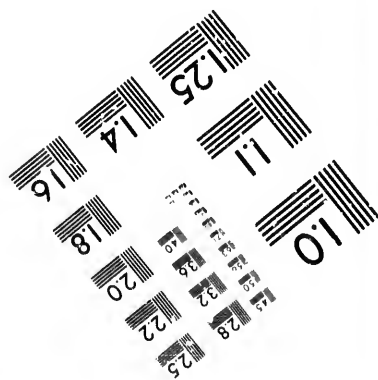
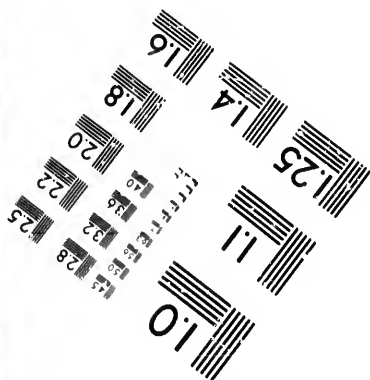
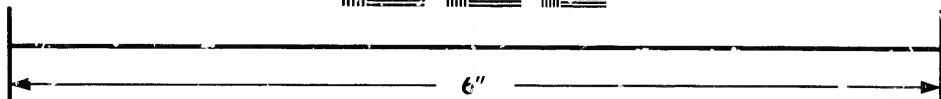
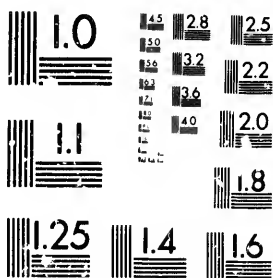


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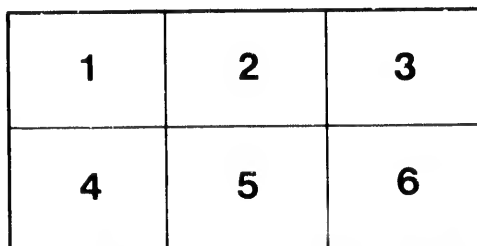
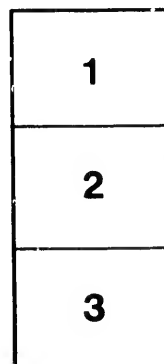
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The Bee-Keepers' Dictionary.

HERE is probably as much or more annoyance arising from the improper use of phrases connected with bee-keeping than in any other business. The terms used are so much out of the ordinary routine that unless one is pretty well posted there is a good deal of danger of making mistakes. To prevent this and to bring about as much uniformity as possible, we have prepared the following glossary or dictionary of the words and phrases which are ordinarily met with in the business of bee-keeping.

We are indebted to all the Bee journals, Cook's *Manual*, Root's *A.B.C.* and Phinn's *Dictionary*, for much that is contained herein, and we hereby publicly acknowledge our indebtedness.

ABDOMEN.—Is the third or rear section into which the body of every bee is divided.

ABNORMAL SWARM.—Bees leaving a hive from some unnatural cause.

ADULTERATION.—The mixture of foreign substances with any of the ordinary articles of commerce. Honey and wax are often adulterated, and much mischief is caused thereby, to those who are honestly endeavoring to gain a livelihood by the business of bee-keeping.

AFTER SWARM.—A swarm which issues subsequent to the first swarm. See second and third swarms.

ALIGHTING BOARD.—A board at the entrance of the hive for the bees to light on, usually placed in a slanting position.

APIARIST.—An expert bee-keeper. Usually applied to one who makes bee-keeping his sole business.

APIARY.—A place where bees are kept.

APIARIAN.—This word is used as an adjective and is applied in different ways in the bee-business, such as "apiarian appliances," "apiarian supplies," etc.

APIARY REGISTER.—A book in which to keep a record of both queens and colonies.

APICULTURE.—This word has the same relation to bee-keeping as the word agriculture has to the tilling of the soil.

ARTIFICIAL COMB.—There is no such thing in existence, though according to the newspapers one would think it quite common. Some bee-keepers persist in calling *foundation* by the name, but it is very improper and misleading.

ARTIFICIAL HONEY.—A term applied to a foreign substance put on the market as honey, which has an appearance and taste somewhat similar to genuine honey and is made so by the addition of a little of the genuine article.

ARTIFICIAL PASTURAGE.—Plants which are grown or sown expressly for the purpose of making a food supply for the bees.

ARTIFICIAL SWARM.—Usually a swarm made by the bee-keeper by dividing up two or more strong colonies into three or four.

ARTIFICIAL POLLEN.—Substitutes for pollen fed to the bees in the spring, as rye meal.

BALLING QUEEN.—The cluster of bees which gather around a strange queen in the shape of a ball and attempt to sting her to death.

BAR HIVES.—Hives in which only the top bar is used. In England they still talk of bar frame hives.

BARREN.—Sterile. Incapable of producing young.

BEE BREAD.—Pollen.

BEE DIARRHOEA.—A disease of bees improperly called dysentery.

BEE.—This word relates to the full-grown bee or worker, as a rule, though properly it applies to all the inmates of the hive.

BEE GUM.—The trunks of trees which were extensively used at one time, and are at the present day in some districts, in lieu of hives.

BEE HIVE.—A box with suitable fittings made to hold a colony of bees. Improperly called "gum, skep," etc.

BEE GLUE.—A resinous substance got from the buds of Balm of Gilead, pine or other trees.

BEE GUARD.—A contrivance of perforated metal placed at the entrance of the hive to prevent drones from flying and bees from swarming, at the same time allowing workers to pass in and out as usual.

BEE CULTURE.—The keeping or management of bees.

BEE HOUSE.—A house to hold several colonies of bees.

BEE MOTH.—A miller which preys upon the combs.

BEE PASTURAGE.—Honey producing trees, plants or shrubs improperly called artificial pasturage.

BEE SPACE.—The space through which worker bees can pass comfortably. Five-sixteenths of an inch is the usual measurement called a bee space. Bees can pass through a space one-quarter of an inch but cannot move around to advantage in such a cramped place.

BEES WAX.—A substance made by bees and used for building comb.

BEE KEEPER.—One who keeps bees.

BEE LINE.—The shortest and most direct line from one point to another, similar to the line which a bee takes when flying through the air.

BEE LOUSE.—An insect found on honey bees.

BEE MASTER.—One who keeps bees.

BEE PLANTS.—Plants that yield honey.

BEE TENT.—A tent made for covering the hive and operator; to be used in times when the bees are wont to rob.

BEE TREE.—A tree in which is found a colony of bees.

BEE VEIL.—A covering for the face to prevent the bees from striking or stinging the face of the operator.

BLACK BEES.—These are the ordinary honey bees. They are sometimes called brown or German bees.

BOTTOM BOARD.—A board which forms the bottom of the hive; it may be either fixed or movable.

BOX HONEY.—Comb honey stored by bees in boxes; now very seldom put on the market.

BROAD FRAME.—See wide frames. The latter name is now most generally used.

BROOD.—Larvæ in all its stages.

BROOD FOUNDATION.—Such as is used for the brood chamber; generally running from 5 to 7 sq. feet to the pound and made of the darker wax. Section foundation used in sections runs 8 to 10 sq. feet to the pound.

BREED (N).—A term applied by stock breeders to races artificially produced. The breeding of bees cannot, in the sense and meaning of the word, be carried on except on islands or other places where the apiarist can be positive of what his results will be.

BREED (V).—Generally applied to brood rearing.

BROOD COMBS.—Combs used for brood, or brood-rearing purposes.

BROODING BEES.—Nurse bees which have the care of the young.

BROOD COMB.—Comb containing bees.

BROOD FRAMES.—This term is applied to the frames used in the brood chamber. They may be of any size to suit the hive.

BRIDAL TRIP.—When the queen flies forth in the air in search of drones.

CAGE.—A small box usually made of perforated metal or wire, and used for introducing queens. See queen cage.

CANDY (N).—This is a mixture of honey and sugar, and is used in shipping cages where queens are forwarded by mail or where bees are shipped by the pound. It is also used to supply stores to starving colonies in cold weather.

CANDY (V).—When honey crystalises it is said to be a candy or candied. The word granulate is preferable.

CAP (N).—The cover of a cell, generally called capping.

CAP (V).—To seal or cover a cell over.

CARD.—A frame filled with comb.

CAPPED BROOD.—Sealed brood.

CAPPED HONEY.—Sealed honey.

CAPPINGS.—The tops of cells which are removed from the frames when prepared to be placed in the honey extractor.

CARNIOLANS.—The bees from Carniola, in southwestern Austria.

- CAUCASIAN BEES.**—Bees from the Caucasian Mountains.
- CELLS.**—The birthplace of bees, and the depository in the comb for honey.
- CHAFF HIVES.**—Double walled hives filled with chaff (sometimes with sawdust) and intended to be used outside both winter and summer.
- CHILLED BROOD.**—Is caused by the bees moving off the brood, and not keeping it sufficiently warm. Brood is thus chilled in all its stages from the egg to the fully developed bee.
- CLUSTER OF BEES.**—A festoon of bees clinging to one another after alighting.
- CLAMP.**—This word is used in two senses in bee-keeping. Small pieces of the metal so formed as to fasten two or more parts of the hive together. For instance, metals used for fastening the bottom-board to the hive or the supers to each other, are called clamps. The word also applies to an outside shed built for several colonies of bees and filled around, as well as above & below, with sawdust, chaff or straw, for the purpose of wintering out of doors.
- CLEANSING FLIGHT.**—When bees issue from the hive after a long period of confinement for a fly it is said to be a "cleansing flight."
- CLOSED END FRAMES.**—Frames which have the sides or end pieces one-half bee-space wider on each side than the top and bottom bars so that when two frames are placed together there will just be bee-space between the top and bottom bars.
- COMB.**—This consists of wax drawn out into hexagonal cells by the bees, and built together so as to form a sheet.
- COMB FOUNDATION.**—Is the wax on which the bases of the cells have been imprinted by a machine, mill or press. The foundation for the brood chamber is very often called comb foundation while that for the surplus department is designated as section.

COMB GUIDE OR STARTER.—Small strips of comb foundation to start the bees in building combs for sections.

COMB HONEY.—Honey in the comb, in either sections or surplus boxes.

COLONY.—The bees of a hive. A complete colony consists of a queen, workers, and at the proper season, drones. Sometimes called stock.

COMB BASKET.—An arrangement made of tinned wire cloth for the purpose of holding weak combs or broken pieces of comb while being extracted.

COMB BUCKET.—A box of tin or wood with a cover and handles to hold frames so that they may be easily carried about from one place to another in the bee yard.

COMB HOLDER.—A device for supporting frames hooked over the edge of the hive.

CRATE.—In Canada the word crate designates a small light box, having glass in one or both sides for holding complete sections of comb honey as fitted up for the market. See shipping crate.

CROSS.—When two races or breeds are bred together the progeny is said to be a cross or hybrid.

CROSS MATED.—When the queen of one breed mates with the drone of another breed, the former may be said to be cross-mated. The phrase "impurely mated" is very often used instead of this. It is wrong, however, inasmuch as the word "impure" implies that something has taken place which was not *desired* while this may not be the case.

CUSHION.—A bag filled with chaff or sawdust, to be placed over the frames in cold weather.

CYPRIAN BEES.—Bees from the island of Cyprus.

DEAD BROOD.—Generally caused by the transit of colonies by rail or otherwise. It is attributed to the excitement of the bees while being moved, neglecting to feed the larvæ at a period which is very critical in their development, and to the jarring and general disorganization of the staff of the hive at such times. It may be distinguished from foul brood inasmuch as the larvæ retains its shape and appearance. The bees will generally clean out the dead brood if the colony is sufficiently strong.

DEAD AIR SPACE.—A space between two walls which latter are so tight that the air inside this space is not permitted to come in contact with the atmosphere outside.

DEXTRINE.—A substance, which when mixed with water, will attach paper to tin or glass.

DIPPING BOARD.—A thin board about three feet long and one foot in width, and of three-eighths material. It is for the purpose of making the thin sheets of wax preparatory to their being run through the foundation mill.

DIVIDING.—A method of increase by dividing two or more colonies.

DIVISION BOARDS (Metal).—Are made of perforated metal for placing behind the brood-chamber and in front of the wide frames containing sections where honey is taken from the lower story.

DIVISION BOARD (Wooden).—A board made after the pattern of a frame but the full inside measurement of the hive. It is used for dividing the hive so as to contract the brood-chamber.

DRONES.—Male bees.

DRIVING BEES.—Drumming on the outside of the bodys of hives to drive the bees into an empty box on top.

DRONE COMB.—Cells large enough (4 to the inch lineal measure or 16 to the square inch) to contain drone brood.

DRONE BROOD.—The common name for brood which produces drones.

DRONE EGGS.—This expression is applied to the eggs which produce drones. That is unfertilized eggs.

DRONE-LAYING QUEEN.—One that lays eggs which produce drones only.

DRONE TRAP.—A contrivance for catching the drones at the entrance of the hive.

DRUMMING.—A rapping or beating on the sides of a hive to cause the queen and bees to leave the comb and pass up into another box. This term is synonymous to "driving bees."

DUMMIES.—A term applied in Europe to division boards.

EGGS.—A small body developed in the ovary of the queen and deposited by her.

ENTRANCE.—An opening or passage through which the bees enter and by which they leave the hive.

ENTRANCE BLOCKS.—These are small triangular shaped blocks of wood used to contract or increase the entrance as may be required.

ENTRANCE GUARD.—See bee guard.

EXTRACTED HONEY.—Honey taken from the combs by centrifugal force improperly called strained honey.

FEEDER.—A device for holding bee food in such a way that the bees can secure the food without being drowned.

FEEDER (Canadian).—When colonies require feeding up for winter this is used over the top of the frames and contains from 10 to 15 lbs. of feed (sugar syrup or honey.) The bees will take up the entire contents of the feeder in one night.

FEEDER (Entrance).—Generally used for stimulative feeding in spring. As a rule these contain space but for a pound or so of food. They are placed at the entrance of the hive, and are so managed that while the inmates of the hive to be fed can reach the store the robbers cannot bother them.

FEEDER (Winter). Where bees run short of stores this is used. It is placed over the tops of the frames and filled with a candy made of granulated sugar and honey.

FERTILE QUEENS.—Queens which are properly mated and which are fruitful, laying such eggs as nature intended should be laid by the queen of the hive.

FERTILE WORKERS.—Worker bees so developed that they lay eggs; the progeny of all such, however, are drones.

FLOOR BOARD.—The bottom board of the hive, sometimes loose and sometimes nailed.

FORAGE.—Bee food obtained from unnatural sources.

FOUL BROOD.—The name of a disease, which at the present time is quite prevalent throughout the country. It is a disease which, upon its first appearance, should be treated promptly. It has a very bad odor and can be detected in its advanced stages, though it is more difficult of detection in the early period of its appearance in the hive. The presence of a brown coffee colored ropy matter in the cells is almost a sure sign of foul brood.

FOUNDATION.—Comb foundation.

FRAME.—When not qualified this means the movable frame in which comb is built in the brood-chamber and consists of four pieces, top bar, side bars and bottom bar. The inside measurement of some of the standard frames we give below :

	width	depth
Jones' Hive—extracted honey.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jones' Combination Hive.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	x 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
The New Heddon Interchangeable (closed end).....	17 $\frac{1}{8}$	x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Richardson.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	x 10
Langstroth, Standard.....	17 $\frac{3}{8}$	x 9 $\frac{1}{8}$
Simplicity (Root's).....	17 $\frac{3}{8}$	x 9 $\frac{1}{8}$
American.....	12	x 12
Gallup.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Quinby (closed end).....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
British Association Standard.....	14	x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

FUMIGATE.—To puff smoke or the vapor of carbolic acid, etc., into the hive.

GERMAN BEES.—Commonly known as black bees.

GLUCOSE.—Is made from starch, grape sugar, etc.

GOOD CANDY.—First made by J. R. Good, and used for shipping queens. It is composed of granulated sugar moistened with honey to the consistency of a stiff paste which when allowed to stand a few days in a vessel with a seive bottom will leave the sugar of the proper consistency.

GREEN HONEY.—Honey which has been extracted from the hive before it has been capped over and thoroughly ripened.

HALF BEE SPACE.—A space one half the width of a bee space. In sections a half bee space is cut out of the top, bottom and sometimes sides, so that when two of them are placed together the result is a full bee space.

HATCHING BROOD.—This term is generally applied to brood just hatching from the cells. Professor Phinn claims that this is improper, and says that it should be applied only to larvæ which are just issuing from the egg; eggs which are just hatching. We coincide with him.

HIVE.—Now generally applied to boxes with movable frames. A hive should include the frames and entrance blocks.

HONEY.—Nectar gathered from the flowers by the bees.

HONEY BOARD.—A board with slotts which come between the rows of sections, used over the frames to support the surplus receptacles and prevent the bulding of brace combs.

HONEY EXTRACTOR.—A machine used for extracting honey from the combs by centrifugal force.

HONEY GATE.—A faucet for drawing honey from the extractor.

HONEY HOUSE.—A place for storing and extracting honey.

HONEY KNIFE.—A peculiarly shaped knife used for uncapping cells before the extracting process commences.

HOUSE APIARY.—A building with double walls in which to keep several colonies of bees, which are usually kept there the year round.

HONEY DEW.—A substance produced by aphides or plant lice. It is a very bad thing to have in a hive, and bees cannot winter well on it. It is such miserable stuff that to put it on the market would be sure ruination to future sales, though we have known beekeepers to do so. Perhaps, however, they innocently sold something which they knew nothing about. There is sometimes honey-dew gathered by bees, which is difficult to trace to the aphide or plant louse, and supposed by many to be absolute honey-dew.

HONEY SLINGERS.—See Extractor.

HYBRIDS.—A cross or strain between two species of bees.

IMAGO.—A fully developed insect.

INTRODUCING QUEEN.—Inserting a strange queen in a colony. If properly done there is little difficulty in doing the work safely.

ITALIANISING.—The act of introducing an Italian queen into a colony of some other breed.

ITALIAN BEES.—Bees from Italy; sometimes called Ligurian because they were imported from Liguria.

LAMP NURSERY.—A hive so arranged that queen cells may be hatched out by artificial heat. A lamp is generally used.

LATE SWARM.—A swarm which has come off after the usual swarming season has passed.

LARVA.—The second stage of the infant bee after the egg.

LAYING WORKERS.—These workers which lay eggs and produce drones, improperly called fertile workers, which usually occurs in queenless colonies.

LIGURIAN BEES.—See Italians.

MAIDEN SWARM.—The first swarm issuing from any colony in any season.

MANIPULATION.—Handling.

MANDIBLE.—The jaw of the bee.

METAL RABBETS.—Strips of folded tin on which the frames rest. These should properly be called frame supports.

METAL ENDS.—A small arrangement made of zinc or lead generally, which fits on the end of a brood frame and extends so far on each side that when coming in contact with the ends next to it the frames are spaced at regular intervals (bee space) apart.

METAL RAKES.—These are usually made now of strips of tin cut about three-quarters of an inch wide, the edge bent at right angles and from four to six slanting teeth cut on the edge. The ends are also bent at right angles of a sufficient length to reach both top and bottom bar. Several of these will support broken combs or foundation until the bees fasten them in the frames properly, the projecting points passing into the comb or foundation forming the support.

METAL RESTS.—A strip of tin or iron cut about five-eighths of an inch wide, placed in a saw-cut three-eighths of an inch deep, projecting above rabbet in hive one-quarter of an inch for ends of frames to rest on.

MOTHER BEE.—See Queen.

MOVABLE FRAMES.—See Frame.

MOVING BEES.—The transportation of bees from one place to another.

NATURAL SWARM.—One that issues from the hive naturally.

NECTAR.—The secretion found in flowers which is gathered by the bees.

NEUTERS.—A word sometimes applied to workers. It is now obsolete.

NON-SWARMING HIVE.—A hive so contrived as to prevent swarming. We question their existence.

NUCLEUS (*pl.* Nuclei).—The foundation for a colony, consisting of a queen; and 2, 3 or 4 frames of comb containing brood and honey and covered with bees.

NURSING BEES.—Young bees whose duty it is to care for the brood.

OBSERVATORY HIVE.—A hive with glass sides through which the operations of the bees may be observed.

OPEN END FRAMES.—Frames where the end pieces or sides are the same width as the top bar making them require spacing. The Jones frame is an example.

OVER STOCKING.—To keep more bees than there is pasturage in the locality for their support.

PERFORATED METAL.—This metal is used for many purposes in the apiary at the present time. It can usually be purchased in sheets 3x8 feet or in any size less than that which the apiarist may desire.

PERFORATED METAL HONEY BOARDS.—See Queen Excluding Honey Boards.

PERFORATED QUEEN ZINC.—A sheet of zinc perforated with $\frac{1}{8}$ in. holes, used in queen nurseries and also used in introducing cages.

PARRAFIN.—A substance which is perfectly inodorous. It is used by bee-keepers for coating the inside of wooden or tin vessels which have been used. The object being to cover any damaged spots in the tin or anything with which the honey would come in contact. Experiments have been tried to substitute paraffin as a material for foundation. It has not been accomplished as up to a short time since 112° was the highest point at which paraffin would melt, while wax melts at 145°. Very little paraffin has been made which will melt at 135° so that it is probable that new experiments will be tried. It is one of the products of petroleum; is white in color and is sometimes sold for white wax.

PIPING QUEEN.—A peculiar squeak which queens sometimes make when there are more than one in the hive. It usually occurs with second and third swarms.

POLLEN.—See Bee Bread.

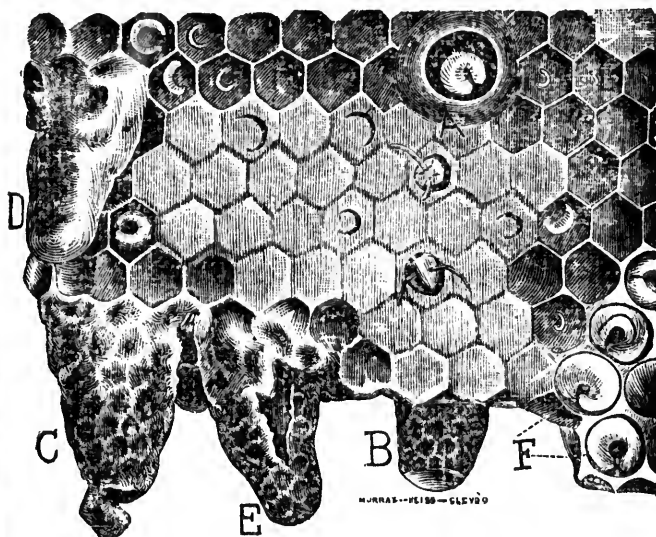
POLLEN BASKET.—A cavity on the hind legs of the workers in which to carry pollen.

PRIME SWARM.—A first swarm.

PROPOLIS.—Bee glue. A resinous substance gathered from trees and used by the bees in filling up cracks, etc., in the hive.

PUPA (pl. pupæ).—The bee in its later stage as sealed brood.

QUEEN CELL.—The large cell in which the queen is raised. See illustration.



QUEEN.—The mother of all the bees raised in a natural condition in the hive.

QUEEN (Tested).—One whose progeny has been examined and found to be pure.

QUEEN (Canadian).—Usually applied to queens which have been selected because of the honey gathering qualities of their progeny.

QUEEN (Selected Tested).—Queens having the qualities of both selected and tested queens.

QUEEN (Virgin).—A queen which has not been impregnated.

QUEEN (Warranted).—One which the seller agrees to replace if the progeny of the queen be not such as was represented at the time of sale.

QUEEN (Hybrid).—This term is applied to pure bred queens which have been cross-mated.

QUEENLESS.—Not having a queen.

QUEEN REARING.—The rearing of a queen.

QUEENLESSNESS.—Colonies without queens are said to be in a state of queenlessness.

QUEEN CAGE.—A cage or box for holding a queen during introduction, often applied to shipping cages in which queens are sent by mail.

QUEEN NURSERY.—A frame the same size as the brood frame of any hive holding a large number of hatching cages in which the queen cells are placed just previous to their hatching. In these, 15 or 20 queens may be hatched in one nursery at once, and from one to 200 may be kept in these nurseries in a hive.

QUEEN REGISTER.—A card tacked to the hive on which may be shown the condition of the hive and queen.

QUEEN EXCLUDER.—This may be made of perforated metal or the slotted honey board. When the bee spaces are filled with strips of perforated metal they are called metal and wood queen excluders.

QUILT.—A cloth cover for the frames.

RABBIT.—This name is improperly applied to the supports upon which the frames in the brood chamber rest. The rabbit is really that portion of the side of the hive which is cut out so that the top parts of the frames may rest below the surface of the top of the hive.

RENDERING WAX.—Melting combs and clarifying the wax.

RE-QUEENING.—When a colony has lost its queen they are said to be re-queened when a new one has been introduced.

RIPENING CAN.—A receptacle for green or un-ripened honey in which it is allowed to stand in an atmosphere of proper temperature for some time until it becomes ripened as if it had been left in the hive until capped over by the bees.

RIPE HONEY.—Honey that has been capped, if in the hive, or honey which has been thoroughly ripened by standing in a room of the proper temperature.

ROBBING.—Bees stealing stores from other colonies.

ROYAL CELL.—See queen cell.

ROYAL JELLY.—The food given to larvæ which develops it into queens. A peculiar rich and nutritious food which causes queens to mature in 16 days.

SEALED BROOD.—When the larvæ reaches a certain stage of development the cells are sealed over, remaining so until the perfect bee is ready to emerge.

SEALED HONEY.—When fully ripened the honey is sealed over by the bees.

SECTION.—Small wooden receptacle for taking surplus honey in the comb.

SECTION (1 LB.)—This term is generally applied to sections $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The width of these sections varies from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 in., the standard being $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{5}{8}$ in.

SECTION (2 LB.)— $5\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in size.

SECTION (Dovetailed).—This term is applied to sections where they are made in four pieces and go together by dovetailing on the ends.

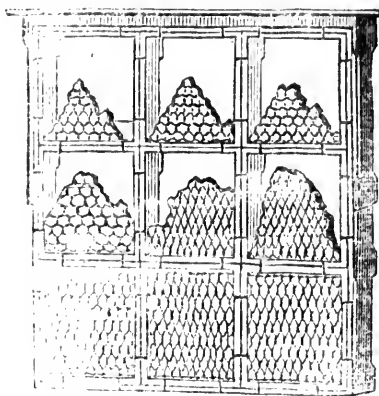
SECTIONS (One Piece).—These are made in one piece of wood; the corners are cut out so as to bring them together in the form when bent.

SECTIONS (Single Slotted).—Having half bee-space at top and bottom only.

SECTIONS (Double Slotted).—Having slots or half bee-space on the sides.

SECTIONS (Square Groove).—There are two different methods of making the joints at the corners where the bend takes place in the one piece sections. The V groove is made by running the section under a gang of saws which cut out a V shaped piece. The square groove is made by running them under a set of saws which cut out a nearly square piece.

SECTION FRAMES (Reversible).—These are made by having a double top board and side boards run half-way down in the ordinary frame which hangs in the top of the hive. See Illustration.



SECTION CASES (Tinned Corners).—These go in the super, and are made to hold various sizes of sections. They are put together by the use of pieces of tin so shaped that when slipped over the corner they run down through and hold crates in position.

SECTION CASES (Skeleton). } —These answer the
 “ “ (Trough). } same purpose as the section cases with the
 tinned corners, only come much cheaper. They are composed of the two ends and four pieces of wood cut out in the shape of a V trough. The end pieces are cut to the size of the sections and after the sections have been slipped into position, the top troughs are placed on the top corners and are tacked to the end pieces with light tacks or wire nails.

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SECTION FOUNDATION FASTENERS.—These devices are very handy for securing foundation in the sections preparatory to placing them in the super.

SEPARATOR.—A piece of wood or metal placed between the sections for the purpose of preventing the bees from bulging out the combs.

SECOND STORY.—The proper application of this term is an exact *fac-simile* of the lower or brood chamber with the exception of the bottom board and entrance. It should contain the same size of frame and is used for taking surplus extracted honey.

SINGLE WALLED HIVE (generally contracted to S.W.).—Is a hive of one thickness of lumber without air space or space for chaff packing.

SHIPPING CRATE.—Crates or cases in which the foundation sections are placed preparatory to marketing; usually they are glassed on one or two sides.

SMOKER.—An implement consisting of fire barrel and bellows; punk, rotten wood, rags and other similar material are burned, and the smoke is blown on the bees by means of a bellows.

SLOTTED HONEY BOARD.—A honey board made of strips leaving a bee space between, to be placed over the brood chamber and under the supers, preventing brace combs, and to a certain extent, preventing entrance of the queen, to the supers.

SPRING DWINDLING.—The diminution of a colony of bees in spring. Generally caused by lack of bees for brood rearing or from queenlessness.

SHIPPING CAGE.—A small cage or box covered with tinned wirecloth in which the queen and her attendant bees are sent by mail.

STARTERS.—Small strips of foundation or comb, fastened to the top of brood frames or sections to induce the bees to work in them.

STING (N).—The bee's weapon of defence.

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STING (v).—The act of stinging.

STINGER.—See sting.

STERILE QUEEN.—A queen which never did or never had the ability to lay eggs.

STOCK.—This word is applied to colonies of bees. In his dictionary of practical apiculture, Prof. Phin says :—"A stock includes a colony, hive, comb, stores and all that is necessary for the normal existence of the bees."

STORIFY.—To range hives over or under each other.

STRAINED HONEY.—Improperly applied by a great many to honey taken with the extractor. Before extractors came into general use the liquid honey was generally obtained by squeezing the combs and all else that was contained in them besides honey into a mass which was then drawn through a cloth or other material.

SUPER.—Improperly called top story and second story. Supers are generally of sufficient depth to hold one row of sections in height and are placed over the brood chamber.

SWARM.—A new colony produced by an old one.

SWARMS (artificial).—See artificial swarms.

SWARMING BOX.—A box attached to the end of a long pole used for taking swarms from trees or bushes. It is held below the cluster and the bees are got into it by a sudden jarring of the limb. These are so made that the pole to which the box is attached runs up above the box a sufficient distance so that while the end of it may be used to jar the branch the box will still be below the swarm.

SWARMING IMPULSE.—The desire or tendency on the part of bees to swarm. The conditions causing this state of thing are just a sufficient quantity of honey coming in to increase brooding, and not sufficient to enable the bees to store any in the surplus receptacles, and crowding of the brood chamber also facilitates the swarming impulse and is relieved by the use of the extractor.

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SWARM, (natural).—A new colony formed by the instinct of the bees and without any assistance from the apiarist to permit the rearing of brood or to excite the swarming impulse.

SYRIAN BEES.—Those from Syria or Palestine improperly called Holy Lands.

TRANSFER.—To transfer bees and combs from one hive to another; usually applied, however to the transferring of the bees and combs from box hives to movable frame hives.

TRANSPOSE.—When used in connection with frames it means an arrangement of the frames in the hives to suit the conditions which you are desirous of having. It also applies to the transfer of hives where you wish to clean up the apiary in the spring.

RESTS.—These arrangements are placed on tin supports in the bottom of the super or surplus case, and they are spaced at proper intervals for the purpose of holding sections in position. They are now in very general use.

UNCAPPING ARRANGEMENT.—A piece of tinned wire cloth attached to a frame which sinks down into the body of the ripening can and is held in position, probably half way down by pieces of iron wire which hook over the top of the can. The cappings fall from the knife into this basket and all the honey drains into the ripening can and is taken off through the honey gate.

UNCAPPING.—To remove the caps from the cells of sealed or comb honey previous to putting the frames in the extractor.

UNRIPE HONEY.—See green honey.

UNTESTED QUEEN.—A queen whose progeny has not been examined.

VENTILATE.—To change the air in any place. In bee-keeping the term is applied to bee houses and hives usually. It is made by a current of air by means of a properly arranged opening.

VIRGIN COMB.—That which has been used but once for honey and never for brood.

WAX EXTRACTOR.—An implement for rendering wax from broken pieces of comb by the aid of steam.

WAX POCKETS.—Small cavities on the under side of the bee in which is secreted wax.

WIDE FRAMES.—Frames of a sufficient width to hold sections. These may be placed in either the brood chamber or super.

WIND BREAKS.—Hedges or fences to protect the apiary from the force of the wind.

WIRE EMBEDDER.—Where the frames are first wired this little machine is brought into use for the purpose of sinking wire into the foundation.

WIRE FRAMES.—Frames in which wire is placed at intervals to hold foundation in position and prevent it from sagging. Double tinned bars are generally placed vertically in the centre for the purpose of holding the top and bottom bars apart and keeping the wire taut.

WIRED FOUNDATION.—Foundation, which in the making has fine wires run through it.

WORKER.—Undeveloped females who do the work of the hives, improperly called neuters.

WORKER EGGS.—Eggs layed by the fertile queen which may at the pleasure of the bees become either workers or queens.

WORKER COMB.—This is the comb used for brooding and generally for storing honey, though drone comb is used at times for that purpose. The cells of the worker comb measure five to the inch, twenty-five to each square inch and the surface on both sides of the comb contains fifty cells in all. Drone comb measures four to the inch or sixteen to the square inch.

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