

WOMAN'S EMANCIPATION.

THE progress of the work of the political emancipation of women, is one of the topics of the times which receives frequent notice from the press, and is now favorably considered by many journals that used to ridicule the movement for "woman's rights." The following is clipped from an article in the San Francisco Chronicle on "The Subjection of Woman," and briefly shows how the work is prospering:

In the London School boards there are nearly as many women in the directory as men. In a number of the States of the Union they have been elected to high and responsible positions in educational administration, and they constitute a very large proportion of the teachers of the United States. The number of post-mistresses in the interior towns promises soon to equal that of the postmasters. They hold positions in almost every Department at Washington. They are admitted to many of our universities, colleges, law schools and medical seminaries. They practice medicine and law, occupy the rostrum and the pulpit, and are free to carry on any branch of business in which they feel inclined to embark. Liberal divorce laws furnish them with a sure means of escaping from marital tyranny and cruelty when they find the evils of the relation intolerable. In short, scarcely one of the wrongs against which Mill so eloquently protested now survives, and the epoch of woman's "subjection," in the sense in which he used the term, is passed, at least in all the English-speaking countries, and is rapidly passing in other civilized nations.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Ogden wants the Territorial Insane Asylum. The *Junction* puts in a claim for it. All right. Let it be built where it is most needed.

Vanderbilt's income is said to be four cents a second. Many other capitalists, such as editors, boast a similar amount, only it doesn't last out for as many seconds.

High water is one of the imminent probabilities. Precautions against overflow are now in order. As soon as the sun shines forth in its strength, the melting snows will have a "boom" stronger than any reported in the political world. Look out for it!

Houses shut up during a season may have much of their dampness absorbed if large bowls of chloride of lime, put within larger bowls, are placed in the rooms, all outside dampness being excluded. The lime absorbs the dampness and the water overflows into the larger bowls.

Immediately after the regular State Fair at Philadelphia next fall, there is to be a world's fair of sheep, wool and woolen fabrics, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society. It is to commence on the 21st of September. Prizes amounting to \$40,000 will be awarded. Further particulars may be obtained by application to E. McKorkey, Secretary of the Society, at Harrisburg, Pa.

The custom of commemorative family gatherings is becoming very popular in this city. This time it is the Coffin family that propose to celebrate the anniversary of the founder of their line in the United States—Tristram Coffin, who died two hundred years ago next October. The Coffins will meet at Nantucket, Massachusetts. Such a large gathering of Coffins as is expected will no doubt be a very grave affair.

Of the 577 British Peers 478 have seats in the House of Lords, 434 by personal right and 44 by election, 16 by the Peers of Scotland and 28 by the Peers of Ireland; while the 143 peerages of which the holders are not legislators at present are distributed among the Peeresses and the Peers of Scotland and Ireland. America counts a great many more peers than England, Scotland and Ireland combined, but many of them are without seats, even to their pantaloons.

The victims of dime novel literature are very numerous. Every day or two we read of boys leaving their homes in eastern cities to start west to hunt buffaloes, fight Indians, rob the mails or do some other desperate work described as heroic in the

trashy novelettes of the period. Every parent should watch the reading matter that the children get hold of by buying, borrowing or begging. The pernicious stuff that is published by the ton ought to be burned, and the little folks supplied with interesting books of healthy moral tone.

Joseph Cook, of Boston, has opened his wide mouth and put his big foot into it again. This time it is an assault on Wm. Ellery Channing, whose name is held in affectionate esteem by many thousands of the American people. His centennial was celebrated on the 7th inst., Channing having first opened his eyes to the light of this world at Newport, April 7, 1780. Cook's attack on his character has disgusted hosts of fair-minded people outside of the ranks of Unitarianism, of which Channing was the founder. Cook gets no better very fast.

The large snow-fall of the past winter was not confined to the Rocky Mountain region. In Cashmere on the continent of Asia it was greater than in this part of the world. In certain places it snowed continuously and uninterruptedly for ten successive days, the snow upon the level plains being from thirty to forty feet deep, and in some of the mountain passes it was piled up to a height of 150 and 250 feet. The earth was torn from the hillsides and precipitated into the valleys in the spring by the weight of the descending avalanches. The destruction of wild animals was very great.

WATER SUPPLY.

PROVO CITY, April 12, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

Having seen considerable correspondence upon this water question, and being a party interested in Utah County, I offer my views taken from my standpoint, as follows: That Utah Lake is of sufficient elevation for a reservoir to Salt Lake County without any dam otherwise than at the reffe, to have a bulkhead with gates for regulating. That the Jordan by its bed being lowered one mile or less, would draw all the surplus water that can be collected during winter and spring. That this plan is more economical, proper and just, than to extend the area of the lake which would lessen the supply by evaporation and sinkage; Utah County could thus reclaim fifty thousand acres of the finest land in all Utah Territory. That to accomplish the greatest good to all, there is no necessity to injure or destroy. That every effort in this direction can be done to mutually benefit both Salt Lake County and Utah County, the former having the use and benefit of all surplus water and Utah County the benefit of the drainage.

If to this end we labor (the greatest good), then will the blessing of God follow our efforts in reclaiming the waste places and the desert. I have examined the Utah Lake and the Jordan River, and sounded both the lake and river, and it remains a mystery why a thorough and complete survey has not been made. I have no wish to present some of the strange features of the past further than to say, I do not wish to see repeated the experiments whereby I was damaged hundreds of dollars and no person benefitted thereby. My wish is to reclaim the waste and make the desert "blossom as the rose."

GEORGE T. PEAY.

SANPETE SILK ASSOCIATION.

Minutes of a Meeting of Sanpete Silk Association, held at Manti, March 1, 1880.

Meeting called to order by President Rebecca Wareham. Opening prayer by Bishop Jensen. Singing by the choir.

Mrs. Wareham then addressed the meeting. Was confident from her experience of seven years in silk culture on a small scale, that the climate and elements of Utah are highly favorable to the health and productiveness of the silk worm. Advised cottage culture in preference to large coconeries. Mrs. Weibye and Mrs. Higgs gave their experience in the business, and coincided with the views of the first speaker as regards the eventual success of the industry.

President J. B. Maiben made some very timely remarks on the subject, exhorted the young ladies to take an active part in the enter-

prise, that their adornment may be the work of their own hands. The speaker then read an article by President Taylor on sericulture, also an article from the New York Sun, giving some statistics of the increase of silk manufacture in the United States.

Bishop Jensen, Counsellor Crawford, Elder Jas. Wareham and J. C. A. Weibye spoke for a short time encouraging the sisters to persevere in the work, thought the brethren should assist them in the cultivation of the mulberry trees. The speakers all seemed sanguine of ultimate success, and impressed upon the assembly the necessity of being prepared for the downfall of Babylon.

After some discussion of business matters the meeting adjourned sine die, with the following financial results.

Amount subscribed for shares in the Utah Silk Association: Manti Relief Society, \$10; Ephraim Relief Society, \$10; Moroni Relief Society, \$10; Fayette Relief Society \$5. Other settlements not yet heard from.

Respectfully,

A. L. Cox, Sec'y.
Sanpete Silk Association.

Correspondence.

Bee-keepers' Convention.

SALT LAKE CITY,
April 10, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

The Territorial Bee-keepers' Association convened at the Council House, Thursday evening, April 8, 1880.

The meeting was called to order by Prest. A. M. Musser, who stated that the object of the meeting was to promote the interests of bee culture in Utah, which had in the past proven a success in procuring tons of honey with but comparative little expense, and that many leading bee-keepers would now take renewed courage as a protective law had been passed against foul brood. One commissioner for this county had been appointed by the County Court, but thought that others would be required for the amount of bees and the deep-rooted disease of foul brood that was so widely spread.

Bro. John Morgan said we could not afford to relax our energies to rid the Territory of this most noxious disease so fatal to the interests of bee culture, opposition would have to be in some cases sternly met, but we must succeed in the entire cleaning out of this disease, thought one commissioner was not sufficient for this county. Bro. Morgan advised a committee of three to correct any errors published in our Territorial periodicals that would tend to misguide novices in bee culture.

Sister Israel Barlow of Davis County said Mr. Barlow had lost 14 hives this winter in the Harbison hives; supposed to have been smothered. Bro. John Pack had lost five out of six. She had 15 hives all doing well. Sister Holbrook had lost several stands of bees and Bro. Sessious was strenuously opposed to extracting honey and had left his bees to have their own way, and notwithstanding had lost about one half of his hives of bees. Thought the extractor properly used was a great benefit and greatly increased the yield of honey, was pleased with bee keeping and had taken care of many of the neighbors' bees.

Father Sabin of Utah County, said that he had 35 hives of bees doing well and had no foul brood; was satisfied with bee keeping, it paid him well.

W. Huish President of Payson Utah Branch association, said that he had kept bees for some time and was learning all he could, had discovered foul brood in several places had tried cutting out foul brood, unsuccessfully, and had come to the conclusion that the only remedy was to destroy the hive and all its contents, was pleased with bee culture had 35 hives.

Brother Ellison, of Davis County, had examined some bees in his neighborhood and found considerable foul brood. Joseph Adams had 64 hives, and, through foul brood, had lost all but one of them; the hives were exposed to spread the contagion, and the clerk of their county refused to appoint a bee commissioner because the clerk of the District Court had not certified to the law, although signed by the Governor. Thought one commissioner in a large county not sufficient; had lost three hives out of 19.

T. Clark, president of Davis County Association, said that the county had been nearly discouraged in bee

culture because of diseases amongst their bees, had sustained heavy losses. There were about 75 hives in Farmington. Had tried cutting out combs to cure them of foul brood, but to no effect. Previous to this disease they used to secure good returns of honey, in paying quantities.

Brother Joseph Crook, of Payson, said that he had six hives of bees and had buried some foul brood hives to save the balance. Thought this, or burning them up, was the best cure. Had wintered exposed to the north and also the south, found the south preferable.

President Musser said when the bee law was signed by the Governor it became a law. Suggested two or three bee inspectors where there are many bees and foul brood. It is said that Brother Bailey, of Mill Creek, has lost in all about \$1,500 by foul brood.

Bro. W. M. Egan had wintered in chaff hives with good success. Had no foul brood now, but had been troubled some with it; had used salicylic acid; thought it helped them some but did not believe that it would prove effectual; did not approve of wintering light swarms, it would be better to double them up. Approved of a committee to overlook correspondence and correct errors.

Bro. C. H. Gold had handled considerable foul brood; it was scattered widely over the combs and clusters of bees over it; the way to detect was by the caps of the cells being shrunken and dark, and instead of young bees in the cells there was dark corruption and a foul smell; he had destroyed five hives last year affected by this foul brood disease; had lost about 50 per cent of his bees but made beekeeping pay him. Had wintered in cellar but did not approve of that plan; had old hives offered him for half price but recommended burning them when foul brood had been in them. Foul brood was not scattered by the extractor when it was clean, but would do so when used to extract foul brood honey and not thoroughly cleansed afterwards.

Bro. Wilding of Salt Lake City had 20 hives last fall, but only seven now, had wintered in the house with chaff under and over them, and only two out of ten were alive, others that he had left on their summer stands did better, one weak swarm had lived and four others were still alive.

Brother Judson had always been interested in bees but other duties called his attention now. He found that when he neglected his bees they do not pay him good returns. His chaff hives winter the best. One that got the cover off and snowed in was alive and doing well. Out of 26 had lost four. In order to effect a thorough cleaning out of foul brood it would require more than one inspector for this county.

Brother Robins had been interested in the meeting and asked if foul brood was spread by infection. Brother Judson said it was, and that every precaution should be used by keeping affected combs and hives closed and no foul brood honey exposed where other bees could have access to it.

Brother Luff had kept bees three years, had 11 hives wintered in chaff hives, had taken 800 pounds of honey. He placed over the top of his hive, cloths, pieces of quilts or gunny sacks and then filled the top box with chaff and had lost none and had no foul brood.

Brother E. Stevenson said that his bees wintered best on summer stands, had two sugar barrels for hives that always wintered well and were very strong, used them to strengthen his weak ones by moving them and placing in their place a weak swarm, moving them in the middle of the day when the workers come in laden with stores, the weak hive would be quite willing to receive them, stores and all. Approved of the two story Kidder hive.

Bro. McKay had listened with interest, said success with bees depended upon practical care of them, and that too many desired large profits too soon; with proper care bees would pay well; approved of more inspectors and a committee to correct correspondence so that amateurs may not be misguided. Bros. Bailey and Murphy had a large amount of empty foul brood hives that should be looked after.

Bro. Morgan said healthy laying queen's eggs would become foul brood by the use of foul brood honey. Foul brood could be traced back to the use of old foul brood hives, those hives are worthless and only served to keep and spread the disease.

Bro. Drake said out of 14 hives he

had lost only one wintered on summer stands; had examined nine hives to-day for Judge Snow; only two had survived the hard winter. Fed Graham flour for bee bread which the bees used with pleasure by wallowing in it and carrying it into their hives.

Prest. Musser was pleased with the meeting, and thought good would result therefrom.

Bros. Morgan, McKay and Stevenson were elected a committee to examine and correct correspondence in our home periodicals.

Bros. Gould, Judson and Drake were elected to draft a petition to our County Court for two more bee inspectors for this county, one for Salt Lake City and one for Cottonwood. Bro. Bailey being on Mill Creek, it was thought by the meeting that three inspectors could do the work more effectually and without any extra expense.

President Musser asked if we should have two meetings next Conference and also a county meeting, which was the united voice of the meeting; the county meeting to be held on the 17th of March, at seven o'clock, in the Council House.

It was desired by the convention that the minutes of our meeting should be presented to our daily papers for publication. The convention adjourned. Prayer by Elder John Ellison.

EDWARD STEVENSON,
Secretary.

Battalion History.

BEAVER, U. T.,
March 31st, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

I have lately learned that parties in Arizona and elsewhere have for some time been "thinking" of contributing information for the Battalion History I am writing. To all such I wish to say that the first writing is near its completion, or is fast approaching that point and has "passed its first reading" up to the court martials at San Louis Ray. It is desirable that all communications should be in before the first writing is completed. I hope all who have anything to contribute will remember one of the mottoes of the venerated Prophet Joseph Smith, that "one good deed is worth a thousand good thoughts." This is the last call.

Respectfully,
DANIEL TYLER.

A Few Reasonings on Bee Culture.

SALT LAKE CITY,
April 6th, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

If you will allow me a small space, I will offer a few reasonings and assertions on the subjects that have lately been presented in your paper. The assertions I am prepared to prove, but offer them to save space. Question 1st. Shall we let the bees remain until night, where they have been hived or not?

A. Every bee-keeper knows, or ought to know, that when a swarm of bees issue, they alight on some convenient place to gather all their force before going in search of a home. They do not mark this place and therefore have no knowledge of it, except as a camping ground. Therefore they may be moved to any place at that time without loss. When a swarm finds a home, given by the keeper or otherwise, they go to work immediately to locate it by flying around it in all directions, so they will be able to find it when they return after a search for stores; if it is gone when they come back they wander away and are lost, because they cannot find their home, going out as they do, after they have marked their home, without looking where they are until ready to come home. The American Bee-keeper's Guide, (a book of 244 pages) under the head of "Hiving Bees," says: "The straggling bees flying about will soon join the rest and as soon as all are in the hive should at once be placed where it is to remain for the season. If left on the place where hived until night, many bees will return the next day thus reducing the strength of the swarm." Farmers who cannot attend to this matter, must suffer the loss; but should not instruct others who have more time, to do as they do.

Q. 2d. How shall we insure straight combs?

A. If we put one straight comb in the hive it will help us so much, if we put two they will help so much more and so on. Remembering this fact that if we have any empty