

A GOOD FEEDER.

How often it happens that we read of some new kink, short-cut or helpful method, just too late to put the idea into practice. It may be that we do not get to reading the bee journals during the busy season as quickly after their receipt as we should, but more often the suggestion has not reached the Editor in time to allow of the inserting it in the issue of his paper which should reach the readers at the proper time. Now with this in mind I wish to give the benefit of my experience in fall feeding so that others who may have that business yet to attend to may take the hint in time.

I have tried many ways of feeding up for winter supplies, including the use of the Miller, Alexander and Doolittle feeders, to say nothing of the crock-and-plate, shallow-tray-and-shavings, and others. But better than them all, in my opinion, is the use of a simpler feeder which costs the extracted-honey producer but a cent or two. The comb honey man will have to pay seven or eight cents for the same equipment, however.

Take the cover of a ten-pound penny-lever honey pail, place it upside down on a block of wood, over which it easily slips; with a three-inch wire nail and hammer, punch from 12 to 15 holes through the cover, but avoid making the holes too large by driving the nail too far. If the holes are about the size of the lead in an ordinary unsharpened pencil they will be just right.

Now fill your honey pail as nearly full as you can—for a 10-lb. feed—push the cover on tight, and the feeder is complete.

In practice I place three or four thicknesses of newspaper directly on the frames, first tearing out holes about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, wherever you wish to set a feeder, (usually one feeder is enough, per colony). Quickly invert your

feeder over the hole, put on empty hive body and cover and feel assured that the bees will do the rest in a few hours without any danger of leakage or loss. As soon as feeding is finished, the pails can be washed out, dried and used at once for storage and sale of honey, as they are undamaged. The perforated covers, costing but a cent or two, represent your actual investment in feeders.

This idea is old, I know, but I hope its publication in *The Canadian Bee Journal* will be in time to help others in their fall feeding.

For syrup use two quarts of good granulated sugar to one part of hot water, stirring till completely dissolved. I have fed this mixture in these feeders as late as the middle or third week of November without ill effects, but strongly recommend feeding all colonies short of stores not later than the middle of October.

R. B. ROSS, Jr.

Montreal.

[Thanks very much, Mr. Ross. Let us hear from you again.—Ed.]

WHAT PRICE SHOULD HE GET?

Bees have done well here this year. I am making up wintering cases now. I see in the August number in your notes you say that prices ranged from 9c to 12 1-2c; that 10c being the popular price I would like to know if the producer furnishes cans and pays freight out of that. Would like you to tell me about

Yours very truly,

STANLEY RUMFORD.

Thedford, Ont.

(In one instance that we know of, a sale amounting to over \$1000.00 was sold at 10c per lb, and barrels supplied by the purchaser. It was delivered in waggons by the vendor. There should be no difficulty now in getting 10c per pound, you supplying tins or barrels, the buyer paying freight.—Ed.)

While o
worker-cell
(and I hav
would, foo
whole hive
coming mo
combs show
which there
should ever
they are wi
keeper worl
bination" t
examination
imperfect fi
nest later w
new frames
foundation.
presses the
side of the l
ting nearly 2
this way he
longer than f
think the sys
and I practic
just as easily
the frames, a
showing defec
dummy, or
pretty widely
may be plum
in early Oct
will more than
the works ar
clean, and this
keep disease at
new comb per
erable. To te
the busy mont
foundation in t
of a populous c
drawn out as if
hours every cell
ened, and the
day, almost eve
pied by a tiny
ing examined w
laid egg. All
are more than h