

work over into comb honey, will produce more first-class section honey than you could possibly obtain from the 100 colonies if they were all run for comb honey at the same time, as nearly all comb-honey producers do. The point is right here: In this way your comb-honey-producing colonies can have a good steady harvest from the day you put on your first clump of sections until the last section is finished, and that is what counts, both in quantity and quality.

Nor don't get this method mixed up with that of feeding back at the close of the harvest, but do the feeding when the harvest is on and everything is in proper condition to produce comb honey. Make your extracted honey quite thin and give them one grand big harvest, and you will see your sections finished as if by magic. With two clumps of sections on, and a good young queen in the hive below, you need not be afraid of their storing too much in their breeding-combs. Then examine them often; and as fast as you can take them out; don't leave them to become soiled and travel-stained by the bees, in order that you may save yourself a little work, and take off a whole clump at a time, for, as sure as you do, your bees are liable to sulk away their time and possibly fix for swarming.

It looks nice to go into your storehouse at the close of the season and see several tons of choice comb honey with hardly a section that is not of the finest quality; and to see the clumps all empty, with no partly-filled sections lying around is another thing which shows there has been some skill used in producing that crop of honey.

Some of you may think that this implies lots of work, which I will admit, and so does everything connected with the successful management of bees. I know many let them take care of them-

selves, and appear to be satisfied with whatever they can get; but I never should like to run a business in that way.

When I was running my bees for

In the above I have called your attention to the three worst troubles in producing comb honey, and I have also given you a practical way of overcoming them.

About 26 years ago I sold nearly three tons of comb honey that was produced in this way to a dealer for two cents a pound more than the market price, on account of its fine appearance. It is the same in producing comb honey that it is with the extracted. You must adopt methods whereby you can combine a fine quality with a large quantity, and then you are on a straight road to success. If I should ever again return to the production of comb honey the above method is the one I should most decidedly adopt.

comb honey we had no practical feeders as we have now, whereby honey can easily be fed to our comb-producing colonies; neither did we realize how easy it is to have an abundance of choice young queens early in the season to supersede our old queens with. Had I known then as I do now how easily these two important factors can be acquired, I would not have changed from comb honey to extracted as I did; for I am sure there is more money in producing a choice grade of comb honey, as I have described, than there is in producing extracted honey.

There are some other suggestions I should like to make to comb-honey producers, which I hope to find time to do in the future.—"Gleanings in Bee Culture."

Any man ought to be satisfied with his lot if it is worth \$5,000 a front foot.