tality among bees is very heavy, and from watching the brood nests I am confident the heaviest loss is in the egg, larval, and pupa stages. Changes in temperature and moisture affect the early stages of bee development very much, for we find our bees having very definite ideas about drafts and moisture in the hive. The bee has for thousands of generations sought propolis to seal up holes with, and has sought the trees to avoid dampness principally, I think. The most primitive bees still have their burrows in the ground, and doubtless the mortality is very high among them."

We don't know whether we are any better off for its formulation, but William Beucus states the "law" of swarming thus: "Swarming among bees is a migratory habit which takes place under the pressure of conditions which render difficult or impossible the performance, by the inmates of the hive, of their respective functions."

Ch. Noel Eddowes has an easy way of preventing the balling of queens. Breed out the tendency; quite simple, don't you know? Perhaps!

European bee-keepers are familiar with the bee-louse (braula cœca) a parasite we have often observed on the black bee. Dr. Brunnich writes about this insect and tells us that it is only found on queens, young bees and drones. We have noticed it only on the queen. It would appear that probably the parasite obtains its food in some way or other when the bee is being fed, although so far the act has never been observed. The louse is never seen on old bees that are flying out and foraging for themselves. The creature has no eyes, but in two deep hollows, says Dr. Brunnich, are found two feelers which, it is presumed, fulfil the purposes of eyes. Living young are deposited by the female, the small, smooth pupa falling on the floor board of the hive where the little parasite awaits the approach of its destined host, and with great activity climbs on to its back. The parasite does not constitute a source of worry to the bee-keeper, or apparently to the bee itself.

Mr. E. R. Root has made the discovery that feeders as now constructed allow the food to be taken too quickly. It is well known that a very light steady honey-flow will cause brood rearing to go on at a more rapid rate than a heavy, intermittent flow. This is exactly our own experience, and we have on several occasions advocated "slow" or "stimulative" feeding for brood rearing, and quick feeding for winter stores. Cowan's guide book explains the matter fully. Weak colonies may be greatly strengthened just now by slow feeding with a small quantity of syrup placed on the supers nightly, and afterwards rapid feeding may be resorted to for supplying winter stores. We believe the manufacturers on this side would do well to put a slow feeder for the purpose on the market.

Geo. Shiber describes a plan for requeening suitable for the busy honey-producer. He has a queen named "Jane," and he believes in Jane. He is using her for requeening all the undesirables and this is how he does it:

"After the flow she was put into a new hive to form a nucleus, and made just strong enough to avoid the danger of their building drone comb. Then a frame containing an inch or two of comb or foundation was given; and as soon as this was built out a little, and contained just-hatching larvæ, it was taken out and another put in its place. The comb with the young larvæ was given to a strong queenless colony. After ten days twelve or fifteen cells were found.

Last fall I gave my way of introducing queens and cells to full colonies. In brief it is this: Find and destroy the poor