

placed there when the colony was made, and it will be readily seen if the brooding is not carried on rapidly to supply their places that as these bees become old and die off and the colonies, although apparently strong early in the fall, will be weakened down and go into winter quarters with very few bees. All such colonies should be liberally fed, first feeding just enough to stimulate brooding, and after sufficient brood is in the combs forcing them by rapid feeding to place the stores around the brood nest.

LATER.—We have just returned from one of our bee-yards where there are about 200 colonies, and although there is a very large quantity of Fall flowers in the locality the weather for the past few weeks has been so unfavorable that scarcely as much honey has been gathered as was consumed. Some of the strong hives have stored a little, especially those that were not brooding very fast; others that were brooding rapidly seemed to have less. Several hives that were weighed a month ago now weigh from five to nine pounds less. It is annoying to have to be troubled with visits from light-fingered gentry. These visits are made at rare intervals, we are glad to say as we very seldom have anything stolen.

OUR EXHIBIT AT TORONTO.

We will exhibit some new features in connection with bee-hives, wired frames machinery for frames, three or four different kinds of bee-tents—an extracting house and tent combined, a swarm catcher or miniature bee-tent, a folding tent—new features in connection with the production of comb honey, new styles in reversible section crates and reversible section cases or supers, honey boards, a new system of arranging sections in the wide frames as described in one of the first numbers of the JOURNAL, and a liquid feeder called the "Canadian feeder." We shall be pleased to explain the working of any and every im-

plement connected with our exhibit, and experienced and willing assistants will help us. Our endeavor will be to make it worth while for any visitor interested in bees to call at the "Honey House" and spend an hour or two with us.

COMB HONEY.

A SPLENDID METHOD OF MARKETING.

YOU all know, or at least you all will know before you have been engaged in the honey business very long, that this sweet nectar requires to be put upon the market in just the same



way as all other goods to command the trade and sell at ready prices—neatness cleanliness and attractiveness are the points of excellence needed to find ready sale for any article. You cannot take your butter to market in an untidy and slovenly looking way and get the price for it that a person does who prepares it neatly and offers it to the merchant in a tempting shape. No more can you take your honey to market in a soiled and dirty state and get the same price that does the man who delivers his honey in nice shape. If you do, then we decide at once that the merchant who buys of you doesn't understand his own business.

Nice glass jars and tins of various styles are largely used for extracted honey, but until lately it has been impossible seemingly to design any method whereby comb honey could be placed on the market in a tempting shape. Now, however, we believe the package has been found. It consists of a manilla box put up much the same as confectionery packages now-a-days, and of a size to hold the one pound sections, as that seems to be the size in general use. Of course they can be made to hold any