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H. BELL, Editor and Proprietor.

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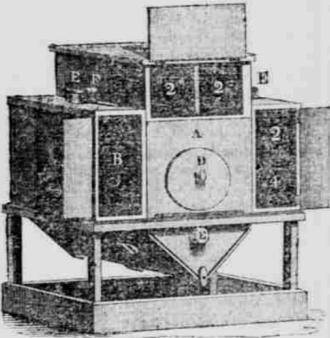
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AGRICULTURAL.

WEEKS' PERFECT BEE HIVE.

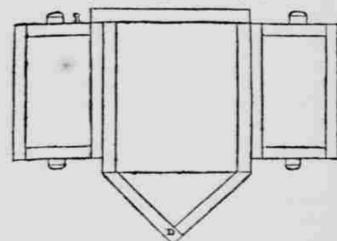
AND NON-SWARMER.
Class 1st, patented 1836 and 1841.



This cut is a perspective drawing, and represents the hive placed in the Apiary, when the observer stands in the hall on its back side; doors all open. This hive is made of exact inclosures, 15 inches square on its outside, 12 inches square inside, 20 inches high, not including the top board, nor the angle extending. This space is divided by inserting a chamber floor horizontally, 7 inches from the top, with apertures (see fig. 1, A) which divide the hive into two apartments. The lower apartment is a cube 13 inches square inside, not including the angle, and is the kitchen, or common brooding apartment for the bees to locate and work in. The chamber above is 12 inches square, 6 and 1/2 inches high, to admit drawers or boxes, with apertures corresponding with those through the floor, (marked A when found in fig. 2nd.) Drawers marked with the number it takes to fill the chamber. No. 2 is 6 inches square and 13 inches long, when finished on the outside. No. 3 is a 7 inch square. No. 4 is the same size of No. 4, except it is only half as wide, and takes eight of them to fill the chamber. 2.2 shows the ends of two drawers in the upper chamber. 2.4 shows the ends of drawers in the collateral chamber, which is a box made of inch boards; it is 15 inches square and 6 inches thick when finished inside with a door to admit drawers with apertures two inches in diameter, in the side corresponding with those through the side of the collateral box and hive, marked 1.1.1.1. fig. 2. The collateral box marked n, is the same size of the chamber 2.4 just described, varying in nothing except the bottom-board which should be 1 and 1/2 inch thick and 20 inches long so as to admit of a convenient sliding place for the bees, and raise to enter the box when an artificial swarm is designed. (See the principle of this board and its use in fig. 4.) The ventilator on the top of the collateral box is lined with a wire screen on the inside of the box to keep any insect from entering the tube from within the hive. At P is a thermometer chamber of sufficient length and width to lay in a thermometer. The aperture through the top board of the box is made as near the center as is practicable, 8 or 10 inches long, and is 12 inch wide, covered with a wire screen underneath to serve as a door for the thermometer to rest on, and a door or slide over the top to confine the heat. The bottom-board to the center hive is made by nailing two square-edged boards together, 20 inches long, and wide enough to cover the bottom of the hive made to fit it. As this hive is made, the front and rear board of the live extends down into the bottom of the angle of the ventilator at x, and works through at y to discharge all fifth. As this bottom board projects forward 4 or 5 inches beyond the front of the hive, it forms a very acceptable place for the bees to alight, and secures them from being driven away by drifting wind. (See fig. 1.) The projecting parts of the front and rear board of the hive may be cut off and the bottom board nailed on a board, at one end like fig. 6, and nail another in on the front side, with holes three-eighths of an inch in diameter for the bees to enter; (see fig. 1.) Ventilator is placed in front under A, fig. 1, and in bottom board in rear at x, c, class 1st, or the bottom board may be suspended and brought under the control of the button as seen in class 5.

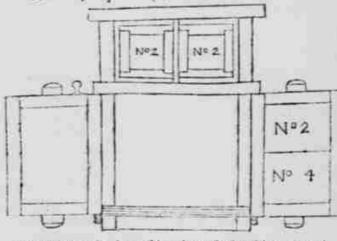
Fig. 1 is a vertical section of the center hive opposite 2.2 A D E, class 1st, with a tin tube ventilator, and adjustable cap under A where the chamber floor enters a groove inside, as marked in fig. 1, and is suspended in a frame on a cleat as seen near the bottom in class 1st, over E.

Class 2nd, Box Hive, patented July 1, 1841.



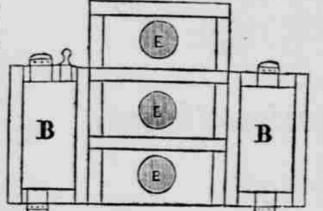
This hive is made of inch boards, 15 inches square and 17 inches high outside, 13 inches square and 16 inches high inside. The right angle bottom board may be like fig. 5, or the canal bottom-board, fig. 4, or it may be suspended by being set in a frame, and a level bottom board used as in fig. 6. Collaterals are made like class 1st, already described.

Class 3d, Cap Hive, patented July 1, 1841.

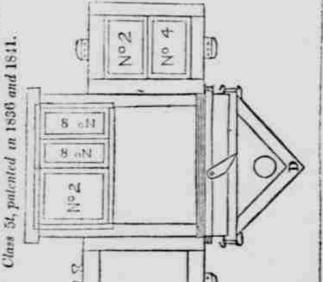


This hive varies in nothing from the box hive, except the top-board is prepared as directed in fig. 2, for the reception of boxes, as described in class 1, and shown here, which are covered with a cap made of boards to fit.

Class 4th, Subtended Hive, patented July 1, 1841.



This hive is made in three sections, 15 inches square, 7 1/2 inches high, each including the top board (see fig. 2.) There should be a ventilator in each section as seen at x on one side, and a window covered by a door or slide on the opposite side. The third or top section is always used as a chamber for boxes &c. The sections are all raised up the third year from the bottom board and the third section which has been used as a chamber is placed at the bottom; now the third or top section is taken off, emptied of its contents and used as a chamber or a cap over the drawers. Collaterals are added as in class 1. Apertures in the side are made by mathematical calculation, so as to prevent derangement when sections are shifted, as in fig. 3. As this live is never suspended the collaterals will be dropped down upon the bottom-board, hence the apertures in fig. 3 must be dropped down and the cleat to support the collaterals taken off as seen in the fig. 3, so with all hives when the canal bottom-board is used.



This is a vertical section of the Vermont Beehive, made square, improved by collateral box and collateral chamber. The bottom-board may be made in a right angle, as shown in the cut, or it may be a plane board, either of which may be suspended by staples and hooks, and brought under the control of the button so as to open the live for ventilation and close the same at pleasure, or the live may be set on the canal bottom-board, fig. 4.

The 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th classes of hives are here represented by a vertical section of each class, when the observer stands in the hall of the apiary. When the collaterals are both added as they appear in the cuts, and stops removed so as to let the bees into them, they are non-swarmers, and may be changed back to swarmers again, by taking off the collaterals and replacing the stops in the side of the hive, (see 1.1.1.1. fig. 2.)

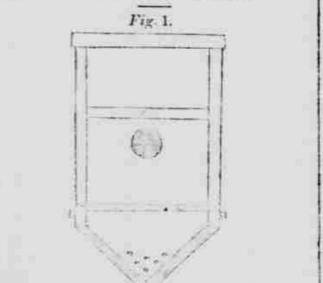


Fig. 1 is a vertical section of the center hive opposite 2.2 A D E, class 1st, with a tin tube ventilator, and adjustable cap under A where the chamber floor enters a groove inside, as marked in fig. 1, and is suspended in a frame on a cleat as seen near the bottom in class 1st, over E.

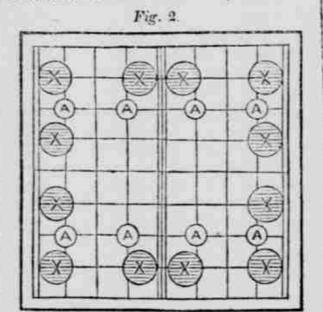


Fig. 2 is a drawing of the chamber floor to all the classes of hives; the space for the chamber is represented in the drawing, to wit 13 inches square. This square is divided into eight equal spaces, so that when the point of an inch center bit is placed where the lines cross each other as in the cut A A A A A A A A, 8 holes are made to admit the bees into boxes with corresponding apertures of any number from 2 to 8, as seen in class 5, marked 2 S S in the chamber. As this board is used as a top-board to all the sections in the subtended hive, all the 2 inch apertures x, as well as the inch ones A, are to be left open in the first section, so as to admit a free circulation of air into the second section above; which will enable the bees, by their buzz in this place to force good air warmed by insect heat into the boxes in the chamber, or third section. The third section, while used as such should be covered with a half inch board screwed down tight.

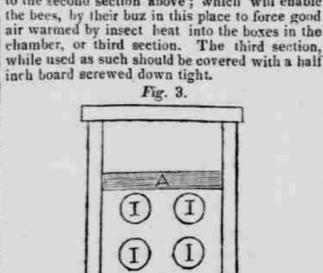
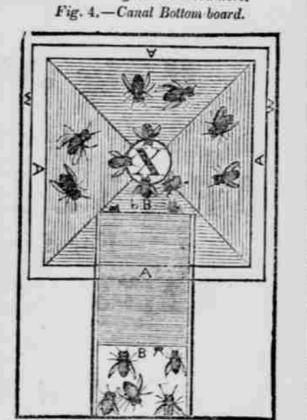


Fig. 3 is a vertical section to show the apertures in all the hives to let the bees into the col-

lateral removing stops. These holes should be made with a 2 inch center bit. As heat emanates up more readily than it does sideways, two inch holes are not too large when used here.



This bottom-board is made of plank at least two inches thick, two feet long and at least sixteen or seventeen inches wide, so as to form a shoulder for collaterals to rest on outside of the hive on w, which stands on level and right at A A A A, from the inside of the hives-bottom the plank is worked out in a quadruple inclined plane down to some less than an inch at x like the hopper to a mill. In the center at x a hole is bored with a three-inch center-bit and a tin tube made to fill, two inches long, which is inserted therein, with six 1/4 inch holes at equal distances, near its lower edge. This tube is confined in the bottom-board by a nail, and projects an inch or more below the underside of the bottom-board, and is lined on the inside with wire-gauze. A cap is made like the cover to a box, to fit on the outside with half-inch holes in its rim corresponding with those in the projecting tube, and put on so that it is made adjustable, and ventilation most easily graduated by turning the cap a little. A canal or gutter is made in the top of the bottom-board, six inches wide, one inch deep and covered by fitting in a piece of board from a to b so as to form a tunnel one fourth inch high, and six inches wide for the bees to enter and egress at work. This entrance may be contracted by fitting in a billet of wood so as to leave room for passing bees in proportion to their numbers. The advantages of this bottom-board, with the principle of ventilation here adopted by the adjustable cap, must be determined principally by future experiment. I constructed this bottom-board in 1832, but used a sheet iron side at x for a ventilator. This did not prevent the entrance of the moth-millers, and the board was laid aside, since which I have used the suspended bottom-boards with very good success. Last spring however, I determined and succeeded in obtaining a patent on this principle of ventilation, and went into a course of experiments with several of these bottom-boards, all made on the same principle, but varying in the power of ventilation and width of the canal, some without the adjustable caps and others with; all of which were new hives, new swarms, new bottom-boards, and all stand in a row together in the Apiary. And here it should be remarked that every hive that is placed on the canal board has shown signs of being infested with moths, more or less, except those which are ventilated by the adjustable caps. These are not annoyed in the least, and with my present views I am confident that with scrupulous good management, no moth will ever enter and deposit her eggs in the interior of the hive where this bottom-board and adjustable cap is used with skill, and the Apiary is not treated with neglect. In the use of these ventilators, the effluvia of the hive escapes through the wire-gauze, and attracts the miller to those places where she surely cannot enter. Moreover, the tunnel to the canal extends so far into the hive, that the entrance is kept warm at that place, and the bees will keep a strong guard to prevent intruders as well the robbers of bees from other hives, as moths, until the weather is too cold for the miller to fly and furthermore, in chilly nights the miller cannot dissipate her saliva in that place, and the miller is driven off by a strong guard.

Fig. 5 is a right angle bottom-board—a square board nailed on the end, as seen in the cut. Another board is fitted and nailed in at the other end with 1/4 inch holes for the bees to enter, 4 or 5 inches from the end of the bottom-board so that when closed the hive is made tight.

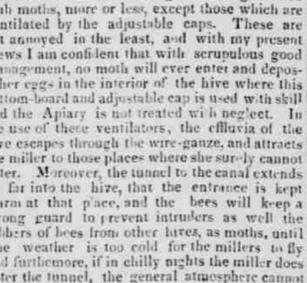


Fig. 6 is a vertical section of the Vermont hive with the bottom-board suspended on staples and hooks, may be square board hung level, or it may stand on the canal bottom-board.

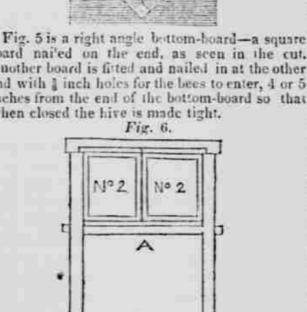


Fig. 7 is a vertical section one side of the Vermont hive, showing the groove to let in the chamber floor and rabbit door to the chamber. Bottom-board should be suspended as in fig. 6.

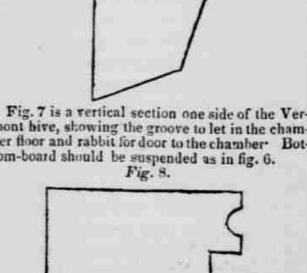


Fig. 8 is a Curved Slide to remove stops and glass.

change the collaterals or charge the hive from one sort to another.

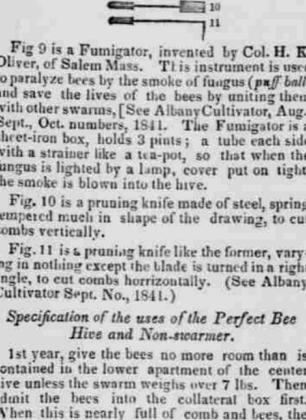


Fig. 9 is a Fumigator, invented by Col. H. K. Oliver, of Salem Mass. This instrument is used to paralyze bees by the smoke of (puff ball) and save the lives of the bees by uniting them with other swarms. [See Albany Cultivator, Aug. Sept., Oct. numbers, 1841.] The Fumigator is a sheet-iron box, holds 3 pints; a tube each side with a strainer like a tea-pot, so that when the fungus is lighted by a lamp, cover put on tight, the smoke is blown into the hive.

Fig. 10 is a pruning knife made of steel, spring tempered much in shape of the drawing, to cut combs vertically.

Fig. 11 is a pruning knife like the former, varying in nothing except the blade is turned in a right angle, to cut combs horizontally. (See Albany Cultivator Sept. No., 1841.)

Specification of the uses of the Perfect Bee Hive and Non-swearer.

1st year, give the bees no more room than is contained in the lower apartment of the center hive unless the swarm weighs over 7 lbs. Then admit the bees into the collateral box first. When this is nearly full of comb and bees, the boxes in the upper chamber may be used, and last of all, the bees may be admitted into the collateral chamber. As the weather grows cold and the bees recede from one of the boxes and locate in the center hive, replace the stops so as not to compel the bees to warm by their animal heat, any more space than they occupy. This point cannot be too strongly urged. The vapor breath of the bees should not be allowed to freeze in the hive, and it cannot otherwise be when the bees are compelled to warm more space than their population needs. Animal heat in a populous hive keeps the vapor warm, so that it collects on the sides of the hive without freezing, and runs down and discharges itself at the bottom; the combs are kept dry, honey warm and nutritive. Feeding should be attended to before cold weather comes on; strained honey filtered into empty combs and laid in the chamber, soon finds its way into cells below when given at this season, and the owner is doubly paid for all his expense. If the canal bottom-board is used, take off the adjustable cap before it freezes on, and let it remain off while the cold weather lasts.

2d year, put on the adjustable caps and keep the young brood warm; take them off occasionally; they are a perfect detector. Ventilate as the weather grows hot. As the bees increase, remove stops, and let the bees into the collateral box. Now watch the thermometer occasionally. The heat should be 50° or more in the chamber, or there is danger of a chill among the young broods. If the heat rises in the chamber to 90° the bees may work through the canal in the collateral box. Give the bees room by admitting them into other boxes as they increase. When the thermometer rises to 55° or 60°, begin to prepare for an artificial swarm:—1st, see that there are eggs and young broods in the workers cells in the collateral box; now insert a slide and remove the box eight inches so that another collateral can be added to the center hive; stop the canal entrance and ventilate the box; take off the adjustable cap on the top and pour in a teaspoonful or more of water three times a day for 3 or 4 days; see the inner screen is not covered with propolis so as not to let the water in among the bees or stop ventilation; prick holes by the use of an awl or sharp nail. As the weather grows hot, the bees are made for a Queen in the collateral box in three or four days, the entrance through the canal is opened, and the bees work through the season and are attached to an empty hive as soon as cold weather prevents the bees from going out for the season. Remove no stops till spring, and then only, as the increase of the bees demand. I have made artificial swarms by this principle of management, with perfect success; but after all, where hiving bees is convenient, I prefer natural swarming, as the progress of the Apiary is more rapid under the swarming system. An attempt for an artificial swarm should never be made except in the swarming season, which usually lasts only about 17 days in the same Apiary from its commencement. If the hive is set for honey only, ventilate the collaterals freely, so as to keep the Queen in the center hive, where her young brood will be most comfortable. Commence pruning the combs the third year, by taking away one third of the combs so early in the season as not to remove eggs. Prune every year after this so as not to compel the bees to raise their young in cells over two years old. (See Albany Cultivator, Sept. No., 1841.) Double, treble & quadruple small swarms at swarming, until a strong colony is obtained, take their Queens away, and the bees will return to the parent stock which is in its appropriate place. Ventilate so as not to let the heat take away boxes of honey and add empty ones. It may be necessary in some cases to exchange by giving empty collaterals. As soon as the swarming season is over, there is no danger of swarming. Weak and thinly populated hives should be noted by doubling in the fall, as soon as the bees have done raising their young, so that the animal heat will expel the vapor, keep the honey warm and nutritive, the combs from moulding, and the bees from freezing. Two weak swarms united will not consume a pound more honey than either would alone. [See Albany Cultivator, Aug. and Sept. Nos., 1841.]

27TH CONGRESS,—1st Session.

DEBATE ON THE REVENUE BILL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wednesday, July 28, 1841.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and having under consideration the bill in relation to duties and drawbacks—

Mr. EVERETT said he rose to indicate an amendment, which he intended to propose when an opportunity should occur. The present bill was a partial execution of the compromise, and on terms not the most favorable to Northern interests. On the face of it, it provided for a permanent system of duties, which could not be changed without the concurrence of the three branches of the Legislature. All seemed to agree that we had not time, nor the necessary information, to make a proper revision of the tariff at the present session. He was, therefore, opposed to any law that should be, by its terms, permanent. He thought it would place the manufacturing interests too much in the power of the friends of free trade. He feared that, if the act passed without a limitation of time, it would hereafter be in their power to embarrass, if not to prevent, a proper revision. He was for retaining the power. He should therefore propose that the act should be limited to three years. (At the suggestion of gentlemen around him, he adopted the term of two years.) If this limitation were adopted, it would become absolutely necessary to make a revision, and then all interests would stand on an equal ground.

Sir, said he, there must be a revision, even if the compromise be respected. The compromise itself contemplates further legislation to carry it into effect. And, in the future legislation, there must be new compromises, which might be made within the leading principles of that of 1833. The home valuation, though perhaps not impracticable, would be found to be very inconvenient, so much so as scarcely to need illustration. But he would, as one instance, refer to the article of sugar. There were various qualities, and it would be extremely difficult to establish a uniform standard of value even at the same port, and much more an equal standard at all the ports of the Union. The home valuation must be compromised for a specified duty on some articles, or for an ad valorem duty on the foreign value on others. And this could be done, in both cases, without violating the spirit of the compromise. On the protected articles, it would be just to give to the manufacturers the fair value of the home valuation; he estimated a home valuation at twenty per cent. as equal to thirty per cent. on the net foreign cost. The value of our home valuation being ascertained, its application could be readily made to specific duties. For this purpose, the average value of the article for the last five years in the home market, corrected at stated periods by an average on the five preceding years, might be taken as the home valuation, and a specific duty laid, equal in amount to the ad valorem duty on the average thus ascertained. Specific duties are always to be preferred on articles of nearly uniform quality. They are more easily ascertained, and all fraudulent valuations are avoided. On articles of the same kind, but of slightly different qualities, a general average of the quality should be taken as the standard of the specific duty. He repeated that a compromise, something like this, must be made, and could be made, consistently with the spirit of the compromise. He thought all interests would concur in its propriety.

A revision would be necessary for a discrimination with a view merely to revenue. Many articles will not bear a duty of 20 per cent. To prevent smuggling, articles of small bulk and high value must be put at low rates. You will get no revenue unless the duties are nearly as low as the cost and risk of smuggling. There must also be a revision for a discrimination for the purpose of protection. Yes, sir, for protection. For, to a certain extent, the principal of protection is recognised by the compromise; and the manufacturing interest was entitled to the full benefit of it. And that full benefit will be to lay the maximum of duty on the protected articles, and then resort to the unprotected articles to supply any deficiency of duties.

The subject of retaliatory duties is left open by the compromise. That principle was based on a system of duties laid for revenue only; leaving the question of retaliatory duties at the entire discretion of Congress—to be laid for the benefit of the commerce of the country. He should be in favor of such a duty, against the productions of countries which laid exorbitant duties on our productions, merely for the purposes of revenue; and he was induced to think that the high duties on tobacco was a fit occasion for retaliatory duties. He did not agree with the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. REEVE,) that the only effect would be to embarrass our commerce. That might be the first effect; but the second effect would be to produce a reduction of the foreign duties. Retaliatory duties were not intended as a permanent system, but as means of placing our commerce on an equal footing with that of other countries. Suppose, for the high duties laid by France, we should lay a retaliatory duty of equal amount on her silks and wines, the first effect would be prohibition; and the effect of that would be to throw back upon her market the immense amount of these articles we take from her—from fifteen to twenty millions. The effect of this would be to lower the price of her whole production of these articles probably 50 per cent. And the final effect would be a reduction of the duty on tobacco to a reasonable rate. The consequences of which would be an immense increase of consumption, and of the whole of our product of tobacco. It is a question of the highest magnitude to the tobacco interest.

We are not now prepared for such a revision of the tariff as shall be justice to all the great interests of the country. We have neither the time nor the information necessary to make a permanent "judicious tariff." He again appeals to the manufacturing and agricultural interests of the North, and of all sections of the country, not to submit their interests to the hazard of a future revision of the tariff, should this bill pass without a limitation of time. No such revision could be made without the assent of this House, and of the Senate, and of the President.

He fully concurred in the opinion that some revenue bill ought to be passed at the present session; and, if for no other, for a reason urged against it by a gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. HOLMES.) He said that there was no necessity for additional revenue, because the wants of the Government had been supplied by the twelve million loan. In my opinion, said Mr. E., that is the cogent reason why a bill for additional supplies should pass—to pay that debt. One ground on which I voted against Treasury notes was, that no means were provided to pay them. That they constituted a permanent debt under a deceptive title. And such has been the result. The twelve million loan is, principally, a consequence of the Treasury notes. And if we would avoid a permanent debt, we should now provide the means to pay that loan.

The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. WINTHROP) had referred to him as, perhaps, the only person who was in favor of a duty on wool costing less than 9 cents per pound. The gentleman had stated that foreign wool of that quality did not come in competition with the wool of this country; and that a duty of 20 per cent. on such foreign wool would break up the manufacturing establishments of that article. He was induced to think the gentleman mistaken in both positions. Mr. E. said that he believed that about one-fifth of the whole wool clip was worked into cloths that come in direct competition with a portion of those manufactured from the foreign wool. It was true that our coarse wool would not make all the articles (such as require the long staple) made of the foreign wool; yet such as could be made of both, or were used for similar purposes, so far competed with each other. As to the manufacturers, he believed that the duty (on an average about one and a fourth cent per pound) would be deducted from the price. We import a large amount. If not taken by our manufacturers, a large portion of it will be thrown back on the market of the foreign wool growers. The manufacturer will not take it at a higher price than will afford him a fair profit; and, at such price, he did not consider that our wool-growers had much interest in the question. He considered the duty as merely for revenue, and not for protection. With or without the duty, about the same quantity would be imported.

Mr. E. desired to say a word about the forty-bale theory, the paternity of which is claimed by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CAMPBELL.) There seemed to him a confusion of ideas on that subject. It was one of these commercial mysteries, which either nobody understood, or nobody could explain—at least, he had never found any two of these theorists who agreed as to the manner of its operation, though they agreed in the conclusion, that exports pay the duty on imports, and in the application, that cotton pays all the taxes. He considered that both the conclusion and its application were unfounded.

The error seemed to him to arise from bad logic, when the conclusion may be applicable, and from that deduce a theory applicable to all cases. There are some cases in which a duty on an article purchased falls on the article with which it is purchased; some, in which it falls on the producer of the article purchased; some, in which it falls on the consumer; and others, in which it is divided among the three. These results depend on no fixed, invariable condition of things, but on the state of the market for the time being, dependent on the relation between supply and demand; and any given article may, at different times, be under each of those four categories. A tax on the [imported] article, purchased when the supply of the [exported] article with which it is purchased exceeds the demand in the foreign market, bears upon the producer of the article exported; when the supply is less than the demand, the tax bears upon the article imported; when the supply of the article imported exceeds in the foreign market, the general demand for consumption, the tax bears on the manufacturer of the article imported; and when the supply is less than the demand, the tax bears upon the consumer; and in proportion to the difference between supply and demand, the tax is divided between the producer, the foreign manufacturer, and the consumer.

The permutation of these principles will explain the effect of duties in all cases; and it is self-evident they have nothing to do with the forty-bale theory, which is nothing but theory. The sure signs which indicate the class to which any article belongs are rising or falling prices—high and low prices. They are the indices, not absolutely of a general over or under production, but of over or under supply in the market for the time being. Let gentlemen apply these principles to the article of cotton for the last twenty-five years, and they will find that, instead of being subject to the forty-bale theory, it has in fact been exempt from its just share of taxation.

There was another question in which the manufacturing interest, and he thought this whole country, was deeply interested. He would enquire on whom, for the same period, had the duties on the imports of the manufactures of Great Britain principally fallen? During that period our manufacturers had been competing with those of Great Britain, and, to the whole amount of their products, had so far excluded an equal amount of those of that nation. During the same period their manufacturers had been constantly increasing, and the effect had been an increase of the products of their markets, domestic and foreign. This is proved by the surpluses they have been constantly throwing upon our market, and disposing of at auction sale. What else could they do with them? If they threw them on their home market, they would depreciate the value of their whole products there; and their home market was their best market. If they threw them on any foreign market, where they had a monopoly, it would depreciate the value of their whole products in that market. Then to do either, it would be for their interest to burn them. They have resorted to the markets of

WEST FARM, Salisbury, Vt. Sept. 1841.

A NEW METHOD TO CLEAN GLASS.—Powder finely indigo, and dip into it a moistened rag, with which smear the glass, and wipe it off with a dry cloth. Very finely sifted ashes, applied by a rag dipped in spirits will also answer well; but Spanish white is apt to roughen the glass.

REMARKS. Screen wire should be nailed on the inside of the hive to prevent the bees from entering the tube of Ventilators, except those in bottom boards and collateral chamber. Hives should be made perfectly true so as to make a perfect joint on the bottom board, A A A A, fig. 4, so as to make a perfect joint between the bottom board and the hive, necessary to prevent the miller from getting in, and the bees from escaping. The sides of collaterals and hives, and all other apertures should be white washed with lime where they are so uncleanly to life in, and where the miller could discover a moth miller, poured upon a place in the spirits to remain a minute where it had been whitewashed within six months.

Bees houses should be made on the principle of an open shed. Light & air is very important. Hives of bees should be 4 feet apart, or be placed over another. Hives of bees should be 4 feet apart, and set back 3 feet with a half 3 or 4 feet wide on the back side boarded up tight in the rear to prevent any risk of wind. I prefer a light partition between each hive to prevent the bees from mingling, and canvases drawn in the front. A cheap house for bees may be made of any material, and will house, will last an age, and an old one worth a dollar more to put bees in, than one which is new. But as a volume must be published here, the proprietor who adopts my system must be referred to my Manual on bees New Ed. Published by Weeks, Jordan & Co. Boston, Mass. for managing swarming hives, and for any Cultivator for the non-swarming system generally, until experiment will warrant a new edition.

Five dollars, enclosed to the proprietor, postage paid, will secure an individual right to all my classes of hives except where I have sold territory for the Vermont hive; in that case I can sell only the hives that are patented in 1841.

All publishers of newspapers and periodicals, who will publish the substance of the foregoing advertisement, and send a copy to the proprietor will be entitled to one individual right in the hives as above. Cuts, drawings and illustrations of all the classes of hives will be forwarded to all purchasers, free of charge. Territory will be offered on liberal terms.

57. Letters must be post paid.

JOHN M. WEEKS.

West Farm, Salisbury, Vt. Sept. 1841.