

arguments, and last, but far from least, greater care to give honor to whom honor is due. I pronounce it, in character, the king of bee-books; a little gem. Its make-up is elegant and original; its typography neat and clean; its doctrines sound; its arguments logical; its recommendations practical, and its real worth fifty times its price. Its author "has been there."

JAMES HEDDON,

Dowagiac, Mich.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

#### A STANDARD WIDTH OF SECTIONS.

SHALL WE HAVE IT?

I noticed an editorial in the C. B. J. a couple of weeks ago, an article on the width of sections. "We have the Langstroth frame as a standard to-day" and we want two standard size sections, one for separators, and one without separators,  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$  seems to be and is the size generally used. I should say  $1\frac{1}{8}$  without separators and  $1\frac{3}{8}$  with separators. I do not wish to dictate to others but I think the fraternity will agree with me that we are in need of a standard.

WILL ELLIS.

St. David's, Ontario, May 7th, 1887.

We certainly think that it would be a good thing, as well in the interests of the manufacturers of sections, as of the purchasers, if there were some sizes of sections that were recognised as "standard." At the present time we probably manufacture 100 different styles in sizes and widths for different customers, and this is very inconvenient, especially in the busy season, not so much to ourselves as to the bee-keeper who uses the odd size. All manufacturers make a practice of supplying "stock" sizes in sections or other goods before odd sizes, the consequence is that those who will use odd sized hives, sections, etc., have to wait sometimes far into the season, and fare badly by not using standard sizes. It is probable that their orders might be filled within a day or two after receipt had they used a standard size. We find that we sell more sections  $1\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch wide than any other, whether with or without separators. In the Heddon hive "7-to-the-foot" is the size used, which is of course slightly wider than  $1\frac{1}{8}$ . The  $1\frac{3}{8}$  can be made to work, however, if they are a shade plump, in the Heddon wide-frames. Our customers are all aware that we make it a practice where the width in sections is not

mentioned to send out  $1\frac{1}{8}$ , so that virtually we have adopted that width as our standard. There are thousands upon thousands of sections  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$  sold and we will agree with friend Ellis if he will let us say *two sizes* instead of one, as standard. As to the width we do not suppose that we have sold ten thousand as wide as  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches during the whole of the present season, and our total orders have been about a million and a half. If we are to be guaged by the amount of sales made of wider sections, we should say that  $1\frac{1}{8}$  was altogether too wide. About as much honey can be sealed in a  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$  inch section  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches wide as can be sealed in  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches, under ordinary circumstances, and by using that width or some other width close to it, the cost of separators would, to a great extent, be done away with. Perhaps it would be a good idea to make this question a subject for discussion at the next annual meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, though we doubt if it would do much towards changing the styles and widths at present in use. The one good thing that it would do would be to encourage new bee-keepers to take the standard sizes or widths. Let us hear from others on the subject. In the meantime we prophesy that before many years have passed the widths will be reduced to  $1\frac{3}{8}$  or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, as the tendency is that way, and the latter width is already used by some of our largest and best bee-keepers.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

#### MANAGEMENT FOR EXTRACTING HONEY.

A GOOD ARTICLE FROM FRIEND POST ON THE ABOVE SUBJECT.

IN writing on this topic I can best show my method of taking extracted honey by giving a short description of the hive I use, also my method of spring management. The brood-chamber of my hive is 19 inches long,  $13\frac{1}{4}$  wide and 10 inches deep inside measure. The sides are of one inch stuff, the ends  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, rabbeted out for frame rests to within  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch of the outside edge. This gives me a frame  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and one inch wide outside measure, with extreme length of top bar  $20\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The latter is made of one inch clear stuff, and grooved for foundation, and there is no sagging. I give a bee-space all around the frames of  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch. The hive is cleated  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an