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THE
National Bee Journal.

DEVOTED TO THE CULTURE OF THE HONEY-BEE.

Vol. III. OCTOBER, 1872. No. 14.



"UNDER SURFACE OF A WORKER."

Showing the plates of wax between the segments of the abdomen.

[For the National Bee Journal.
Bees-Wax.

The mode in which wax is produced was ascertained beyond all doubt by Huber, nearly a century ago, but the fact is little known even at this day. Many who have not, or will not investigate the subject, believe it is made from *farina* or pollen.

We present an engraving of the under surface of a worker, showing the segments of the abdomen. These segments

over-lap each other from before backwards, and it is between these folds that the wax is deposited, though it is secreted by small glands within the abdomen.

That wax is made from honey there is abundant proof. In experimenting on this subject, Huber confined a swarm in a straw hive and fed them honey and water. At the end of five days they had built several fine combs. These were removed, and the experiment repeated

five times with the same result. He then fed them sugar syrup, when comb was produced in a shorter period and more of it than when honey was fed. He then fed them on farina or pollen alone; after eight days had elapsed, no comb was produced, and no scales of wax were formed under the rings of the abdomen. Thus Huber settled the question without a doubt.

As an article of commerce, wax is important, much more so, as far as civilized countries are concerned, than it will be when the principles of improved bee culture become more widely spread, and beekeepers learn the great value of wax when it is in the shape of good comb. The use of the extractor will cause wax to disappear from our commerce.

In 1860, 1,322,787 pounds were reported as sold in the United States, a quantity which must have required the destruction of nearly half a million stocks of bees, under the "brimstone" system. This brought less than \$400,000, while the half million stocks of bees sacrificed to obtain it, would be worth, under the new system of management, at least *four millions and a half*, besides furnishing four times the amount of honey secured by the "murdering" process.

The amount of wax obtained from wild bees in foreign

countries is immense. In these countries, too, bees are kept, and probably always will be, on the old system, and are annually sacrificed for the wax and honey. Cuba exports, some years, 4,000,000 pounds. Mexico furnishes an immense quantity, though not so much is exported, large quantities being used at home, in the ceremonies of the Catholic churches. The countries of South America, all gather fabulous amounts yearly, and from the islands of the eastern archipelago, hundreds of thousands of pounds are exported to the continent of Asia.

It would be impossible to give, even approximately, the amount of wax produced in the world in one year. But we have no doubt that it is enough to fill every hive in the United States with comb. Allowing 3,000,000 hives, and ten days to fill a hive, it would take one swarm over *eighty-two thousand years* to produce it.

[For the National Bee Journal.

Wintering Bees.

Messrs. Editors:—There are so many rocks of disappointment in all kinds of pursuits—and even shipwrecks—that we will be hardly any more apt to avoid all of them in apiculture than in any other calling. I commend first, that some of the great requisites in an apiary for swarms, are dry and warm

hives, a hardy and prolific queen, a good supply of young bees, about the first of November, a sufficient sound and nutritious food, but especially that timely and proper attention be given them, with all of this we would seldom fail, nevertheless we may be deceived in some of the foregoing and yet do well, and then again we might lose all.

About the 15th of November I put my bees in condition for winter. There were twenty-seven stands in all—seven native and twenty Italian. They came through the winter, and at apple blossom time the twenty-seven stands were in the following shape: Three of the natives had become queenless and had failed to replace their loss. Two Italians also became queenless, but replaced them. The balance were all right.

The five queenless stands had dysentery, yes, dear readers, I have had to contend with that loathsome disease called bee dysentery, and it took close work to save them. In wintering my bees I leave them on the summer stands. I prefer this to putting them into the cellar. I could not recommend the latter, as we all know how wrong it is to shut them up in a room without ventilation, or where poisonous gases accumulate. My bee yard is enclosed by a tight board fence six feet

high. All the hives are double walled, with side division boards and in placing a stand of bees for winter, give it room according to its strength in a broad chamber, 2,000 cubic inches, take out the two outside frames of store combs, put them away in a tight box to freeze through the winter, thus saving the bees the care of them. In the spring they can be returned, as the bees need them. Then bring up the side boards against the remaining frames (if they be tight fitting, put them a little apart). If the stock is found to be weak, increase the size of the space in the hive until it is strong for the space left, if then, it is too small to stand alone, put two or more of them in one hive, with a division board one-fourth of an inch thick between them, and the same will then do for the queens the commencement of the following season. Then put on the cap with the roof board off, (I make mine separately,) then spread a cloth on the upper frames and fill up the balance of the rim or cap with any cloth material, not less than six inches deep. Put on the roof board again and it is done.

There should not be more upward ventilation than is necessary for the escape of actual dampness, through a heat-retaining material. From my stocks that had dysentery, I

took the side frames and followed up with the boards as they depleted in numbers, making them just as much a swarm, all things being equal. It would, perhaps, have been as well to have put two swarms in one hive, with a thin partition between them. Otherwise they might have frozen to death, for be it remembered that in damp places bees can stand but little cold. Putting them in the cellar would not have been better, if as good, for the temperature of a cellar is neither cold enough to be dry and absorbant if it had the concrete floor, nor warm enough for the flight of bees. My immediate neighbors have lost some of their bees, others have lost all.

EDGAR McNITT.

Delaware Co., O.

[For the National Bee Journal.]

Bee Notes from Clarke County, Ind

Messrs. Editors:—Bees have not stored much surplus honey with us this season. The early fruit and Locust bloom served to yield a considerable amount of honey; but my bees were then so weak, not having yet recovered from the effects of dysentery, that they were not able to collect much from that source.

I expected a rich harvest from the Poplar bloom, which is generally the most productive that we have. But while it was out the weather was too cool and

showery for either the secretion or gathering of honey. In fact, this was the condition of the weather through the most of our honey season, which is usually May and June.

Since the first of July my bees have been barely able to supply the current wants of the hive. They have been breeding profusely all through the season, and have consequently had a good home demand for stores. As I was running a good number of queen rearing nuclei, and increasing my stocks pretty freely, I encouraged the increase of bees rather than of honey. The prolonged dry and excessively hot weather during August and the first part of September, has kept the buckwheat and other late flowers back, so that at this writing (September 11) the hives have less honey than they had two months ago. But as we have just had a copious rain I look for more active work in the apiary from this time till frost.

While I have not taken a large amount of honey, I think I have done well enough in the way of increasing my stocks. I saved from the dysentery of last winter only twenty-one stocks, all very weak, and one of them with a drone, laying queen. I now have seventy stocks, besides several sold and given away during the season. I have also saved a good num-

ber of queens for the market and for my own apiary. I do not consider that I have made a failure in the bee business this season, although I have not had the success of last season.

Before winter I expect to reduce the number of my stocks by "uniting," to about sixty. I also intend to extract all of the late stand honey, and to supply its place with good sugar syrup. M. C. HESTER.

Charlestown, Ind.

[For the National Bee Journal.]

The Honey Crop in North Carolina.

Messrs. Editors:—In your Vol. 3, No. 11, July, 1872, you have a short letter from me in relation to Western North Carolina, and its adaptation to api culture. I wonder that many more persons have not engaged in that business there, as fortunes may be made in that mountain country by the proper development of the bee business. I clip from the Asheville *Pioneer*, of Sept. 12, a brief notice headed "A Sweet Picture," and inclose herewith:

A SWEET PICTURE.—Yesterday we saw Mr. Rufus Morgan engaged in photographing 80 boxes of honey, piled in pyramid shape in front of E. J. Aston's. This honey was raised by Mr. W. B. Creek, of this county, and the aggregate weight of it was one thousand pounds.

You notice that Mr. W. B. Creek brought in *one thousand*

pounds of honey from his place at one time, and I do not suppose that he half tried. I saw but few farmers there with more than one-half as much industry, energy, enterprise and proper systematic plodding, as some Western farmers I could name. They need *live men*, wide awake, get-up-and-dust kind of people, in that rich, life-giving mountain country, to show to the world what can be done there, *not alone with bees*, but also with tobacco, in grass, the culture of grapes and wine-making, fruit growing, the raising of sheep, cattle, horses, fowls, and scores of other industrial pursuits, with much profit and pleasure. The Southern latitude, the great altitude, the pure water, and pure air, combine to make it a very dry, equable and delightful climate. There is probably no other place to be found upon the earth more desirable for those of weak lungs than among those lovely mountains of Western North Carolina.

Let those who wish to inquire more particularly about the peculiar adaptation for apiculture, or for other things, write Judge E. J. Aston, Asheville, Buncombe county, N. C. He is a worthy, intelligent, and accommodating gentleman, and will, I think, take pleasure in trying to give reliable information to those who ask it. He is a merchant there, and without

his knowledge or consent I will suggest that he may be just the right man to sell bee hives, honey extractors, and other goods in that line.

Hoping that this letter may result in good to many persons, especially those wishing to engage largely in the bee business, and others of weak lungs, I am, yours,

Very respectfully,

R. H. GRESHAM.

Louisville, Ky.

[For the National Bee Journal.]

My First Experience.

Messrs Editors :—Perhaps a few words from this part of Ohio may be interesting to your readers. We are in the extreme southeastern corner of Highland county, on the western slope of what is known as "Sunfish Mountains." Pike county is east, and on the South, Adams, their rugged hills covered with dense forests of Poplar and Chestnut. This is a great fruit growing country. The summits of the highest hills are covered with orchards of apples, pears, peaches, cherries and plums. Vast quantities of all these varieties are annually shipped to distant markets. In addition to cultivated fruits we have wild fruits in great abundance, such as blackberries, huckleberries, wild plums and grapes. The fields and forests abound in wild flowers in al-

most endless variety, while the banks of the water courses are fringed with the honey-yielding basswood. Thus, this is one of the best localities for bees in the State, yet but very few bees are kept here, and scientific bee culture, is not known, hardly. I was the first to introduce and use a movable comb hive in this county. Few had ever heard of one before, and transferring, dividing, artificial swarming and queen rearing were never thought of. In traveling over the county in search of bee men, I found many who had kept bees for years, and knew nothing about them, and when I explained the nature and habits of the "busy bodies," and the manner in which queens, workers and drones are developed, etc., my discourses were received with many incredulous shakes of the head. They invariably believe bees do best when left to themselves. After much labor and talking, I succeeded in obtaining a few stocks "on the shares." I now have eleven colonies in good condition, and expect to increase to sixteen, this season. My bees have done very well, although the spring was cold and backward. My success and labors are "telling" on the people around me. Many have bee "on the brain," and nearly every one wants a stock of bees, at least.

C. O. COLLINS.

Sinking Springs, O.

[For the National Bee Journal.]

My Failures.

Messrs. Editors:—One might suppose, from reading the various articles in the bee journals, that there was nothing but success in bee culture, and that the business was "the royal road to fortune," as nearly every article sets forth in glowing colors, the success of the writers, but seldom a word of failures. To be sure, it is not pleasant to tell of mishaps, and disappointments, and, perhaps, after all the instruction and minute directions that has been given from time to time, one ought to be ashamed to own his inability to rightly put them into practice; but yet I propose, in this article, to give an account of some of *my* failures, in the hope of getting some of those prosperous ones to point out the various causes therefor. But let me say in the outset, that notwithstanding my many mistakes, I am not disposed to give up the business. "Whatever man has done, man may do."

I shall speak first, of swarming, as that is a subject that has appealed strongly to my pocket, this season. We are told that by using the movable frame hive, swarming can be entirely under our own control, we can divide, when wanting an increase of stocks, and if no swarm is desired, it can be prevented by pulling off the queen cells,

and giving the bees plenty of room in which to work. So I invested some of my hard earned dollars in a patent bee hive, and transferred my bees, expecting to have things my own way. When swarming time came, I concluded to divide, instead of waiting for natural swarms. I opened a hive, looked for queen cells, put found none; but full in the faith taught in the journals, I took two frames of brood and adhering bees, placed them in the new hive, then took two from another old hive and but with them, placed the new hive where it was to stand, and retired in a very complacent state of mind. The next day about ten o'clock, to my great astonishment, one of the old colonies *swarmed*, about noon the other old one *swarmed also*; each hive had boxes above that they had not worked in, two empty frames in the main hive, and *no sign of queen cells* in either of them. I had taken the precaution to clip one of the queen's wings; I found her in the grass, placed her in a small wire cage with a few worker bees, and when the swarm began to cluster, I put the caged queen in an empty hive, put a few bees at the entrance, and the cluster left the tree and went into the hive of their own accord. Now, thought I, surely I have them safe, for every writer tells us they will not leave their queen.

I set the hive in the shade, opened the patent ventilators, and went into dinner very well satisfied. In an hour or two I took a peep at the bees, when, lo! there was not a bee in the hive, excepting those in the cage with the queen; they had returned to the old hive. We are told, also, that they will not leave brood, and if we give a sheet of brood to a new swarm they will stay in the hive, so when I bought a new swarm, I took a frame from one of my old hives, containing brood in every stage, from the egg to sealed cells, and put it in the new hive. They stayed two days, built an immense amount of comb for so short a time, filled it with honey, and then took their departure for a hollow tree, without clustering or saying "good bye."

I have concluded that I can not control swarming. DICK.

[To be continued.]

[For the National Bee Journal.]

Kindness for Kindness.

Messrs. Editors:—A bee loaded down with pollen and honey, seeing a choice blossom near the edge of a brook, on its way home, stopped to see if it could not take "on board" another drop of honey. Alas! a gust of wind, which suddenly came up, blew the bee into the water. A dove flying by, seeing the bee in the water, either intentionally, or by accident,

dropped a twig which it had in its bill, carrying home for the purpose of making a nest. The twig fell within reach of the bee, who struggled on it and was wafted to shore by this little boat.

The next day, the same dove was softly cooing in her favorite tree, when a sportsman, with his dog and gun, came by, and slyly raised his deadly weapon to fire, when, lo! a bee came buzzing around him, in such a threatening manner, that he failed in his aim. The shot was scattered, and the startled dove was off on the wing. The bee went buzzing on its way—a happy bee—for it had paid a debt of kindness with kindness in return.

"And thus in the world the rule was made,
That each should his fellow creature aid;
One does another a service to-day,
To-morrow that other the deed can repay."

L. C. WAITE, *St. Louis, Mo.*

[For the National Bee Journal.]

A Question Asked.

Messrs. Editors:—I wish some of our numerous queen breeders to answer one question. When they advertise pure Italian queens, at a stipulated price, to be delivered in May, June or July, do they mean these months of the current year, or do they mean two or three year hence? When they put forth flaming circulars "warranted perfectly pure," do they mean queens whose progeny are none of them more

than two-banded, and at least one-third as black as the hinges of midnight? Some of our queen breeders treat their customers in this manner. I paid the stipulated price for three queens two years and a half ago. One year after I received two queens, warranted pure and undefiled, the progeny of which was the worst kind of hybrid, and now he coolly informs me that I have had my money's worth several times, and can not expect any thing more from him.

I simply ask the question whether this is the way queen breeders generally treat their customers? If so, I am out. If not, I honestly think such dealers should be "spotted." What I say, I am able to substantiate.

Our bees in southern Indiana are not making much honey now—weather too dry. I lost about ten per cent. of my bees last winter, and others came out so debilitated that it has taken them nearly all summer to recuperate.

I winter in a special repository, and am confident I kept them too warm. Shall try both indoor and outdoor wintering next winter. J. R. WILCOX.

Utica, Ind.

[We think queen breeders generally, are as honest a set of men as you will find. There may be exceptions, as in all other avocations. Were breeders less scrupulous they could frequent-

ly supply their customers much sooner than they do. When a queen breeder disappoints a customer, because he has no queens, at that time, fit to send out, the customers should not complain.—Ed.]

[For the National Bee Journal.

From Utah.

Messrs. Editors:—Bees are doing well here this season. They are storing honey rapidly, and increasing very fast. Through careful observation and a good deal of trouble, I think that I am able to answer the question of J. J. Cox, of Washington, Ind. With regard to the crippled bees, if Mr. C. will examine the grounds around his apiary, he will find this large podded milkweed which is directly or indirectly the death of every bee that alights on its flowers. There is a small scale between the flowers which sticks tenaciously to the bees' feet, and if they are able to get away from the flower, they carry the scales to the hive. The other bees in trying to get these off cripple the bees so that they are not able to climb the comb. If this weed could be exterminated it would be worth thousands of dollars to the bee keepers of the country.

I would like to know whether a fertilized worker looks anything like a queen, and whether they fly out every fine after-

noon. Is it a common thing, when bees are divided, for the queenless part to swarm when their queens are hatched, and if so, what is the best remedy to prevent it?

H. E. NORTON.

Lehi City, Utah.

[For the National Bee Journal.

Odds and Ends.

Messrs. Editors:—I love to read your JOURNAL, and having found much more information in the last two journals than in previous ones, I have become somewhat excited, and concluded to "let off" by writing some. Bees are doing very well here, but have not swarmed much. We have men here who have kept bees for twenty years in hives that would hold four bushels of wheat. Many think that bees will not work in anything but an old log or gum. They think twenty or thirty pounds in one season is large, and regard a man as an unprincipled liar who says he can get two hundred pounds.

I saw a curiosity this season. Two large box hives containing strong stocks, standing about fourteen inches apart, and the bees working back and forth from hive to hive, like ants. They were perfectly peacable and agreeable, and had been working this way for two months.

I do not believe that a great

noise will settle bees when they are swarming. Will it? I have found that the best method of artificial swarming is to divide about equal—making two of one.

I would as lief swarm my bees without queens as with them, and hence consider it lost work to rear queens. Some differ from me. Let them. I want information, and am willing to learn from any source. Have been "brought to light," but if there is a sublime degree I want to be raised and instructed.

J. J. C.

Washington, Ind.

[For the National Bee Journal.

Dysentery.

Messrs. Editors:—I find in reading the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL that there are many who do not seem to be satisfied as to the cause of dysentery. I, being a beginner, am also looking for some of the wise ones to explain it, but, seeing none, thought I would send you my experience, for by helping others I might myself be a gainer.

In the spring of '71 I had four stands of bees, the honey being abundant in the forepart of the season, I increased them to ten. I use the two story Gallup hives. The fall season was so dry that there was but little honey gathering, so I was obliged about the first of October to feed them 50 lbs. of sugar made into syrup. Five

of the hives stood on the west and five stood on the east side of my door yard. White river is about a mile east of my land and the bees on the east side flew in that direction, those on west flew in the opposite direction.

I put them into winter quarters on their summer stands, by taking off the honey board and filling the upper story with hay. I partly closed the fly-hole and bored an inch hole in in each end of the upper story near the top. Now for the result. All those that flew west had the dysentery soon after the cold fall weather set in, and by the first of March they were all dead, leaving enough honey to have fed them until late spring. The other stand remained healthy all the time. Among those that survived were some of the weakest and the strongest. The combs in all the hives were firm and dry all the time. W. J.

[For the National Bee Journal.]

Extracts from my Bee Diary.

Messrs. Editors:—Received, 1869, 8th mo., 30, from G. W. Merchant, Laporte, Ind., two colonies of bees in movable frames that were clamped together front and back—one of them hybrids and one common black—the hybrids good and tolerably strong, the other poor and weak, and both of them very cross.

That year they laid up all the stores they needed to carry them through the winter. I put them in my cellar after cold weather set in, but in looking into the hives sometime during the winter, found the combs moulding, so I carried them into a spare room I had over our living room, and just under the roof; the room was lathed and plastered all around. During the winter, and at night, (because I was busy through the day,) I hung the frames on hinges so that they would open like the leaves of a book. About the last of the 3d mo., 1870, I set them out on their summer stand. 11th and 12th of the 5th mo., hive No. 2, containing the black bees, were being robbed, and were very weak. I took a frame of brood and all the bees that were on it, and the queen, too, from hive No. 1, and put it into hive No. 2, and shut up the entrance for that day (the 12th.) On the 13th the robbing ceased, and I found one dead queen in hive No. 2. Hive No. 1 hatched out a queen about the 1st of 6th mo. I killed all the black drones, and got a number of nice Italian drones from my friend's apiary. On the 6th of 6th mo. queen in No. 1 commenced laying, and when they were hatched out, some had the three yellow bands and some were black, but all were very large, and they increased very fast. On

the 25th of 6th mo. I drove out most of the bees and the queen from hive No. 1, and put them into hive No. 3, and put two queen cells into hive No. 1. On the 26th both queens hatched out, and one was killed by the bees. On the 6th of the 7th mo. queen in hive No. 3 commenced laying, and the bees were nearly all well marked with three yellow bands, and were large. On the 3d of 7th mo. I drove out most of the bees and the queen from hive No. 2, and put them into hive No. 4, and they went to work and done well.

On the 3d of 7th mo. I put two Italian queen cells into hive No. 2, but the bees destroyed them both the next day. On the 8th of the month I inserted a queen cell, and it done well, and hatched out on the 16th, and on the 27th she commenced laying. On the 17th of 7th mo. I drove out most of the bees and the queen from hive No. 1 into hive No. 5, and they went to work and done well.

On the 19th of 7th mo. I put an Italian queen in a cage and put her in hive No. 1. On the 20th I found the queen dead. On the 24th I put a laying queen, caged, into hive No. 1; after being in four hours, I turned her loose among the bees, and they received her kindly. I then destroyed all the queen cells they had commenced. She commenced lay-

ing on the 26th. On the 14th of 8th mo. I divided hive No. 1, leaving the queen and all the comb in No. 1, and put all the bees and another laying queen that I received as a premium from N. C. Mitchell, and she was a beauty, into hive No. 6, with four small pieces of nice new worker comb, about two inches square. On the 27th of 8th mo. the bees are gathering some buckwheat honey, and all seem to be doing well.

All through the 9th and 10th months the bees were working on the apple pummice when I was making cider, and also part of the 11th month. On the 13th of the 11th month I fed some of the bees with syrup in the top of the hive. On the 22d of the 11th month, cold and snowing in the evening. On the 27th of the 11th month fed the bees. Left all the bees on their summer stands. On the 20th of the 12th month, cold; thermometer 9 degrees above zero at 6 p. m. On the 21st, zero at 6 p. m. On the 22d of the 12th month, 1870, thermometer 19 degrees below zero at 6 p. m. 1871, 1st month 30th, found all my bees dead except the colony made the 14th of the 8th month, 1870, and then I brought them into the house and they lived through the winter. Thus endeth lesson number one.

A. J. P.

Marion Co., Ind.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

Propolis.

Propolis is from two Greek words, and signifies literally, "before the city." It is a tenacious substance, generally of a dull gray color, gathered by the bees from the buds of certain trees, in early spring, especially from the alder, the poplar, the birch and the willow. It is of great use to the insect in various ways. The ancients supposed it to consist of three substances, or rather, three modifications of the same substance, according to the different proportions of wax blended with it. They have been followed in this opinion by more recent inquirers, but the majority of intelligent bee keepers are satisfied that it is a single substance when collected by the bees, and that afterwards it is mixed with wax, in different proportions, according to the use made of it. Huber, to ascertain the fact of its origin, stuck some branches of the wild poplar, in pots of earth in front of his apiary. The bees discovered them, and immediately set about loading themselves with the identical substance which he had often detected adhering to their thighs, in the same manner as farina. He observed them "separating the folds of the buds, drawing out threads of the viscous substance, and lodging a pellet of it in one of

the baskets of their limbs." He observed further, that branches newly cut did not attract the bees; the viscous matter in them had less consistence, and therefore did not suit their purpose. The branches he used had been cut for some time. This last circumstance seems unaccountable. It can be but seldom that the bees can gather propolis from cut branches; whereas in point of fact, at the time that they need that material, we see them busied in hundreds on the growing trees, and bringing it home in large quantities.

Propolis is so tenacious that bees find considerable difficulty in detaching the pellets from their legs, and they have been observed availing themselves of the aid of their companions for that purpose. Aware of this tenacity they gather it only during the heat of the day, when it is rendered more ductile by the warmth.

Every bee keeper is familiar with the uses the bees make of it. The name given to this substance by the ancients proves that the use the bees make of this substance in fortifying their dwellings against their enemies, has been long known.

The following anecdote illustrates some of the uses which instinct has taught them to make of this substance. A shell-snail had found its way into one of Reaumur's hives,

and fastened itself by its slime to the glass. The bees, unable to remove it, fell upon a most ingenious method of preventing any annoyance from the intruder. They formed a border of propolis around the edge of the shell where it rested on the glass, and thus fixed it immovably.

A slug-snail had crawled into a hive of Maraldis'. The bees immediately surrounded it and stung it to death. But they could not remove the dead body; it was too bulky for them. They, however, covered it all over with propolis, and thus completely prevented any injurious effects from putrefaction.—*Natural History.*

A Wonderful Microscope.

We have recently seen one of the celebrated "Globe Microscopes," an instrument of great value to those desiring a good magnifier, but who are deterred by the high figures of the Opticians. Hitherto, microscopes of no higher magnifying power than the "Globe" could not be had for less than \$25 to \$50; but this instrument which enlarges 100 diameters, sells for \$2.50. It is commended by competent authorities as the very best cheap microscope ever invented. It seems to have come at an opportune period, for we observe every-

where an increasing interest in Microscopy. But we speak of the "Globe" as an instrument for the people. Any one can use it; and the subject for examination are at hand by thousands. What, to the unaided vision appears but a speck, an uninteresting object, stands under the lens many hundred times enlarged, every feature distinctly visible, and its whole organism revealed. The Microscope is an educator. It should be in every School. An hour's study of objects under a good microscope is worth weeks of study from books merely. It is said that a little lady of ten years, with a Globe Microscope, actually acquired a fuller and more correct knowledge of fifty insects in six weeks, than was possessed by a learned Professor, an Entomologist of thirty years' experience, and Principal of a neighboring Seminary. We also saw the wonderful Micro-Photograph of the Lord's Prayer, which, in a dot about the size of this [...] contains 268 letters, plainly legible under the lens. If any of our readers desire to possess this microscope, they will receive it promptly by return mail, post-paid, by sending \$2.75 to the inventor, Mr. George Mead, Racine, Wisconsin.

EVERY bee keeper should subscribe for the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL.

Editorial.



INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1872.

Renewals.

This is the season to garner up the products of the year, and prepare for the coming winter and its severities. The farmer stores up sufficient for his family and his stock, and sells the surplus to supply the wants of others. So the apiarian should see first that his stock is well supplied with winter stores, then lay away enough for his family use, and sell the remainder. In doing this he should not forget those who have contributed to his success—the publishers of the JOURNAL. They must also provide for the coming winter, if they continue to send you that which will render your long winter evenings seasons of cheer, and of instruction in your favorite pursuit. Do they not deserve remembrance? How many could point to one single article or suggestion that saved the amount of a year's

subscription? Eight pounds of honey, at twenty-five cents per pound, is all that is required, and we do not hesitate to say that there is not one reader of the JOURNAL who pays any attention at all to its teachings, who has not profited that much. Let the renewals begin at once for the coming year. We intend to do more for you next year than ever before, and make a periodical worthy of your most generous support. We are contemplating improvements, which early and numerous renewals, and remittances for new subscribers, will encourage us to carry out to the fullest extent.

Remember that the bee paper is the bee keeper's best friend. Their interests are identical, and the success of one is the upbuilding of the other. It is to our interest to give you as much information as possible, that you may succeed. It is to your interest to extend to us your most hearty support and encouragement, that we may succeed.

BEE KEEPERS, be not too avaricious. Do not take the honey from the bees too closely. Now there is a drouth in the honey crop, look over the bees, and feed with syrup the needy ones.

BEE KEEPERS, look carefully over the article about the State Association, and be preparing to comply therewith.

Fall Work.

"O'er the ruins of the year, cold autumn weeps," is a nice poetic fancy; but we do not believe it will be appreciated by the hard fisted, practical farmer. To him it is the most joyous season of the year, if he has worked industriously and intelligently. Now he sees the fruits of his hard labors, in well-stored granaries, barns and cellars, and—let us not forget it—boxes of golden honey ready for market.

But if the bee keeper desires to enjoy the pleasures of winter to its fullest extent—if he wants an easy conscience, so he can "sleep well o' nights"—he must *know* that his bees are in good, comfortable winter quarters. The preparation for this must be attended to *this month*. The advent of winter is an uncertain thing, and it will not do to defer preparation till it comes on. Whether you winter in cellar, room, or on summer stands, have everything ready for "Old Boreas," be his introduction early or late.

Remembering the fatal results of last winter, bee keepers are apprehensive and cautious. And herein is safety. We apprehend no difficulty this winter to the prudent and careful apiarian, who is willing to profit by the dear-bought experience of the past.

In reference to late gathered

honey, many have written to us to know whether it should be left in the hives or not. Our advice is to extract all that is unsealed, thin or sour, and supply any deficiency with good syrup, or honey gathered earlier in the season.

THE Tennessee Apiarian Society, at its regular meeting, September 14, elected the following named officers for the ensuing year:

President—James C. Owen, of Brentwood.

Vice President—J. R. Spitler, of Edgefield.

Secretary and Treasurer—W. E. Ladd, of Brentwood.

Corresponding Secretary—J. W. Crocker, of Nashville.

The Society meets in the Farmers' Club Rooms, Nashville, the second Saturday in each month, for the dissemination of apiarian information. All bee keepers, whether members or not, are invited to be present and participate in the meetings. Free sample copies of bee journals can be had of the Secretary.

There will be a called meeting of the Society on the first Saturday (5th) of October, when the committee on Constitution will make their report.

As we may have cold weather before our next issue, we would call the attention of bee keepers to look to their bees and see that all colonies are well prepared for winter.

Questions and Answers.

Question.—What are queen cells made of? It seems to me it is the same material wasps and hornets make their nests of.

ENQUIRER.

Ans.—Of beeswax, of course. A part of the comb to which the cells is attached is often used, hence the cells are generally dark on old cards of comb and light colored on new comb; but when the yield of honey is very plentiful, cells are light colored on old dark colored cards of comb.

Ques.—Can bees make comb at seasons of the year when no honey can be gathered? A. S. C.

Ans.—Certainly. Bees have frequently been confined to the hive, and fed on sugar-syrup or honey, and they have built comb just as well as when allowed to go free in the honey gathering season. In hives filled with comb, the honey is stored, but in new ones it is consumed by the bees and converted into wax till the hive is filled with comb.

Ques.—In my operations I found two beautiful, full-sized queen cells, all finished and capped over. On examination I found they were entirely empty, not even royal jelly in them. They looked as though queens had occupied them, but in my opinion they were sealed up empty. Will some one explain the matter? J. B. LESH.

Ans.—We do not recollect of such an occurrence in our experience in queen rearing. Does any one else?

Extracts from Correspondence.

S. Crane, Covington, Ind., writes:

"Honey season has been good here most of the time. I bought and transferred four stocks this spring, which have doubled. Could increase faster, but prefer honey. Intend to operate on the non-swarmling plan. Old foggy bee men here won't take the JOURNAL till they see practical demonstrations of its usefulness, which I intend to give them."

J. D. Carpenter, Lodi, Ohio, writes:

"I read the JOURNAL with great profit, as I am a beginner. But there must be something wrong with your contributors. They act like my bees do on a cold morning, when I open the hive, and the honey board comes off with a snap. They set up a roar, and rush to the top of the frames, all wrong end up, i. e., the wrong end of the body highest. Now, you old "bee-terans," who have borne the "toils and heat of the day," give us your experience as you have proven and believe to be true, and if any one does not agree with you, keep "right side up," and if any man calls you a liar, just say (to yourself) "He's not a gentleman."

Receipt of Queens.

Poseyville, Ind., July 13.

Messrs. Schofield, King & Co.—The Italian queen bee arrived apparently all right. That's like business. Thanks.

JACOB COPELAND.

Boonville, Ind., June 12.

Messrs. Schofield, King & Co.—GENTS: My queen arrived on the 8th, from Mr. Johnson, of Lake county, O., in good condition. She is a beautiful creature, and was as lively as cricket. Many thanks.

J. C. NEWTON, M. D.

Eaton, Delaware Co., Ind.

Mr. Editor—My queen arrived in good condition. Accept thanks for same.

Nashville, Tenn.

Messrs. Schofield & Co.—GENTS: The queen you sent me arrived all safe.

J. N. DEHART.

Rushville, Ind., July 12.

Messrs. Schofield, King & Co.—I received my premium queen all right. I think I have a very fine one.

A. H. NICHOLS.

Ewing, Ind., July 8.

Messrs. Editors—I have just received my premium queen, and think her all right.

J. W. WAGONER.

Urbana, O., July 15.

Messrs. Editors—My premium queen arrived in the best of order. Many thanks.

L. A. GANSON.

Cottleville, Mo., July 16.

Wm. A. Schofield & Co.—GENTS: The Italian queen you sent me came to hand all right. She has the appearance of being a fine one. Will do my best to get you up a club for the JOURNAL. J. C. EDWARDS.

Covington, Ind., July 12.

Mr. Editor—My Italian queen I received yesterday. She appears a very fine one. You will please accept thanks for same.

SILAS CRANE.

New Holland, 9th Mo.

Friend Schofield—Thee will accept our thanks for the beautiful Italian queen bee thee sent me. She was very lively when she come to hand.

DAVID BATLEY.

Adams Centre, N. Y., Aug. 37.

Messrs. Schofield, King & Co.—GENTS: I received my queen to day. Think she is all right. CHAS. E. GLAZIER.

Marshall, Ill., July 24.

Messrs. Schofield, King & Co.—GENTS: I received my premium queen this morning in a splendid condition. You

will please accept our thanks for the same. Will do all in our power for the JOURNAL. Can't do without it. M. HUME.

Amo, Ind., 9th Mo., 9th.

Wm. A. Schofield & Co:—I received my premium queen bee last 4th day, the 4th of this month. She is a very fine looking queen, and I hope she is purely fertilized. Thee will accept our thanks.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS.

Bloomington, Ill., July 29.

Messrs. Schofield & Co:—I received my premium queen all right. Am well pleased with her appearance, and trust she is all right.

EDWARD HOLMES.

Nevada Station, Aug. 28.

Messrs. Schofield & Co:—SIRS: I received my premium queen from Mr. E. M. Johnson, of Ohio, to-day. Am well pleased with her appearance.

JOSEPH A. THOMPSON.

The foregoing is a fair average of the hundreds of letters in our possession from parties to whom we have furnished Italian queens. We can furnish a few hundred more on the following terms: To the party sending us the names of four new subscribers with the sub-

scription price, \$8.00, we will send a pure Italian queen and one copy, to each subscriber, of the Bee Keepers' Text Book or First Lessons in Bee Keeping, or a copy of the report of the North American Bee Keepers' Society.

For a club of eight names, with \$16.00 cash, we will send two Italian queens and eight copies of either the Bee Keepers' Text Book, First Lessons in Bee Keeping, or Report of Bee Keepers' Society.

Or, for a club of ten, with \$20.00 cash, three Italian queens and ten copies of either of the above publications.

To any one sending us \$4.00 we will send him the NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL one year and one Italian queen.

Gentlemen, send along your names and get your queens this season while they are to be had at fair prices. Another year you will have to pay more for them, as we have been notified that our queens will cost us at least one dollar apiece more than what we are paying for them now. We mean business, and will hold ourselves responsible for all contracts.

We will, in exchange for an Italian queen, give the getter up of a club one of the world renowned Globe or Craig Microscopes. These Microscopes retail at the manufactory at \$2.75 each.

WE desire to make known to our numerous readers the good qualities of his queens, and the promptness in filling orders, and also express our thanks to the efficient apiarian, E. M. Johnson, of Mentor, Lake co., Ohio, who has supplied us with hundreds of queens, notwithstanding the season has been so unfavorable. All the queens that we have heard from have given general satisfaction, and in no case have we heard a complaint, and in our own apiary, and several of our friends', that we furnished with queens from him, are breeding a very handsome and uniform bee. We would recommend him to all wishing to purchase Italian queens.

We have also received and distributed from the far-famed Apiary of Grey & Winder, Cincinnati, Ohio, some beautiful queens, which have given good satisfaction.

Also from G. H. Boughton, Illiopolis, Sangamo county, Ill., some good stocks of Italians and queens, which prove to be good.

Last but not least, from E. Kretchmer, Coburg, Montgomery county, Iowa, we have received some choice queens, and from what we have received from these apiaries, we can recommend any of the above queen raisers to those desiring good Italian queens.—Eds.

I HAD one colony of bees, not strong, and two laying queens. The frames of one hive would not fit in the other. I wanted to divide, however, so I drove most all the bees and the queen in hive No. 1, in front of hive No. 2, early in the morning, putting No. 2 in place of No. 1. About noon I put queen No. 2 in a cage on the comb of No. 1, and the next morning about 8 o'clock set her free, and all seem to be doing well. Colony No. 1 was made up from three frames of comb and brood, the first of preceding month. The other queen I got from Johnson, of Ohio, and in taking her out of the cage she flew off, out of sight, and I thought I had lost her. But I stood still with the cage in my hand, and in less than fifteen minutes she returned and went into the cage with the other bees.

A. J. POPE.

To all Interested in Bee Culture.

We cordially invite all interested in bee culture to call and report themselves at our office at the head of the outside stairs on the southeast corner of Meredian and Circle streets, whenever they come into the city. And to all members of the Indiana Bee Association we very much desire that they report themselves there during the week of our State Fair, commencing Sept. 30. A. J. POPE,

Sec. of the Ind. Bee Ass'n.

Another Improvement.

We have happily dispensed with hive puffing in the reading columns of the JOURNAL, but correspondents will add still more to the dignity of their articles and the value of the JOURNAL by omitting reference to other writers. Let the subject you are discussing occupy the undivided attention of the reader.

IN our last issue, page 422, is an article from N. C. Mitchell. There is also a short editorial on page 439. Since then the second number of the *North American Bee Journal* has come out with a long editorial, which, instead of clearing him, (N. C. Mitchell), and making things satisfactory, leaves it in as bad condition as before. Mr. Mitchell has been in our office since the publication of the second number of the *North American Bee Journal* with a copy of it in his hand, and prefers that we allow him time to write that which will more fully give a correct statement of the facts. As Mr. Moon, in his article, has not satisfied us, we will inform him that we have evidence in our hands that will be much more damaging to him than the one he proposes to use against N. C. Mitchell.

FRIENDS, please notice our premium list to deliver queens to those getting up clubs.

Settling Bees on the Prairie.

A man by the name of Jones, who lived some ten miles north of town, while riding across the prairie on horseback, saw a swarm of bees in his rear coming toward him, and conceived the idea of attempting to settle them so as to secure the swarm. He accordingly commenced to make the usual demonstrations, minus the tin pan, for the purpose of bringing them to a halt, and succeeded so well that they began to settle on the head of his horse. At this the animal demurred, and the rider at once dismounted and gave him a chance to escape. No sooner had the horse left than the bees closed in on the man, who was compelled to quietly submit to their settling upon his head and side. In this plight he started home, about two miles distant. By the time he reached there he was so completely exhausted that he fainted. While the bees did not sting him on the way, still there seemed to be passing through his neck and side an electric current that was peculiarly oppressive, depriving him of strength and prostrating him in a most singular manner. In removing the bees from him he was considerably stung, and altogether so used up that a doctor was sent for, who succeeded in restoring an equilibrium of the circulation and he came out all right. He now has a fine hive of bees, but he does not propose to add to the stock another swarm in that way.—*Charleston Courier.*

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Send for Circular. Linden, N. J.

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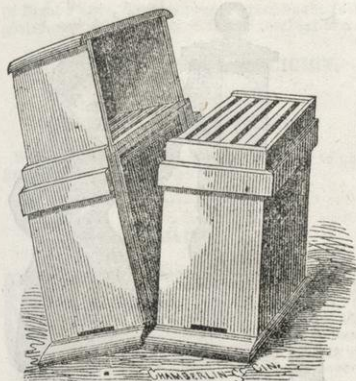
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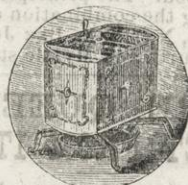
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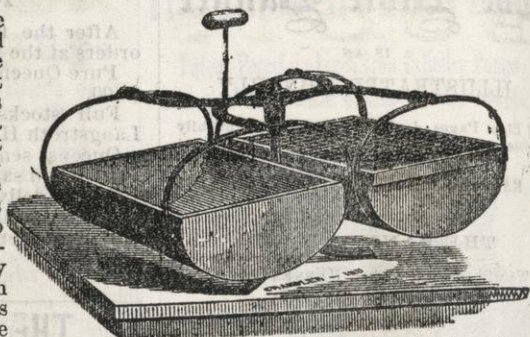
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This Machine is the most simple, cheap and durable that has come before the public. It will empty LARGE COMBS or a number of SMALL pieces can be laid on at a time. It works exceedingly easy, as the whole weight revolves on a pivot. Needs no gearing, for this Machine will empty honey with HALF the motion required by others, thus not endangering the young brood. The principles applied to this Machine are the simplest in nature, being the combination of gravitation with centrifugal force. Price, \$8.



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We GUARANTEE the safe arrival of each queen.

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The best, most desirable, and cheapest Geared Machine in the market. It will empty as much honey with the least injury to the comb, as any other machine in use. Also all kinds and sizes of honey boxes, cut ready to nail together (out of white pine) as cheap as the cheapest. Send stamp for terms, etc. Address

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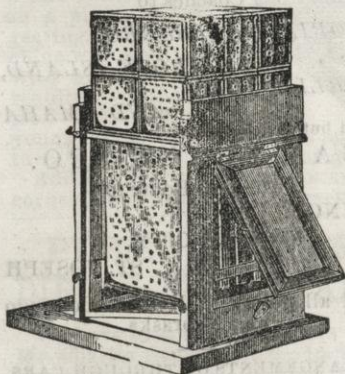
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This popular Movable-Comb Hive has a larger sale than any other, and perhaps than all other hives. It embodies many improvements, secured by three patents, issued respectively in 1863, 1865 and 1868. Style No. 1 is as symmetrical and beautiful as the most fastidious bee-keeper could desire. No. 2 is dearer, but will receive as many surplus honey boxes as any stock can fill. The frames are so constructed that no honey-boards are needed, and the bees build straight combs within the frames.

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Individual Right to make and use (with directions for making).....	\$5 00
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Or half price to first person remitting for a Township, where the American hive is not yet introduced. Sample hive not included. Two townships for a price and a half, or three Townships for price of two, or a County for price of three average townships.	
Individual Right and sample hive No. 1, new style, painted marble finish (12 boxes glass 2 sides best style).....	9 00
Individual Right and sample hive No. 2, with frames above.....	9 50
Individual Right, and large hive No. 2, with side cases and 16 boxes.....	12 00
Agent's Outfit, with new style hive No. 1.....	11 00
Agent's Outfit, with large hive with frames above.....	11 20
Agent's Outfit, with large hive with side case and 16 boxes.....	12 00
Brass lettering plate, with agent's address extra.....	3 00

Hives by the Quantity.

Shipped direct from the nearest factory.	
5 to 10 No. 1 Hives, new style, 12 boxes, each.....	\$ 3 50
10 to 20 No. 1 Hives, new style, 12 boxes 20 to 50.....	3 35
2 to 10 large hives, No. 2, with case and frames above.....	3 75
10 to 20 large hives No. 2, with case and frames above.....	3 60
20 to 50 large hives No. 2, with case and frames above.....	3 50

5 to 10 large hives No. 2, with side case and 16 boxes.....	\$4 00
10 to 40 large hives No. 1, with side case and 16 boxes.....	3 00
20 to 50 large hives No. 2, with side case and 16 boxes.....	3 65

Material for Hives.

Cut to fit ready to nail together with all trimmings except nails, paint and glass.	
Material for 5 to 10 No. 1 hives, new style, 12 honey boxes, each.....	2 50
Material for 10 to 20 No. 1 hives, new style 12 honey boxes.....	2 40
Material for 20 to 50 No. 1 hives, new style 12 honey boxes.....	2 35
Material for 5 to 10 No. 2 hives with case and frames above.....	2 50
Material for 10 to 50 large No. 2 hives with case and frames above.....	2 40
Material for 20 to 50 large No. 2 hives with case and frames above.....	2 35
Material for 5 to 10 large No. 2 hives with side case and 16 boxes.....	3 00
Material for 10 to 20 large No. 2 hives with side case and 16 boxes.....	2 90
Material for 20 to 50 large No. 2 hives with side case and 16 boxes.....	2 85

No orders filled for material for less than five hives.

Hives and material will be shipped at the above prices from Buffalo and western factories. For hives from your ware-room in New York City, send for New York City prices.

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