

that continued several years—some of the men had their wives with them. One of these, the wife of Thorfin, while in America, gave birth to a son, who was named Snorre.

This Snorre Thorfinson was the first native-born American of whom we have any account, and may be set down as the first Yankee on record. From this Thorfinson was descended Thorwaldsen, and also Fin Magnussen the historian and antiquary, so that we can almost claim the great sculptor of the North and the great historian as Americans.

These facts I gathered from Icelandic genealogical tables; and all who have investigated the history of the northern nations, know with what accuracy these tables are compiled. To return a little in my narrative Lelf Ericsson having purchased the ship of Biarni Heriulfson, sailed from Greenland in the year 1000. The first land he made he called "Helluland," or "land of broad flat stones." This was doubtless the coast of Newfoundland. The next coast he saw was covered with forests, and consequently he named it "Markland," or "Woodland." This was probably Nova Scotia. The next land he discovered, still farther south, produced vines and grapes, and this he named "Vinland," a name the Icelanders ever afterwards used in speaking of the American continent. We have the best of proof in their account of the climate and productions, in the length of the days, as well as in their maps and drawings, that their settlement was on some part of our New England coast, probably Massachusetts or Rhode Island. In subsequent voyages, these adventurous navigators sailed farther south; and it is supposed from the account they gave, that they proceeded as far as Virginia and the Carolina. Timber, furs and grapes were the most valuable articles the country produced, and for these several voyages were made to Vinland, from Greenland, houses were built, and settlers resided in the country for at least three years; from 1011 to 1014.

UTAH'S HONEY PRODUCTION.

VIEW, Weber Co., Utah, March 18. —The honey producing industry of Utah is assuming an importance second only to sugar for supplying a necessary and almost indispensable luxury to our fast increasing population.

Could capital be combined for honey as it necessarily has been for sugar, the production of it might influence legislation for their advantage in the future and there is much need for it.

One year ago last October Prof. A. J. Cook, of Michigan Agricultural College, and A. I. Root, of Medina, Ohio, men of national reputation as apiarists, interested themselves in the welfare of Utah honey producers sufficiently to come to Salt Lake City and organize a Territorial Beekeepers' association, as has been done in many of the other states and territories.

Through efforts of this association a bill was passed by our last legislature giving a little protection to scientific and intelligent bee-keeping against the fatal and contagious disease among bees called foul brood, which has spread broadcast throughout the

country by means of people who see skilled bee-keepers doing well at the business, and think they will raise what honey they want at little or no expense or trouble, not thinking that study and skill give success.

When their bees die off with foul brood they can't tell what ails them, for they have plenty of honey in the hive, as those generally have which die with that disease—so the owner will take the best of the honey, leaving the balance for their bees to get and save from waste which they are sure to do and assure to carry home disease and thus destroy, in some instances, hundreds and even thousands of dollars' worth of property through their neglect. All such diseased hives should be destroyed without delay, as provided by law.

On the 10th of next April, at 2 o'clock p. m., there will be a convention of the bee-keepers of Utah at Salt Lake City, in the Brick and Stone Masons' hall, over the Western Union Telegraph office, on East Temple street.

We sincerely hope that every man and woman who expects to raise honey for profit in Utah will be there, and not only be there and become a member of the association, that it may become a strong body and able to move legislation in the future for the advancement of so great and growing an industry as raising honey of a quality that has attracted marked attention in eastern and northern markets.

It is important that people joining this association should do so with the determination to become intelligent beekeepers. The object of its organization is to stimulate scientific bee-culture and encourage social intercourse for the best methods of controlling and handling bees and honey for profit and pleasure.

Through associations is the modern method of conducting crusades against errors and wrongs, as well as to arouse and educate public opinion, financial advancement and mechanical or scientific improvement.

Meet together and learn of one another; a little mental friction brightens our ideas.

It is by association that humanity becomes unselfish. The most odious animosity and selfishness is that exemplified in the life of the recluse and miser. This drift towards association is also characterized by the decline of the value placed on any one man's work or thought.

We hope that inspectors of bees who operated in that calling last year will meet with us on the 10th of the coming month, and from day to day to the end of the convention, and bring with them all the statistics they have gathered through their inspection.

It is much desired that in every county or neighborhood where there is a number of colonies or swarms of bees, owners will immediately petition (if they have not) the county court to appoint some intelligent beekeeper they may name in petition an inspector of bees, according to law.

That inspector should be diligent in the performance of his duty by destroying the disease.

All inspectors will do public service by learning and recording how much extracted and how much comb honey was raised by each bee-keeper. A strict record should be kept of the num-

ber of colonies owned by each person; how many have foul brood; those cured or "treated" as described by law; and the number he destroyed. Whenever advice can be given and received profitably, bestow it freely for the benefit of individuals and the improvement of the industry.

As we can enlarge the sphere and increase the spread of a good cause; so we improve and make prosperous our fellow strugglers in life.

At our annual convention in October next let every member of the association, or those who desire to become such, bring his experience to relate, and an account of improved conditions in local associations. Let us see what encouragement we can give one another in this new but rapidly growing industry.

It is of importance that county assessors be thorough in assessing bees, so that the number inspected may correspond with the assessment.

In every locality where there is half a dozen or more bee owners who have any intention of becoming practical producers of honey, they should form themselves into an association for mutual improvement and protection against diseases and fluctuations.

In this capacity meet once a month or at other suitable times and talk up experiences, opinions, necessities and difficulties. All will find this time profitably spent.

Every association should have one or more text books, such as A. I. Root's A B C of Bee Culture. This can be purchased for \$1.25 and \$1.50 by sending to A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio.

O. B. HUNTINGTON, President,
R. T. RHEES, Secretary,
H. J. TAUFER, Vice President.
Executive committee of the Utah Beekeepers' association.

THAT "ZIG ZAG" CRITICISM.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 17. —Noticing a "zig zag" criticism in last evening's issue of your paper of a portion of the route selected by our city engineer for the proposed boulevard, perhaps some more fault-finding in that respect will be tolerated.

If the awkward kink formed by diverging from Wall street into Peach street, and the steep hill on Oak street could be consistently avoided, it would likely result in greatly improving the line. It may be true that can only be done by locating on Green street, widening the latter to the bluff and then curving westward until intersecting Wall or Oak street, should the rise of the ground be too great to admit of following Green street to the northwest corner of the Capitol grounds.

If such a change of route be made it would require using private property, and consequently be more expensive, perhaps. But if adopted, time would most likely demonstrate the wisdom of incurring the additional expense.

The remarks of the city engineer, accompanying his indication of route, are most excellent, especially as regards locating with a view to safety. Now, the hill on Oak street is very steep; apparently far too much so for a pleasant drive when safety is a consideration. Good brakes on buggies and carriages might considerably diminish the danger, yet not wholly eliminate it, as at a critical moment a