space and cost less freight or express, as the case may be. The sliding lid over partitions enables one in taking the feeder from one hive to another, to shake the bees out as the lid can simply be slid back and the bees turned out upside down. If food remains in the feeder, all that is to be done is to pass a stick between the partitions and crowd out the bees and all the dead bees may be removed and when feeders are not in use can be cleaned and packed away.

THE WAY TO CUT THEM.

Plane your boards the proper thickness, say one inch, of such thickness so that two will just be the width you require for depth of shelves. Cross-cut them the length of the inside of feeder less $\frac{1}{8}$, then pass your boards over a saw and cut a groove in them one-quarter of an inch deep about 2 in. deep from each same length as the width of feeder less $\frac{1}{16}$. Pass them over saws, grooving them on each side $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep the same as Fig. 1. These grooves may be placed about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch from centre to centre or whatever distance you require your partitions apart. You then put your gauge close enough to the saw-cuts that you may rip your pieces the exact thickness of the saw-cuts. Then take piece number one which supports the partitions together, press the saw-cuts of Fig. 2 in those of Fig. 1 at end, which cut being $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep when pressed firmly to bottom of cut allows $\frac{1}{4}$ inch lap. Now, when all the saw-cuts are filled as in Fig. 1 on one side, lay the smooth face of Fig. 2 on the table (you will observe the saw-cuts of Fig. 1 are uppermost.) Then take Fig. 2 by one end in each hand and press saw-cuts down into Fig. 1 filling it from the top side the same as they are filled from bottom. You now have the partitions firmly pressed together and the $\frac{1}{4}$ inch lap of both top and bottom of Fig. 2 fill the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch space in centre of Fig. 1 and allows the partitions to go tight together. At sight one might fancy these were not strong but you have only to place them together to be astonished at their strength and durability. If you wish your feeder partitions three or four inches deep you have only to make the saw-cuts in Fig. 2 on both sides the same as Fig. 1 and you can then build them as deep as you choose. Where you want them three or four inches deep and yet very thin, this mode of putting them together will be found invaluable.

CUTTING UP SECTION HONEY.

AS PRACTICED AT THE TORONTO EXHIBITION

AFTER everything had been gotten into nice shape at the Toronto Exhibition the exhibitors prepared to cut up comb honey as in former years. "Honey on a stick" is what the visitors call it. We believe that the first man to introduce this method of popularising the sale of comb honey was Mr. J. B. Hall, of Woodstock, and it has done much to assist in the use and sale of comb honey. Looking at it from the standpoint of a visitor to the exhibition there is considerable to be said against continuing the practice, while on the other hand as being a splendid opportunity of disposing of unfinished sections it deserves some consideration. The question now arises, has the practice been continued long enough to popularise the use of honey and give people to understand how delicious and toothsome it is, or not? Visitors to the exhibition should, we think, now be sufficiently well acquainted with the taste of honey, as not to require to sample it before purchasing a full section or more as they may require. If the practice is continued, would it not be better to have tents or stands outside the main honey building where the honey could be purchased instead of selling it in the building. It certainly does detract very much from the general appearance of the exhibit to have pieces of section smeared with honey, pieces of wax and sticky pieces of paper lying around promiscuously. We should not be surprised if the Exhibition Association another year should do away with the practice of selling "honey on a stick" entirely.