

the large store of valuable knowledge gained at the College.

The course covers two years, with a post-graduate course for any desiring it. October 1st is the usual time of entrance, and June 30th the time of release, although there is a summer term for the advantage of students not well up in practical farming. Every student is required to do a certain amount of practical work, for which he is paid. This enables him in part to pay his way, and prevents the decay of the old love for the practical work of the farm.

The course of study is divided into five departments: These are (1), *Agriculture, Live-Stock, Dairying*. Living specimens of the stock are brought into the class room when lectures are being delivered. (2.) *Natural Sciences*—those which bear directly on farming, as chemistry, geology, botany, etc., with the special and practical study of insects, grasses, smut, rust. (3) *Veterinary Science*. Horses are brought regularly into the class-room and examined for soundness, and pupils are practically taught how to administer medicines. (4) *English Literature and Political Economy*, where the practical branches receive chief attention. (5) *Mathematics and Book-keeping*. Here, as in all the other departments, practical subjects, as arithmetic, mensuration, farm book-keeping, etc., receive the larger share of attention. Where else, we ask, in all Canada, can young men of the farm receive an education approaching this in utility, and who can take a full course at this institution without receiving immense benefit? The charges are so very moderate that an industrious student not afraid to work can get through at an outlay of from \$40 to \$60 a year. The tuition is \$20 a year, payable in advance. It should be borne in mind that each county has the privilege of sending one student free of tuition fees.

The present staff of professors is composed of men of marked ability and unimpeachable character. The professorship of agriculture is vacant at present, and it to be hoped that the man best fitted to fill the position will be sought out, regardless of all other considerations.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

ARTIFICIAL QUEEN CELLS.

IT falls to the lot of few to become inventors or discoverers. To the busy throng *tempus fugit*, abtuse observers often lack opportunities, and don't necessarily have the power to evolve. It goes without saying that much of our literature is simply a rehearsal of the thoughts of a few brilliant predecessors who were

'Trailing clouds of glory.'

And indeed, friend somebody may prover my

article a rehearsal. It must be amusing to JOURNAL readers to notice that when a man discovers a valuable point many others get the same idea soon, and yet many know that it would take some of these originals a century to invent a potato pop-gun. We don't deny it has been proven beyond a doubt—that inventions have been made simultaneously. A few weeks ago I was musing in this strain, beside an observation hive, and watching the bees releasing from a cage a virgin queen to kill her. The thought occurred to me: Why not make a queen-cell and insert it with a virgin? Since then I have made several; they are very successful if colonies are queenless long enough for an ordinary queen-cell. They are made with a flange at base. Run queen in head first; fasten flange to a strip of wood with a warm knife, and hang cell between to adjoining frames. Before queen is in cell make a pin-hole through the side as an air passage. In some cases the queens bite off the usual saucer-shaped cap from the tip of cells. The cell cavity is of uniform bore, and in it the queen cannot turn. No smoke, chloroform, etc., necessary, not even the method of our good friend Doolittle, of "boxing" our pats and placing them for a time in the cooler. A couple of drops of honey on the outside of tips of cell may sweeten the tempers of the bees upon its first introduction. This, however, may not be needed.

R. KNECHTEL.

Walton, Ont., Aug. 16.

What you say in reference to the same ideas striking different people almost simultaneously is true, and it is a difficult matter to know when one has really discovered or evolved a thoroughly new idea. To our mind the projector who first places his invention before the public is entitled to all credit, certainly none is due the man who retains his information within himself. Every year novices bring out something "new" in bee-keeping, which, unknown to them, has long been in use, or perchance discarded after trial. Not many years ago a man "invented" a three-sided hive, or one that opened at the side or back. Such hives have been in use about as long as the moveable frame hive in Germany, Austria and many parts of Europe where they are used quite extensively. On the continent we were assured by the users that they were preferred to the later invention—the moveable frame. Later on many in America "invented" and used them, and they are used in this country by some