

was used, the resulting comb was fully as light as the natural article.

When heavy foundation is used, so heavy that it contains enough wax to build the entire comb, the bees still add much more wax, sometimes nearly enough to build the comb without the aid of the wax in the foundation.

To get the best results, foundation used for sections should have a base as thin, as natural, and a moderate amount of wax in the cell walls, and these cell walls should not be very high.

In natural worker comb one inch thick, there is one pound of wax to every 20 or 25 pounds of honey.

Drone comb has a thicker midrib and heavier cell walls than worker comb. From this a conclusion of some importance may be drawn, that Prof. Gillette does not mention. It is quite a common belief that bees prefer drone cells for storing honey because it is a matter of economy of wax. But the drone comb actually takes more wax, and if there is any economy it must be in the labor of constructing the comb. The important point, however, is that with the right kind of foundation there may be even less wax in comb built from it than in comb built entirely by the bees. For when bees build the entire comb in a surplus apartment, it is likely to be mostly drone comb, which is heavier than worker comb, and consequently heavier than comb built on the lightest foundation.—National Stockman.

Honey Your Porridge.

If you have the exceedingly unaristocratic habit of sugaring your porridge, try a little honey on it instead of the sugar some morning. You will find it a great improvement on sugar.—Martha's Management, in Chicago Record.

Melting Old Combs.

By Morley Pettit.

Late October and early November should be spent in winding up the affairs of the apiary. All hive parts that have been used during the summer should, before being stored for winter, be scraped clean of lumps or ridges of wax and propolis. Especially should the combs not in use be sorted and the exposed parts of their forms scraped before storing. While doing this, quite a lot of beeswax can be kept separate from the propolis and saved.

We divide combs into three classes: 1st, brood combs; 2nd, extracting combs; and 3rd, combs to be melted up. Brood combs may have a few drone cells in one lower corner, but otherwise must be all workers, be straight, and contain very little pollen. 2. Combs used for extracting may be partly or wholly of drone comb, but should contain no pollen. If a comb would belong to this class except for patches of pollen, cut them out and let the bees fill up the holes next summer with new comb.

In class 3 are the ones rejected from 1 and 2; combs heavy with pollen, old crooked and unfinished combs. These are cut out of their frames and melted up. Where two or three rows of cells next the top bar are good worker cells, leave them in the frame as a starter for the new comb next season. These useless combs, and all odd bits of wax, may be melted and purified into nice bright cakes of commercial beeswax.

First put them into a rather long, narrow, box, and pour cold water over them to clean them as far as possible of pollen and whatever else the water will carry off. Chop them fine with a spade, and scrape to one end of the box, which has been raised higher than the other to allow

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