

honey on the tiering-up plan, and wish you would explain how to proceed to avoid this large bee space?

Place your metal rabbets on bottom of honey crate, by nailing strips of tin or iron on bottom of crate instead of letting them rest on pieces of wood. We are making them that way.

SETTING OUT BEES.

THOS. HELME, LINDSAY, ONT.:—My brother had two hives last spring. He took over 60 lbs. of honey from them during the summer. We have three hives alive out of four; they are packed in sawdust. They have plenty of honey yet. When should bees be taken out in the spring?

See comments on D. Chalmer's article in this issue.

SECTION RESTS.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—Can you tell us in the next issue, just how those $\perp$ tins for cases are made, and how fastened to bottom of cases. By having them the right height long separators could rest on them?

The rests are made by taking strips of tin about one and one-half inches wide or more, doubling it in the centre then folding back the two edges, leaving the centre about half an inch and the rest for section about a quarter inch; or two pieces of tin may be taken, each about three-quarters of an inch wide, bend them at right angles in the centre, place the two edges together in the shape of $\perp$, and solder a little along the bottom to keep them in place. The way they are generally supported is by nailing pieces of tin or sheet iron on the under side of the case, allowing it to project inwardly about three-quarters of an inch, which forms a hole for the ends of the tin supports or $\perp$. By this means you see separators of full length may be used. Years ago we used these $\perp$ rests and separators of full length, allowing the separators to just drop down on the top of the $\perp$ rests. The system then pleased us, as it has many others since, but as new things are the order of the day now, we shall as soon as we can get time, have illustrated and described a new system of arranging

section cases, sections, etc., which we think for simplicity and valuable features will interest all producers of comb honey. We are now constructing a special machine for making the $\perp$ rests, by which they can be made very rapidly. There are many valuable principles in connection with the taking of comb honey yet to be brought out, and we shall expect Friend Doolittle, and some others of our experienced comb honey producers to assist in testing the various methods, and proving or disproving their value.

FRAMES CROSSWISE IN HIVE.

B. BOTH, PORT ALLEGHANY, PA.: Please give me your reason for hanging frames crosswise in hive, and would it be any advantage to change Langstroth by hanging frames crosswise to entrance?

We used the Langstroth hive for many years with ends of frames to entrance, or rather frames running lengthwise of hive. At first we tried it as an experiment, then, after giving it a further trial, watching the results carefully, we found that in this climate frames running crosswise from the entrance give better results. When the cold winds of Spring and Fall blew in the entrance it seemed to chill the bees, and more brood was chilled in the hive with frames running lengthways of hive. We found by placing one well-filled frame of comb in the front of hive crosswise, that the bees behind the frames, seemed to be affected much less by cold weather and especially by cold nights; much less brood was chilled; brood rearing was carried on more rapidly and comb building was commenced earlier and kept up later. The difference was so marked in favor of the frames running crosswise that we blocked up the end entrance and made side ones instead in nearly 500 hives. We could place one comb in a hive so arranged, next to the entrance, adjust the division board behind it and close the entrance in proportion to the