

shelves upon each side, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, 12 inches in length by about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, also three centre shelves about three inches wide, and of the same thickness and length. These shelves are all grooved similar to the "Simplicity Feeder," about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch wide and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep, leaving one-sixteenth of an inch of solid wood between each groove, and $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch of solid wood under the grooves. The shelves should be made to fit loosely, and are fitted in from the top, and rest upon small brackets or rests fastened upon each end of the box. In filling this feeder it should be placed on a board with the two bottom side shelves in position, the board being raised up even with bottom of shelves. As soon as food is filled up to brackets of first centre shelf, place in bottom centre shelf, fill up with food again to brackets of the middle side shelves, then place the two middle side shelves on brackets; continue filling to middle centre bracket, then place middle centre shelf in, and so in this way until the feeder is filled to the top, when the lid may be placed on it. It becomes air tight at the top, as the lid lies on the soft food and may be tightened down by a small hook at each of the four corners, or by other fastenings. The food used in these feeders may be made exactly the same as that made by Mr. Frank Benton, or the I. R. Good Candy. The peculiar construction of this feeder holds the food in position over the bees, and it not only holds it in position but the grooved shelves prevent the food from running should it be too soft, and in fact it may be made much softer and more moist, by the use of these grooved shelves. The reader will easily see that instead of the moisture settling, as it usually does, to the bottom, causing the sugar to become soft and run off the boards, the grooves catch all the excess of moisture, and prevent that running down of the food

which would otherwise exist. Nearly double the amount of moisture can be used by this arrangement, and should it be any more moist than ordinary, no difficulty will arise therefrom. All the danger of daubing the bees with the food is obviated, as they cluster under the food, and are protected by the shelves as they pass up between them. There is more or less moisture in all the grooves in the shelves to assist them in using their food should it at any time become too dry. The bees clustering naturally get the full benefit of their heat, and none need be wasted. Accordingly as they eat out their food from below, or their cluster becomes smaller, they are enabled from the space thus made to cluster more naturally and compactly. The circuitous route in which the food will have to move to get down, passing over all these shelves in succession, renders daubing impossible. These feeders may be made on the same or a similar principle, of any size and to hold any desired quantity. The one here described, will hold about 25 lbs. of food; racks or supports could be placed under it for the bees to cluster upon, and no combs used for wintering. Wintering bees without combs may not be quite so good as with them, but a few empty combs, well spread apart for bees to cluster on, immediately under the feeder, would be all that is necessary. At any time, winter or summer, these feeders filled, or partially filled, could be placed on the frames. Any one having as many feeders as they have colonies need never allow their bees to starve, providing they can procure the "Good Candy" or in other words, sugar and honey combined, to fill them. If this is adopted by many bee-keepers, doubtless some manufacturer will start making winter food for bees, when it may be purchased by the barrel, in the same way as sugar. Fill your feeders, place them over your colonies, protecting them