

In my experience, whatever price the two honeys do command at those prices, comb honey sells more promptly. Not only in quality, but in appearance, it really has no competitor. To the taste, syrups, butter and sauces, may ask for competition, but for the eye, for a table ornament, no edible dare presume to compete.

The point I wish to make is this. The labor connected with the production of extracted honey must needs most all be done out doors among the bees at a busy season of the year, by more skilled help. Not so with the production of comb honey. Sections and crates can be made, foundation adjusted, surplus cases all fitted for the hives, by cheaper hands in cheaper times. The same is also true of cleaning and crating the filled sections, and all can be done indoors, at chosen times regardless of weather. We handle all our surplus comb honey in the apiary by cases, not by sections, and I think I am safe in saying that in the production of 10 tons of each, there is not to exceed one fourth the amount of outdoor labor connected with the production of comb, as compared with extracted honey. This is one great point of preference with me, and it is a point that is more fully appreciated where all the implements for comb honey production are best arranged, according to the light of to-day.

I advise producing all darker grades in the extracted form, because the difference in price is in favor of that form for dark grades, but *vice versa* for light honey, which abounds mainly in Northern latitudes. So true has the above proved in my experience that I keep two sets of surplus receptacles; one for comb honey, from May 20th to July 20th, and the other for extracting from the latter date till the close of the season, and I have found it profitable to do so.

I know there are some facts peculiarly favoring extracted honey production. But I find them all more than balanced by others favoring the comb honey side of the question. We know that when our apiary is overstocked, and we establish a second one that the out apiary is worked at an increased pro-rata expense, and that we overstock our field quicker when producing extracted honey. In other words we have to sell about twice the honey for the same money.

I prefer to keep more bees and produce the higher priced honey.

JAMES HEDDON.

Dowagiac, Feb. 22nd, 1886.

From W. W. Bliss, Duarte, Cal., we have received a sample of the Yucca Brush, which he advertises in this issue of the JOURNAL. It is light and soft to the touch, and we should think would answer capitally for the purpose for which it is advertised—to brush the bees off the combs.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

WIRED FRAMES, &C.

IN reading the C.B.J. of the issue of Feb. 3rd, I was again forcibly impressed with the idea as mentioned by Mr. Pringle, as given in his article on page 708, when about discussions at conventions should be about "immediately approaching work" and "the journals should do the same both editorially and by their contributions." The advantages arising from this are many, and it is certainly a move in the right direction, and strange it is that more attention has not been paid to it. It is in view of this fact that I wish to say a few words about wired frames for the brood chamber. My attention has been drawn to this by reading an article on page 711 of the C. B. J. by Will Ellis. It appears he uses the Langstroth frame, which is so made that wiring becomes an easy matter. With the Jones' frame, as generally made viz: with a narrow strip for a bottom bar, some change would seem necessary before wiring can be very practical. Waiving, however, the necessity for this, I will proceed to describe the change I made in mine—I make the bottom bar the same width as the sides, and one-sixteenth of an inch thicker, or about five-sixteenths of an inch. The sides are nailed to this as to the top bar and project below it three-sixteenths of an inch; then to correspond to the projecting bottom strip in the Jones' frame, I drive into each side so as also to go into the bottom bar, a five-eighth inch window blind staple which is allowed to project about a quarter of an inch. These staples cost about 25 cents per lb. so that the expense is comparatively nothing. I now have a frame that possesses I think nearly all the advantages of the original. I then have five holes pierced in each top and bottom bar, the outside ones five-eighths of an inch from the sides, which will bring the wires about two and a quarter inches apart. As to making the holes for the wires I think I have a better plan than that adopted by Mr. Ellis which is altogether too slow where one has many to do and is also far more accurate. An old sewing machine which can be bought for about fifty cents will, with a little fixing, do the work quickly and accurately. It can be so arranged that with one press of the foot the needle or awl will pierce the frame. A guide board with notches to correspond with the distance the wires are apart, will make them all the same, with a precision that is pleasant to look upon. Having over 1200 frames to wire the past season and my time being very limited I had the work done at very slight cost. I find No. 30 wire is sufficiently heavy. In fastening in the foundation it would seem that Mr. Ellis occu-