

colony on the old stand, which will do as much, if not more, in the sections than they would if they had not swarmed, for a new swarm will work with a vigor not known to bees under any other circumstances. In ten days, if the honey harvest continues, sections are given to the colony, which has rapidly increased to such, from the combs of brood carried in the box, and as the young queen has now commenced to lay, the bees will at once go into the sections, often giving a good yield of honey; yet the main yield will come from the new swarm, as they have at least one-third more bees than they would had they been hived on a new stand, as all of the field bees return to their old location. Now, it will be seen that if the hive is left as we now have it till winter, the bees are not liable to have sufficient stores, so when the harvest of white honey begins to draw to a close, the sections are taken from the sides, which were placed there at the time of hiving, and the combs necessary to fill out the hive are used to take their places. In this way the bees will fill these last for winter, and, should a fall yield occur, they will often have some extra to spare for any light colonies we may happen to have. If all of the sections which were placed at the sides are not completed, they are to be taken from the wide frames and placed with those which are on top, when the bees will finish them, if the season does not drop off too suddenly. At this time of the year no more empty sections should be put on the hive, to take the place of the full ones taken off; but, on the contrary, the number of sections should be contracted as much as possible, so as to crowd the whole force of bees on the few that are partly finished, so that, if possible, they may be completed. In this way we lessen the number of unfinished sections to be carried over the winter, and secure nearly all of our honey in marketable shape. In places where the fall or darker honey does not find a ready sale, as is the case in this locality, I find it profitable to take away combs from below, which are filled and sealed, placing empty combs in their stead, putting them on one side, to be fed to the bees if it is necessary, and if not they can be extracted during some hot spell in the fall if they are stored in some warm room where they should be. Where the bees are to be fed in the fall, I know of no prettier way of feeding than to set in combs of sealed honey.

In the above is something which has given me great pleasure, and I here give it that any one can take advantage of it who will so dispose of it.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

BORODINO, N. Y.

COMB HONEY IN PACKAGES.

A Cheap and Effective Way of Doing It for Retailing.

—By N. T. PHELPS.

Perhaps there are some producers of comb honey who desire a better way to put it up in small packages for retail than they now use. If the plan that I will try to make plain will help them to do so I shall be pleased. It is a most patience-trying thing to see a customer handle a section of nice comb honey like a brickbat—punch his fingers into both sides of it after you have handled it with the utmost care. Many will do that—pinch it to see how hard it is; lay it down on its side in the buggy seat, or push it into an overcoat pocket, and then sit down on it. They come for it afoot or on horseback, in wagons or on bicycles, put it down between their feet or anywhere they can push it in. All of these things make the careful producer's "black hair" pull. There seems to be need for a good, cheap, and substantial way to put up small quantities to preserve it from being broken until the purchaser can get it to his home. The plan that the writer has used for the last ten years may not be the best or cheapest ever suggested, but it may be convenient for some where the material can be got with little trouble and expense. I think almost any basket-shop will sell the material very cheaply if you will order it at a time when they are the least crowded with other work, say in the winter or early spring. What I use is called "basket splints" at the shops. The size I use is about 17 inches long, 4½ inches wide, and 1-12 inch thick, made from basswood timber. These I score across with the point of a knife so they will bend at the scored places and not break off. To score the splints in the right place I use blocks of thin lumber cut the right size to score where I want them scored. These blocks I lay on the splints and score along each edge of the blocks with the point of a knife. The number of sections sold is set out and then the splints are scored just right for that number of sections. Then the splints are wrapped around the sections and tied with twine; then a paper is wrapped around the package and again tied with twine. This makes a good solid package, and the customer can not easily stick his fingers into the honey until it is untied.