

case towards Spring when they begin to move about. It is better not to keep the temperature too low now. From 45° to 50° , or even 55° occasionally, will not cause injury. Bees that are set out of a cellar or winter repository which was cold and damp often fly out before they are sufficiently warm, and perish, whereas if the temperature is kept up to 50° or even 60° the day before they are put out they will be much livelier and stronger, and fewer will be lost when flying. A high temperature will also stimulate brooding, and we do not object to having a little brood when setting out bees. When they are otherwise in good condition it is much better to allow them to go on brooding and have hatched brood when set out. This, we think, would be advisable this season in northern localities. We are allowing a greater degree of humidity in some of our bee-houses this year to note the difference in the effect. In one of them while the temperature is several degrees higher at the top of the house than it is on the floor, yet the humidity appears to be the same. Perhaps there may be a possibility of having the place too dry, and this is a point that we wish to investigate. While there are many degrees difference in our different repositories, the dampest one seems to be wintering as well as the others. We will be better able to judge after setting the bees on their summer stands, as we do not care to disturb them more than is absolutely necessary during confinement. If we can ascertain the degree of humidity which is most suitable, we will have taken another step in the right direction. Perhaps some of our scientists could tell us the point that would be most desirable, and yet keep the combs from moulding. Of course, when a repository is unusually dry, even though the temperature should be lower, there are very few signs of mould. There are those who claim that we should give our bees water, when they are confined. If the degree of moisture could be correctly ascertained it would save this trouble. If bees are at all troubled with dysentery, a higher temperature will be required to carry them through safely, as it will better enable them to pass off the surplus moisture in their bodies. We cannot clearly see how any one can allow the

temperature to run up too high without injury to or loss of bees. In going into one of our bee houses the other day we found that the ventilators had all been closed during the cold spell and the person in charge had not opened them. The temperature was about 70° ; we would almost fancy ourselves in a bee hive when listening to the hum. Many would fly out and be lost, others would alight on the hives and pass in. This, however does not disturb the inmates as bees wintered in the same house immediately after being set out may if necessity requires it, be doubled up, united and mixed up together, and they never quarrel. It is only after they have marked a location and taken one or two flights that they commence to guard their entrances. Those wintering out doors in the clamps in the different yards packed with sawdust (although we have not removed the latter to examine them) appear to be wintering in fine condition. At their last flight all were alive.

QUEEN NURSERIES.

WE present herewith an engraving of our queen nursery, holding twenty queen cages, four rows of five in a row. You will also observe that one row is taken out showing you a blank space with a cross bar of wire which holds the cages in position. Just under the cross-bar, but at the back of the cage, is a rubber band, stretched from side to side and tacked there, under which the queen-cell may be placed. The nursery as shown is arranged to suit the frame which goes inside of Jones' hive. They may be made to fit any sized hive. The inside measurement of cage is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep, while in the bottom of the cage is arranged a tin pocket, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep. In this tin pocket the food is placed for the queen and her attendants, so that the outside bees cannot reach it. In every well-regulated apiary one or more of these queen nurseries is indispensable, in order to have at all times surplus queens on hand. Fertile queens may be kept for weeks without injury, and unfertile

