

the top half below, and the bottom part above, will effect the same purpose.

There will now be no difficulty in securing the honey in its proper place, after it has been carried above, from this time henceforth. You will please observe there is no difference up to this point, whether working for comb or extracted-honey, as that can be determined afterwards, for the strength of the colony and the strain or race of bees are factors that ought to be considered, especially in producing the former article.

We will suppose extracted-honey is desired. If so, all that is required is to raise up the first half-story or super containing the dark honey stored from the brood-chamber, and any that may have accumulated before the flow from clover commenced, and add a second, which will, of course, now be filled with clover, while a third or fourth may contain basswood or thistle, as the case may be, and yet all can be thoroughly ripened on the hive, as it should be, for many reasons, too numerous to mention here.

If, however, for want of sufficient combs, you prefer extracting the different kinds before thoroughly ripened on the hives, it is an easy matter to place one of the several bee-escape boards (preferably, the Porter spring contrivance, which by the way, are only beginning to be half appreciated as they ought to be) under each top story, and free the supers from bees in a few hours. They can now be extracted and again returned to the hives.

This way of managing, to one who has never before tried the escape system, will, I fancy, become permanent with them, as the pleasure of removing shallow supers, containing nothing but honey has only to be tried once to be appreciated.

In the event of your being a producer of comb-honey, all that is necessary is to tier up as for the extracted article. With this advantage, only one case of section need be given any colony, unless considered advisable to do so; and this is not given until the honey is coming in rapidly, and the bees are ready and willing to fill and seal the cells in short order, and thus present you with an article as white as snow, instead of travel-stained, propelized sections, sufficient to disgust any one from purchasing even at a low figure.

Again, I find I can get more and better comb-honey with less unfilled sections than by any other process; in fact, it is not at all desirable to carry over any partly-drawn sections from the previous year, for, in my own experience, they are not filled and sealed any sooner than a new

case of sections containing full sheets of thin foundation, when added under a half-story as described.

The only valid excuse against using these half-stories is the expense and the time consumed in handling the double number of frames. As to the first reason, I am free to admit, the cost is a trifle greater; still, if protected by outside cases until clover commences to bloom, the material comprising them need not be any thicker than  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch.

As to the second reason, I find it easier and more expeditious to uncap and extract two sets of half-depth frames than one of the full size, as one sweep of the knife cleans the face of every comb in an instant; and if your frames are wired as they ought to be, even in half-stories (notwithstanding what other may say to the contrary), and your extractor is capable of taking a full set of eight frames, no time need be uselessly sacrificed.

Now, friends, try them. There is, however no necessity of going into the experiment in a wholesale manner; a few at first, and more afterwards if you need them, will be a wise plan to follow. I know they are gaining ground yearly, and this fact alone should be a guarantee that they are not a useless appendage in the apiary; and, as I am about concluding, let me add: At all times have plenty of store or surplus combs, no matter of what style or depth, as they are good capital at any time, especially in a poor season, like the past, as bees stored in such did well, while those in sections or on frames of foundation did little or nothing.

Lastly, do not be afraid to put your name on all honey offered for sale, at the same time stating the source from which it is secured, and thus prevent confusion and suspicion. Too much need not be on the label, but it should be in large print, and easily understood.—Read at the Brant, Ont., Convention.

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#### Remedy for Sore Eyes.

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**H**ONEY boiled with ants is a remedy for ulcers of the eyes. A poultice, made of honey, flour, and onions, is good for sty in the eyes. Honey dissolved with wax and oil is good for wounds and ulcers (fistula). Honey dissolved in turpentine and oil of laurel cures chaps. Honey and water, taken during an epidemic, prevents contagion.—M. Ensbrenner, in *Le Rucher*.