

of No. 29 as being especially privileged, and paid no attention to these whatever.

As I had to go away in the afternoon, a friend helped me to change the hives around, i. e. No. 10 was placed on the stand of No. 29 and vice versa. They seemed so knocked out by the change that I felt sure everything was all right now. Next morning I was still of the same opinion till about 11 o'clock, when I discovered that No. 29 had got located all right again, and was once more helping itself out of hive No. 10 at the opposite side of the yard. What did I do now? As I had to go to the Cashel yard that day, in disgust I threw No. 10 on the wagon and took it with me. It was placed down in a yard of over 80 colonies, right in the middle of the day, and it would fight anything that came near it. Why they acted as they did before moving is a mystery to me.

When shall we feed for winter stores, early or late? As has already been intimated, we have a lot of feeding to do this fall. Sept. C. B. J. is just to hand, and in this issue there is considerable along the line of this subject. At the October convention Mr. W. J. Brown is reported as saying: "Is it a general thing throughout the whole Association to feed with sugar syrup? Why not feed honey, their natural food? When I find colonies short of stores I take out the empty combs and replace them with honey."

This advice is probably all right if you have the honey, but bless you, friend Brown, what would you do if you had a few

hundred colonies light, and no honey in sight to make up the deficiency? Aside from the fact of sugar being a sure winterer and much cheaper than honey, I would not, for obvious reasons, risk buying honey for feeding purposes if I could get it for 2 cents per pound. Anyway, we are confronted with the problem of making up a deficiency of some 3,000 lbs if we wished to winter our bees, and just when to start the work was a question. While there is more danger of feeding too late rather than too early, experience has taught me that, for various reasons, it is not wise to do much feeding previous to 20th of September. This year, as an experiment, we started to feed 12 colonies during the first week of September. The bees are in 8-frame L hives and all headed by young Italian queens. Six of the colonies were fed syrup made of equal parts of sugar and water and the other six a syrup made of two pounds of sugar to one of water. All were fed rapidly until they refused to take any more food, at least they would take it so slowly as not to amount to anything. On examination to-day (Sept. 28) I find those colonies fed the thin syrup quite light, with altogether too much brood for the time of the year; later on, after the most of this brood has hatched, each hive will need about 10 lbs. more syrup to make them as heavy as I desire.

The six fed the thick syrup are considerably heavier than the others; the food is all capped over nicely and, while there is some brood present, yet there is