a pure sweet just as the bees made it; he feels that he is getting full weight, and he has bought it at a less price per pound than he could have bought section honey. Then he has his honey in a nice bucket where the honey cannot break or lose out when cut in two and when he has eaten out the honey he has a useful pail left. These are some of the reasons why the consumer prefers bulk comb honey to section honey. I am talking of the majority of the people. Of course there are the wealthy who will always buy a limited quantity of section honey because it is high in price and has to them a fancy look.

Bulk comb is produced in either full bodies or shallow Ideal supers. If the former is used it is hardly practical to fasten in full sheets of foundation as the frames cannot be wired because we expect to cut the honey out,but with the Ideal frames we can use full sheets if we so prefer. Ideal supers and frames are preferred generally because they are not so large, are not so heavy to handle, they are nearer the right amount of room to give a colony at one time and they can be freed of bees much quicker than can full bodies.

To free them of bees we simply smoke down between the frames well and then pry the super loose and jounce it, when it will be found that most of the bees will fall out. They can then be stacked up and a hole left at the top, when in two or three hours time the last bee will have left the supers.

Then again the supers and frames are nice for extracted honey should the bee keeper in any event desire to so use them and in fact in putting up bulk comb it requires about one-third extracted honey with which to put the comb up.

In packing bulk comb we cut out the comb nicely and place it in the cans, and afterwards pour in extracted honey to cover the comb and to fill up the crevices,and in this about one-third extracted honey goes in, and it must be remembered that this extracted honey goes in at the comb honey price. It has been found both practical and profitable to produce both comb and extracted honey in the same apiary, and in fact on the same hives at the same time, for many have found that it pays them to have one super of combs on top of the regular brood-nest so that the queen may fill it with brood before the honey flows, if she likes, and when the flow comes these supers catch the first nectar, and as soon as the flow is on and the bees have commenced to secrete wax this super of combs is lifted and the empty frames of foundation placed between them and the brood, which is the most effectual way of baiting bees into the supers, and it will be found that where colonies are so worked swarming is kept in check if not entirely prevented, the queen is left in entire possession of the regular brood nest and by the time the flow is over the brood will have hatched from the shallow super of combs and the bees will have filled it with extracted honey, and this is just what we will want in putting up our comb honey, as we have already shown that at least one-third the honey must be extracted with which to pack the comb. It has been demonstrated time and again that bees will store all the way from 50 per cent to 100 per cent more honey when worked for bulked comb than they will when worked for section honey, and many believe, the writer included, that where the bees are worked as outlined above that nearly if not quite as much bulk comb honey can be produced as could be produced of extracted honey alone, and especially does this hold good where localities have fast flows of honey,