

The hive suggested by Rev. R. W. Rayson, of Lombardy, is virtually the same system as we practised for packing the Jones hive with chaff, using four division boards and turning the frames at right angles to entrance. For wintering on summer stands it is a good hive.

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Mrs. Wm. Boyce in last JOURNAL is puzzled about finding capped brood before setting out and on placing hives on summer stands only a few eggs in the combs. We presume the repository or the change in their condition must be the cause, that is when set out for a day or only a few hours they seem to stroll about over the combs and the cluster which is so necessary to carry on brooding in cool weather is dispersed, and they seem to take some time to get down to business. We have usually found that they continued brooding, and those which had not been started were so stimulated by the setting out as to commence. We usually prefer to leave them out until thoroughly settled down and clustered again.

DOOLITTLE ON QUEEN-REARING.

"**S**CIENTIFIC Queen Rearing" is the title of the latest addition to apicultural literature, by G. M. Doolittle, than whom no one is better qualified to speak on this subject. The volume consists of 160 pages, is well bound and printed, and as a frontispiece has the photograph, which, by the publishers' permission, we are enabled to reproduce.

The first chapter details his first struggles in learning the art of bee-keeping, and though Doolittle senior kept bees on a small scale his son was not stricken with bee fever until confined to the house with a gashed foot, he devoured all the bee books in reach.

On the importance of good queens Mr. Doolittle writes strongly, for as he says: "Upon no other one thing does the honey part of the apiary depend so much as it does upon the queen." To show what can be done in having all the queens in an apiary as near perfection as possible he notes on page 17, that the "variation of yield of honey from different colonies has grown less and less, till, at the present time, the average

yield of honey from each colony in the apiary is very nearly alike, while fifteen years ago some colonies would give 75 per cent. more honey than would others."

The finest queens are raised at a time when the old queen is not destined to live much longer, and in the writer's opinion these are the superior of those raised under the swarming impulse. Says our author: "I have no hesitation in pronouncing queens thus reared of the highest grade," and our experience is the same.

Bearing this important fact in mind Mr. Doolittle, with that perseverance and continued application for which he is noted, studied for six long years to find a plan for rearing queens of quality. That plan he has now perfected, and this valuable book tells just how it is done in language so terse and simple that any apiarian can follow it successfully.

In Chapter V the author deals with the old methods of rearing queens and points out the defects and disadvantages of the small hive nucleus plan. We made hundreds of them and tested them in every possible way and could not succeed in producing the best results. He points out that queens thus reared do not live as long and that they are liable to die suddenly without any apparent cause.

The old style process of placing new comb in a hive on the stand from which a populous colony has been removed in the middle of the day, is discountenanced because by this means only field bees are obtained as nurses. This is in direct opposition to Nature. Some bee-keepers still use this plan, but we agree with Mr. Doolittle that only inferior stock can result from the continuance of such practice.

To be Continued.

Public Lectures on the Honey Bee.

MR. G. B. JONES, now of Toronto, who will be remembered by many of our readers as an enthusiastic beeman at Brantford, is again in the ranks of progressive apiculture, and is opening up and doing important work in a new field. During his late silence as an active bee-keeper he has been making preparations to bring