

In all, there are 79 answers from persons having 2,183 of these hives in use; of which 58 prefer the "New Mive;" on account of the unpropitiousness of the past season, sixteen have not decided upon its merits; while preferring it for the production of comb honey, six cannot decide upon its adaptability for the production of extracted honey; and five prefer some other hive.

It must be understood that this is not here given in the interest of any person, but for the information of bee-keepers in general.

Let us say just here, as the editor of the *American Bee Journal* has also said, that we do not publish this report in the interest of any one person but for the intimation of bee-keepers in general.

OPEN-SIDED SECTIONS.

ON page 48 we gave an article with extracts on the above subject, and we since observe in *Gleanings* an article from Dr. Miller, in which he claims that so far as he can see "the slots add nothing to the heat of the cluster, and give no freer access to the sections." His argument is that the openings at the top and bottom give sufficient communication for the number of bees that are going to be able to occupy any one section. But to give it in his own words:

"Suppose we turn our attention for a minute to one of the central sections in a super, having separators and no slots in the sides of the sections. Let us take away the wood from the sides of the section, making slots there. Have we thereby made that section any warmer? Hardly. What have we gained by the slots? We have given free communication from side to side. But what advantage is there in free communication? There is free passageway up and down for all the bees that can work in the section, and what will be gained by giving the bees a chance to travel further by a circuitous route?"

You observe the Doctor has taken the central row of sections. Let us take an outside row. It is reasonable to suppose that the outside rows are not nearly so warm as the central ones. And it is acknowledged that as a rule the honey in the centre of the super ripens faster and is cured more completely, because of more heat. They are ready to take off first, then, but they must stay a little longer till the outside rows are ready. Now what is going to help the outside

rows. Open-sided sections. Why? For two reasons: The heat is going to be more evenly distributed and the whole super will be ready to take off sooner. When the centre row of sections are filled and capped there will still be lots of bees that continue carrying their loads of honey right up into the filled sections, while the outside rows are still only partially filled. They perhaps expect to find new sections or more room given them in some way. If there is none, and the sections open only top and bottom, they must either go down and over or up and over into the next row. All this takes time and the side opened sections obviate the whole difficulty. It is probable that at times just as good results may be had from sections open top and bottom only, but is such the case the season around? The open-sided sections cost no more than the others, and no one has yet pointed out any serious objection. Then why not have them. We would like to hear from a number that have used open-sided sections—there are a lot of such in Canada.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

MANIPULATION.

EASY AND PROFITABLE IN WELL-ADAPTED HIVES.

ALTHOUGH I was present at the Detroit Convention of bee-keepers in December, 1885, where Mr. Heddon first called attention to the system of management with his "new hive," I heard him too imperfectly to get any adequate conception of his invention. My head troubles returning soon after, and lasting nearly two years, I lost all interest in bee-matters, and it was only in February last (my attention being recalled to this hive), that I was impressed with the idea that it might be a great step in advance, in practical bee-keeping. From the very start I saw that many abused the power of manipulation given by the Langstroth hive, because they failed to see that progress lay in reducing the necessary manipulations to a minimum. In the latest work of our honored Dzierzon, his wonderful acquaintance with the habits of bees, seems, to Americans at least, to be greatly wasted upon a hive and system of management which would make our honey cost more than it would sell for.

To manipulate with whole cases of frames instead of by single frames, seemed to me a very wide extension of the principle so much insisted on in my first work on bees. published in 1882.