

below it can be done at almost any time before it freezes solid.

I take an empty super, nail two cleats on each end, placing a thin board on top of cleats. This should be low enough to permit a milk pan or box setting inside without projecting above the top of the super. The bottom board of the hive is loosened and the hive lifted, while the super containing feed pan is placed on bottom board and filled with sugar syrup. This syrup is made by mixing one of water to two of sugar, well dissolved. This is put in feeders while quite warm, depending on the weather; if very cold, feed it warmer. The rising heat will soon excite the bees and they will soon get to work at taking up the sweet. I feed in this way until their frames are full. It usually requires from 20 to 50 pounds, depending on the strength of the colony and the amount of honey already in, 20 pounds should easily be fed at once.

If the bees are not flying they can be fed in day time at such a season of the year. If earlier feed towards evening. I have often had them build comb down in feeders on very cold days. Floats or fine hay should be placed in feeders to prevent the bees from getting drowned.

After feeding is completed I remove the super from below. If bees are still down in feeders lift up front of hive and place a block under. They will then soon crawl up on the combs. Use a little smoke if they do not. Brush bottom board off clean before setting hive on it again. I then pack each hive separately on same stand in a box large enough, so as there will be at least four inches around each side; six inches would be better. A small drygoods box deep enough, answers the purpose well. There should be eight or ten inches of space above the hive for packing. I cut a hole about six inches long in one end of the box for an entrance to the hive. A bridge is necessary to keep packing from closing up the entrance in front of hive. This can

easily be made with a piece of shingle and two small blocks one-half inch thick.

The hive is then packed around with planer shavings, when they can be had. Oat chaff or cut straw will answer. The top cover of the hive should always be removed, have nothing but a quilt between the bees and the packing. This allows the moisture from the hive to pass up and is absorbed in the packing.

Many hives are lost each winter by excessive moisture freezing on the combs, thus preventing the bees in steady weather from getting at the honey on the outside combs. A water-tight cover is necessary for the packing case. I find roofing paper as good as anything that I have ever used. A lid that will last for years can be made and covered with this material.

[Of course Mr. Clark does not mean that he takes out all the combs containing pollen. Pollen is just as necessary in the spring as other food for brood rearing. But where combs are badly clogged with pollen, and there being too much in the hive, it would do no harm to remove some of it, and keep it on hand for judicious distribution in the spring. In our own experience we feed from above, as it is much easier to do. There is, however, a very great advantage in feeding from below, in that the bees get a greater benefit from the heat of the syrup. —Ed.]

THE BEST SWEET FOR CHILDREN.

Many parents find the candy problem a very real and difficult one when their children come to the age when they know how to spend their pennies. Some try to solve the problem by denying the child indulgence in sweets; others, and perhaps the majority, make the fatal mistake of allowing the child to choose for himself the kind and the amount of candy that he will take.