

results are to be had by the dexterous use of the best appliances. A partial honey crop can be got by slip-shod bee-keepers who are content to go by the rule of thumb, but it is to be hoped that this class will always be in the minority, and will become "small by degrees and beautifully less."

I am well pleased with my trial of the new hive for two seasons, notwithstanding the difficulties I have mentioned. I do not care to invert the brood nest more than once, and that only when the comb is not built evenly and fully at the bottom of the frame. Apart from that I see no use in inverting. The interchangeable feature of the hive is a grand one and wonderfully simplifies manipulation. For making artificial swarms it is unrivalled. It is especially adapted for producing comb honey, the only kind I raise. I used the extractor one season and abandoned it, I think for the term of my natural life. I am old foggyish enough to wish it had never been invented. Adulteration, overproduction, low prices and various evils resulting from interference with the internal economy of the hive, have grown out of its use. Raising only comb honey, and wishing to handle my bees as little as possible, the new Heddon hive suits me better than any other that I have tried, and I am simply anxious to give it the most skilful management of which its peculiar construction and functions admit.

Mr. Heddon's explanations convinced me that before putting bees into the new hive it is necessary to see that the frames and thumbscrews are in good and free working order. Anyone who proposes to adopt this hive to any extent, should have a bit for making the thread holes for the thumbscrews, and personally attend to their proper adjustment. This done, if the screws have been as they should be, boiled in tallow, they ought to work all right, no matter what the weather may be. A large number of bee-keepers, I was informed, have invested in the hive and only two or three have found any difficulty in the practical working of it. As yet, it has been but a comparatively short time before the public.

I was at first surprised at not finding more of the new hives in use in Mr. Heddon's apiary. There are only about fifty of them all told. But when I learned what an immense lot of old, bright, valuable frames of comb Mr. H. had on hand, I could readily understand that its substitution for the former hive, a most excellent one of its kind, must be a work of time. A remark of Willie H's "wouldn't it be jolly if all our hives were of the new kind," spoke volumes as to the ease and pleasure of manipulation. In common with

many others, I am aching to be let into the secret of Mr. Jones' improvement applicable to this and all other hives, and hope full particulars with explanatory cuts will soon be given in the C.B.

WM. F. CLARKE.

Guelph, Oct. 21st, 1887.

No doubt a great many of the difficulties connected with the Heddon and other hives and appliances would be entirely overcome if more care were exercised in connection with the construction and manipulation. We tried in Canada, and could not get screws that would work well, and a few of the first lots that we sent out were not up to the mark. We then ordered from the same people that supply friend Heddon, and we got the taps from Mr. H. direct, so that now ours are the same as his. As soon as a barrel of screws arrive we place them in a large tin tank with melted tallow, set in the dry kiln on the steam pipes, and let the tallow boil into the screws for several days, then with a skimmer we dip them out and allow them to drain. We think there is no probability of water affecting these screws very much, at least not for several years, and we are confident that we shall have no further trouble on this score. We also pass the sides and ends of the different chambers through a very heavy machine which draws them down to the width, cuts the half bee-space and leaves them as accurate as it is possible for work to be done. Once the machine is set, a hundred or thousand hives may be passed through it without there being a deviation of the one hundredth part of an inch, in any of them. In fact, we are trying to apply such accuracy to all our work that the most fastidious may not be able to find fault with it. We know from past experience that Mr. Heddon prides himself in turning out all work of a superior character, and our instructions to our foreman are, to turn out hives even superior to the pattern that Mr. Heddon sent us, if possible. As we stated before, as soon as our engravers complete their work the new invention will be fully illustrated and described.

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We are paying ten cents per pound for good extracted honey in trade for supplies. If you have any to dispose of send us a sample and we will let you know how much we can give for it. We can handle as much as we can get.