and in a book keep a record of every colony and requeen every colony every year. And with book in hand I look up the record of every colony when cutting out queen-cells, and cut out all cells where the colony did not fill the bill, and then requeened from the colonies that gave me the largest yields in honey, and by so doing have improved my bees every year. In 1909 I had twenty-four colonies that gave over 375 pounds each of well-sealed clover honey, and seven colonies that gave over 450 pounds each of sealed clover honey.

Woodburn, Ont.

[Mr. McEvoy further says that one hundred and fifty thousand colonies of bees should be requeened in Ontario in 1913 with pure and well-bred Italian queens. We believe he is right. Here is an opportunity for the queen-breeder.—ED.]

BUYING CYCLOPEDIAS—A WARNING

BY G. A. DEADMAN.

I have been reviewing the first of six volumes of "The New Teachers" and Pupils' Cyclopedia," published by the Dominion Book Co., Toronto, also in Chicago, Boone and Pittsburg. Edited by Bernhart P. Holst, Teacher Institute, Instructor and Superintendent of Schools, Iowa, and Associate Editor Ruic Neval Rvarh, President Kentucky State Normal School, Richmond, Kentucky.

I would not take time nor ask for space in the C.B.J. to notice this work if it were not that possibly some of the young people belonging to the readers of your Journal, who may be otherwise induced to throw away good money on books that are not worth shelf room. Many young people who were just finishing the necessary preparation before being engaged as teachers were induced to buy these volumes on the represen-

tation of their being up-to-date and a special help in nature study, for which they were to pay \$22.50 in three installments. It would take too much time and space to mention all of the false teachings and out-of-date things that are found even in Vol. I., so will confine myself, with one or two exceptions, to what they have to say about bees. From this we will be able to readily see that no teacher could with safety refer to this Cyclopedia as an authority, or be safe in teaching anything therefrom. Those of your readers who are too old to be fooled, or have none belonging to them to be, will, I hope, think of those who may, and do what they can to expose such frauds. In any case, they will be instructed, not in what is truth, but how much of error there is yet in print. An apiary is described as

"A shed or stand for keeping bees, commonly constructed to protect bees from extremes of weather and temperature. . . In the summer months the hives are set out in the open air near good feeding grounds, as clover fields, gardens or flowering heaths. Apiaries (the buildings, we suppose) are not generally maintained in regions having a warm climate, but they are quite necessary to bee-keeping in the colder sections."

Under "Bees," it says:

"The eggs are deposited in different cells.
. . . The eggs produce small white larve in about three days. . . . After being fed five or six days, they begin to spin a cocoon around themselves. The young bees mature from the cocoon in about sixteen days.

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"The queen bee inspects the size of the hive, and the number of young queens about to leave the cocoons, and if she finds the swarm small, the queens are killed; but if the society is large, one is permitted to come out. When the young queen appears, the old queen goes from the hive, and takes with her a part of the bees, forming a new community. This is called swarming, and takes place in the summer season. In the temperate climates this occurs two or three times each season. The new swarm may easily be secured by watching the society in the swarming season and keeping an empty hive near by, in which the bees will soon begin to make honey comb and deposit honey. But if no such hive is provided, and in timber districts where communities live in trees, the new swarm will go from place to place until it finds a hollow tree or some suitable place in which to found its home. The old hive is governed by the new queen until another queen appears, when she forms a swarm and seeks a new location. In cases where two queens come out at the

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"Age of three mont three months. Q teen years." "Should a in the cell these condit become fert but eat. Su but eat. Su but eat. Su laying queen "About tw you place yo the old hive oueens callin for the seconswarm

the old hive oneens callin for the secol swarm off. but not 1 fourth swarn after the thirfor supremac hive, and som the cause of swarms dependriven out. miles to gathe honey and wai winter use an nurse bees' wo for queen and bee jelly, and

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