Morgan, vice-presidents, for Salt Lake County; R. V. Morris, Secretary and H. Sperry, Treasurer.

It was suggested that one or more Vice Presidents from each county of the Territory be added to the list of officers, and on motion, John Parks was unanimously elected Vice President for Davis County.

It was moved that the officers of the Association be authorized to draft a constitution for the guidance of the association and to be submitted to the people at our next meeting. Carried.

President Woodruff asked the apiarists present to give the meeting gems of their experience in the local culture of bees, and to discuss points pertinent to the occasion, and wanted some advice as to the proper treatment of foul brood now infesting some apiaries.

Mr. M. Thurston thought his experience with foul brood was possibly greater than that of any one present and strongly recommended cutting it entirely out and burying it in the earth, taking great care that no bee smells or tastes it during the operation of renewing it. He said in foul brood the bee would be about two-thirds grown. The caps are sunken and not oval as when healthy, and can easily be detected by the very offensive smell emitted when uncapped. In similar meetings East, it has been recommended to bury hives containing the foul brood with its contents, to prevent the spread of the disease.

S. H. Putnam believed it possible to successfully cleanse the honey from the taint of foul brood, but agreed that the safest plan would be to bury it so as to prevent infection by direct or indirect contact.

John Morgan had written east to learn how to treat foul brood and believed much the best plan was to expunge it from the hive as soon as discovered. His bees had wintered well. He had lost but one swarm, which no doubt obtained the dysentery from eating unsealed honey, which had become soured.

C. Merkley said that he had kept his bees in three conditions for seven or eight weeks, some in the cellar, some under close shelter outside, and one stand in the summer house. Those in the summer house during that time ate 3 1/2 pounds honey, those under shelter ate 2 1/2 pounds, while those in the cellar ate but 1/2 pound of honey.

George Bailey thought that foul brooding was promoted by exposing young bees to sudden cold changes of weather. C. Merkley shared with him in this opinion, to which however Messrs. Putnam and Thurston dissented, believing with an eastern bee journalist, that the cause of foul brooding was as obscure as that of cholera.

Geo. Bailey had wintered twenty-five swarms very successfully in a dry cellar and they had eaten but little honey.

S. H. Putnam said that in foul brood the bee is in a larva state, and when the cap is removed a very fetid smell is emitted. He could not give general directions for wintering bees because the conditions and circumstances differ so greatly, adding that a dark, dry, cold, but not frosty cellar was a good place to keep them in, yet he preferred the summer-house in this climate of ours.

W. G. Young desired to learn the best kind of artificial food for weak swarms of bees, and the best plan to feed them.

M. Thurston said honey should be given to the weak swarm by simply transferring the frame containing the honey. In the absence of surplus honey, best white sugar scalded should be used. He thought that in this country strong swarms could be wintered on the house tops.

John Morgan believed that from 100 to 200 drones in a hive are all-sufficient, a much greater number would destroy the swarm.

A drone catcher is a very necessary adjunct to an apiary.

S. H. Putnam described the benefit and use of the drone catcher, moth preventive, and bee feeder now sold with the Kidder hive.

A discussion, in which most of the leading bee keepers present participated, then ensued on the subjects of the best hive, bevelled edged form, uniform hive for the Territory, infringements on patents, the right of ownership to the Kidder patents, cost and economy of hives, &c, all of which elicited much valuable information on these various points.

A. Milton Musser hoped to ascertain the number of swarms now in the Territory and wished at the end of each year to make an annual exhibit of the success attending the labors of this Association. He desired that our intelligent local apiarists would from time to time, through the medium of the local prints, give the people the benefit of their experience and officially instruct them at the beginning of each month how bees should be managed during the month, so that when the moth season approached they would be apprised of it; and when drones should be killed they would be posted; and be instructed also as to the best method of preventing the destruction of bees by toads, mice, chickens, birds, &c. He regarded an experienced local apiarist in the light of a very useful missionary, who should not put his light under a bushel, but give the people the benefit of his experience and talent, otherwise he might be viewed as a drone, deserving an oblivious death by stinging.

In the discussion about the best hive for universal adoption, at least till a better kind was made, a decided preference was given to the Kidder, to make and sell which S. H. Putnam possesses the sole Territorial right, for which he stated he had paid Mr. Kidder \$1,000. In view of S. H. Putnam's circumstances and his indefatigable efforts to promote bee culture, many of the members hoped that no one would take advantage of his right, and that he would be remembered for the outlays already incurred, by bee owners purchasing farm rights of him, for which he charges \$6.

Before the meeting was dissolved the following resolution was passed with one dissenting vote—

Resolved, That the sentiment of this meeting gives a decided preference to the general use and adoption of J. P. Kidder's patent bee-hive.

Adjourned to meet at same hour and place, Saturday, 16th inst.

Benediction by President Woodruff. A. M. MUSSER, Sec'y pro tem.

THE UTAH PROBLEM.

Of our home elephants, one of the most cumbersome and inconvenient is certainly the Utah difficulty. We hardly know how to swing it, and in the endeavors we have lately made, we have certainly seemed to get hold in an entirely wrong manner. We have a federal law against polygamy which, when it is tried, won't work; and so we have recourse to a Territorial law passed by polygamists themselves against "lascivious cohabitation," which we forthwith turn against its authors as if the words were synonymous with "plural marriage." We try men for adultery under this law, and challenge jurors for believing in polygamy, in order to get a jury to sustain our wrenching of the statute. We arraign men for murder, and have to get them to make jails of their own houses because we have nowhere to keep them in custody. We get in the midst of several interesting cases of murder, robbery and the Mormon marital peculiarity, when we suddenly find ourselves bankrupt, and the trials have to

"— break off in the middle, Like the tale of the cat and the fiddle."

because there is no money to carry them on. Congress has made no provisions for all these expensive proceedings; the Territorial government, being Mormon in character, of course refuses to help us out of the dilemma; and we owe thousands of dollars for officers' salaries, jurors' pay and witnesses' fees.

Meantime, there has grown up a strong feeling, partially within the Territory, but widely without it, that the whole mode and accessories of the prosecutions are unjust, ill-considered and illegal. If the offences concerned

were any other, there would not be a solitary voice raised to defend the manner of attacking it. As it is, the natural prejudice and indignation against a social crime so opposed to the moral sense of the day, and the defiant attitude of the Mormon priesthood toward the national authority, combine to blind nearly all the "Gentiles" in the Territory and a good share of the rest of the world, to the subversive character of Judge McKean's course. Mr. Bates, the new United States attorney, finds himself suspected, hated, maligned even, among his countrymen at Salt Lake, because he did not at once enthusiastically accept McKean's interpretation of the law; and has to defend himself now against imputations on his motives and misrepresentations of his purposes. He has to deny an alleged attempt to remove McKean from his judgeship and Patrick from his marshalship, and asserts that his work in Washington is either to obtain money from Congress or orders to abandon the suits. This need, however, brings the matter directly before Congress, and if the question of appropriating federal moneys or taking measures for collecting the necessary funds from the people of the Territory is debated, the legality of the proceedings hitherto must surely be decided upon.—Albany Evening Times.

Correspondence.

The following are extracts from a letter from Professor Park, dated Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 26, 1871, which has been courteously handed to us by Superintendent R. L. Campbell—

My last and only letter to you was dated I believe at Tiffin, Ohio. I and Prof. Belleve shortly after left Tiffin, having, however, just visited the public schools and colleges of that place. The public schools of Tiffin are very fine, and their Superintendent, Mr. Finnis, a superior instructor and gentleman, showed us every attention and courtesy, and through whom we learned much in relation to the success and practical working of the schools under his charge. It would be tedious to you, I think, for me to give even a brief description of our visits to the schools of the many places at which we stopped on our route. We endeavored however, to learn what we could in relation to the support, organization, arrangement and classification, presentation of studies, character of buildings, and whatever might be useful to us in the organization and conduct of our schools at home. The schools of Philadelphia, New York and Brooklyn are certainly very fine. We had in those places fine opportunities for examination, being treated with much respect and courtesy by officers and teachers. Since the visits we have made, we find that we have no cause to be discouraged with our efforts in Utah, with the encouragement we receive, and under the circumstances which surround us.

I must not forget to mention the kind treatment we received from A. S. Barnes & Co., while in New York. They furnished us every facility for visiting schools and seeing places of interest, and with their affable and jovial corresponding clerk, Mr. Weaver, as a companion and guide, we had a most pleasant time.

While in New York we met many friends from Utah, among whom were Bros. Hooper, Jno. W. Young, Bishop Sharp, and others with whom we enjoyed ourselves finely. We left New York on the 15th of Nov. for Liverpool on the steamship Wyoming.

We reached here on the 13th inst. We had no opportunity of visiting schools after leaving New York. We are now applying ourselves to the German. We have made an effort to speak to the Saints, but speaking in English of course it is necessary to be interpreted. Bro. Belleve, however, has made an effort to address them in German, and they say he succeeded very well. He has also addressed them in French, which many of them can understand.

We have had no letter from Salt Lake since leaving Liverpool, and we are anxious to learn what is going on.

Yours truly, JOHN R. PARK.

OXFORD, Cache Co., Feb. 14.

Editor Deseret News: Progress is still the watch-word here. Since I last communicated with you a "Farmers' and Gardeners' Club" has been organized in the ward, and steps have been taken to become one with the Parent Agricultural Society at Wash-

ington, and to receive such benefits as are common to similar clubs.

We lately had a visit from bro. Chas. Wright, — Bibee, and James Mack, in the interests of education, and under the auspices of superintendent Roskelly, and the "Trustees' and Teachers' Convention" of this county.

The brethren took us entirely by surprise, being on a tour of inspection through the county; nevertheless, after an examination of seventeen classes, in various studies, they expressed themselves much pleased with the afternoon's interview. In the evening adults and youths assembled, when further instructions were given, accompanied with black-board illustrations.

The school is under the charge of bro. A. P. Welchman, assisted by sister Mary Lake, and has seventy pupils enrolled. It labors under many disadvantages usually characterizing the schools of pioneer settlements, but our school trustees, bro's. John Boice, A. Cooper, sen., and J. Hunt, express a determination to obviate these difficulties as fast as practicable. Bishop Lake, also, manifests much interest in the school.

We are very grateful for the interest our brethren have thus manifested towards us, feeling assured that the benefits of such visits are priceless and hoping that they will be frequent.

God bless our schools and conventions—all who are engaged in and whatever conduces to the educational welfare of Zion.

Respectfully, NARRATOR.

GLENWOOD, Sevier County,

Feb. 25, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

We have had and are at present having some trouble with land jumpers, some of them professing to be Saints, but they will invariably take every advantage of technicalities, disregarding the Gospel and their neighbors' rights. With the majority here the spirit of the Gospel seems to be bright, with a determination to stand up for the truth and the servants of God.

We want settlers in this county who are honorable men, and for such there is plenty of room, without in the least infringing on the rights of others. We would advise those who wish to locate in this part of the country, to be aware of whom they buy claims of land, for there are those hereabouts who pretend to have to sell and do sell claims that do not belong to them.

We have a good location here and a good man to reside in the person of Archibald W. Buchanan. We have a day school largely attended, also a Sunday school, and meetings regularly.

The winter has been very mild, with but little snow. There have been two deaths of late in this place.

Yours in the gospel, ISAAC W. PIERCE.

"I meant to have told you of that hole," said a gentleman to a friend who was walking with him in his garden, and stumbled into a pit full of water.

"No matter," said the friend, blowing the mud and water out of his mouth, "I've found it."

DESERET.

From Wiles' New Song Book.

Tune—"Annie Lisle."

Some think our State should be called Utah, As Utah's known to fame; But I go in for "Deseret," to me a charming name; For "Deseret," it has a meaning, Sweet and dear to me, With fond associations teeming, All of the honey bee.

CHORUS:

Deseret, Deseret, the name so dear to me, It warms my heart with fond emotions, It fills my soul with glee.

Our poets all with fondness linger On this favored name; No name on earth to them is sweeter, They know from whence it came. Some say "the rose would smell as sweetly With any other name," This name supplies our wants completely, Holds the highest claim.

The young, the old, the grave, the gay, Within our mountain home, To lose this name they all say nay, Whatever else may come. It is the name our leaders chose, When first at home they met, It matters not who might oppose, They named it Deseret.

Feb. 23, '72.