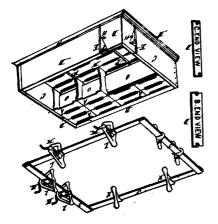
FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

FOSTER'S ADJUSTABLE HONEY CASE.

E have had this case in practical use in our apiaries for two years past.

While it meets the longfelt need of a case that will press the sections compactly together on all sides, with no spaces nor partitions between them, it is cheap and simple, and it is easily and rapidly handled.



FOSTER'S ADJUSTABLE HONEY CASE AND CLAMP.

B. A. A., section boxes; B. B., plane side boards; C. C., plane end boards; D. D., folded tin corner plates; E. E., flanges crimped outward on ends of D.; F. F., tin wedges; H. H., heads of nails through slots I.; O. O. O., tin separator in place; P. P., narrow tin strips supporting separators; N. N. N., slotted honey board, level on top.

It is made of four simple boards as wide as the sections are high.

It is nailed at two diagonally opposite corners.

The boards are mitred at the other two corners, where they are clasped together by the folded angular tin plates, (D) the edges of which slide in saw kerfs in the boards, allowing the case to open half an inch larger both ways, and holding it rigid whether open or closed. The case when closed is a little smaller than the tier of sections. It has no bottom, and it is the same either side up. To fill it with sections, place it on a level board, open it out, arrange the sections carelessly inside, then draw them into position by pressing the case together. Now slip the light wrought iron clamp (J) over it, and by operating the screws (M) draw it tight on the sections.

Now slip in the tin wedges (F) under the tin flange (E) and the nail head, (H) to hold the case from spreading.

Remove the clamp, and our case of sections is ready to place on the hive. The cases are easily and assimilated when excreted, although not and quickly tiered up or reversed (inverted) if having the appearance of excreta mixed with

desired. The tiers are always in perfect contact with each other, and with the honey board below.

These cases are admirably adapted to use without separators, but any number of long separators may be used in them, from one to the full set, by simply dropping them in between the rows of sections as shown at (O). They rest on the edges of two narrow strips of tin (PP) which pass between the rows of sections crosswise at the bottom. These narrow strips are held in place like the sections by the latteral pressure of the case.

The clamp is not a necessity, but it is very handy while filling the cases, and also while taking them off the hive.

OLIVER FOSTER.

Mt. Vernon, Trim Co., Iowa, April 12, 1886.

BRANT BEE-KEEPERS' CONVENTION.

N the absence of the President, who, through illness, was unable to attend, Mr. W. R. Brown occupied the chair.

Reports of members were first received. Out of 242 colonles put in winter quarters 183 were living, making the percentage of loss 24. Those surviving were reported in a good condition, the favorable weather having brought many, which would otherwise have perished, beyond danger of spring dwindling. The questions of Italianizing and best modes of so doing and advantages were pretty thoroughly discussed.

Also spring management was next discussed, in which Messrs. Geo. Atkinson, J. Findlay, T. Birkett, S. A. Dickie, J. R. Howell, and others took part.

The general opinion was, if colonies were strong, give them a good letting alone.

It was decided to have another meeting the last Saturday in May, 2 p.m., when swarming, etc., will be taken up.

R. F. HOLTERMANN, Sec'y.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

THE POLLEN THEORY.

R. F. HOLTERMANN.—I have for some time, in fact, a great length of time, noted the varied opinions upon the "pollen theory." I have not sufficient light upon the subject to be justified in taking up either one side or the other, but I should like to ask the questions: Is it not possible for the bees to die of dysentery with no pollen in their excreta? When pollen is taken by the bees and they show signs of dysentery, is the excreta the result of imperfect digestion and assimilation? and honey pure and simple partaken by the bees when imperfectly digested and assimilated when excreted, although not having the appearance of excreta mixed with