

If the honey is to be put into small packages to be sold at retail, the labor and expense of packages bring the price nearly up to that of comb honey, as comb can be sold in a home market without any expense for packages, which is not so easy for extracted, except at home or by peddling. If you are in a neighborhood where people will pay nearly or quite as much for extracted as for comb—there are such places—it will be to your interest, of course to produce extracted honey.

Each one must decide for himself as to which will be most profitable in his locality; but a little advice may be acceptable to some. If you want to keep bees with the minimum of labor and attention, produce extracted honey. If you can not produce nice white comb honey of good quality, produce extracted honey. If you have a good home market at fair prices for extracted honey, by all means supply that market. But if you are obliged to ship your honey off to be sold on commission, you will find as a rule, that comb honey will pay you better. If you can secure most of your crop in nice white comb, you will probably get more money out of it in that shape than if it were extracted. If in your home market a prejudice exists against extracted honey, as is too often the case, it will not pay you, as a general thing, to fight that prejudice. There are many places where only a definite amount of honey will be used, and you can sell just as much comb honey as you can of extracted. There is a double loss in selling extracted honey in such a market. In producing extracted honey you must sell twice as many pounds, while you can get only half as much per pound. Where the market is limited, the result is evident.


I wish, in another article, to tell of my "combination system," in which the production of extracted honey is so combined with that of comb as to get rid of many of the shortcomings and annoyances that are met when working for comb alone, at the same time producing the the choicest extracted honey.

J. A. GREEN.

Dayton, Ill., August 25th, 1887.

Indiana Farmer.

### The Drouth, Shade for Hives, Etc.

 KEEP an apiary of from 50 to 120 colonies of bees, and am deeply interested in the new and thriving industry of honey producing. Bee-culture is affected by drouth perhaps more than any other rural pursuit. The drouth has been more general the present season than in any season since the decade of drouth years set in, and there is a wider-spread

complaint of short honey-yield than at any time heretofore. How long this state of things will last is a discouraging problem. For one I do not partake of the dark forebodings of a majority of writers on this subject. I have lived long enough to know that there have been decades of dry years, and decades of seasonable years heretofore, and I believe that we may reasonably expect the same state of things in the future.

Although the honey yield in this part of Kentucky was lighter than at any time heretofore, our bees are in better condition now than they were last season at this time. Notwithstanding the drouth, my bees have gathered a little nectar in the mornings, and the queens have continued to keep the hives well stocked with brood. It has been a rare case in the past to see so much brood at the first of September as is to be seen in my hives now. I may have to feed some for winter stores, but my bees will go into winter quarters well stocked with vigorous young bees.

It has been frequently asked if it will do to locate an apiary where there are no shade-trees to shade the hives in the heat of the day. My experience the past heated spell has satisfied me on this subject. There are no trees near enough by to cast a shade over any of the hives. My hives are about 4 inches from the ground, on a smooth blue-grass plat of ground which is protected by a plank and wire fence. The grass is kept closely mowed so as not to interfere with the flight of the loaded bees. Each hive has a shade-board over the hive cover. This is all the shade the hives had during the late heated term, and not a single comb in my large apiary melted down. The "shade-board" over the cover of the hives so as to have an air-space between the cover of the hive and the shade-board, is ample protection to my hives, and gives me a clean, smooth apiary yard, free from trees or other obstructions to operate in.

Christiansburg, Ky.

G. W. DEMAREE.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

D. McLAREN.—My bees have made nothing the last two months. They are light. I am going to try the McFadden plan for wintering. By what I have seen I believe it is all right.  
Alliston, Sept. 27, 1887.

A PUNNY READER.

A SUBSCRIBER who does not wish his name to appear sends the following suggestions for an "ad" for the C. B. J.:

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