On Friday last about three o'clock the young man in charge of our Richardson yard came hurrying to the village in quest of a doctor. On making enquiry as to the trouble, we found that he had actually got a bee, not in his bonnet, but in his ear. At the time of the accident he, along with the foreman of the yard apiaries, was engaged in feeding weak colonies for winter, and while working at one hive which contained some very cross bees they evidently disturbed them a little more than they cared to stand, consequently the young man was stung about the head and in several places. The bee which found its lodging place in his ear flew straight in and did not stop until it was completely out of sight. It must have stung him after going as far as possible. The little hairs which cover the inside of the ear would, of course, irritate the bee and cause it to sting if there was no other pressure, so that the ear, by the time the doctor came to operate on it, was almost entirely closed. However, by the aid of an instrument used by doctors for enlarging the ear, and a long pair of tweezers, the doctor succeeded in extracting the bee, and the young man went back to his work with the bee in his hand and with a beaming countenance. This is the first case that we ever remember having heard of the kind, perhaps, however, some of our readers have had a like experience.

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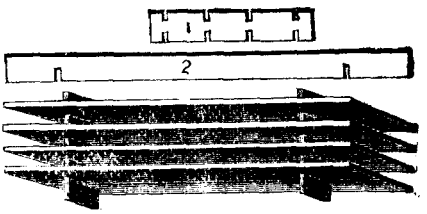
In *Gleanings* of September 15th, G. J. Flansburg describes an arrangement which he has made for cleaning sections before putting them into the shipping crates. We give it as follows though it is rather late in the season: Take a piece of heavy tinned wire cloth, it must be heavy wire so as not to bend down when the sections of honey are put on it. Cut it about twelve or thirteen inches square; turn every edge at right angles one half-inch. Take a frame that will sit nicely inside of the folded edges and tack fast. Get for this frame four strips ¼x1 inch. This bridge is then completed. Lay it on a table, or whatever you wish to clean your sections on and go to work. I think you will exclaim "Eureka!" The propolis goes through the meshes of the wire, as do the drips of honey from the unsealed cells around the edges and does not daub and mess up the sections. It does away with the bother of brushing up the dirt and wiping up drips of honey. When the refuse accumulates under the bridge raise it up and clear it and proceed again.

## THE ENTRANCE FEEDER.

THE engraving herewith is to illustrate a new device for feeders called feed partitions. This is the simplest and cheapest system we have yet been able to devise for the inside of feeders. They may be made of any length, width and height to suit size of feeder and they form the best possible partitions for the bees to stand on while taking up the liquid food from the feeders and prevents them from drowning. They may also be made from cuttings of lumber, so that the material costs very little, besides they are lighter than any other device we have yet seen. They can be taken apart and shipped in the flat as a block of wood. Any novice can put them together very rapidly. They require no nails and are very strong and not liable to get out of order. Should any pieces be broken they are so




inexpensive that they may be duplicated at any time. The above engraving shows the partitions in the entrance feeder which is so constructed that the lid can be slid off and the partitions lifted out of the feeder when desired. The partitions are kept from floating when the feeder is filled by two strips of wood nailed on to the front side of the feeder, that turn around like the hands of a clock with the end in the groove on the opposite side. The bees pass in between this and when the partitions are to be lifted out, these strips are turned back and close the bee entrance. This enables us to make a lighter and cheaper feeder, holding much more than the ordinary entrance feeder and when shipped in the flat occupy a very small