

considerably. We will try to describe this new queen-cage of Benton's, which, for convenience, and in justice to Mr. Benton, we will call the "Benton Queen-cage." It consists of a block of very dry light pine wood, seven-eighths of an inch in thickness, four inches in length and two and three-quarter inches in breadth. There are six one-inch holes and two half inch holes bored within one-eighth of an inch of the bottom. Three one inch holes bored within one-eighth of an inch of each edge of the top side, thus leaving a quarter of an inch of solid timber in the centre between the double row of three-inch holes. Then there are two half-inch holes bored between the first and second hole, about an inch and an eighth from each end, that being the place where the boring of the inch holes leaves the most timber. All these holes go within about a sixteenth of an inch of the bottom. Then through the centre lengthwise he has bored a quarter-inch hole, passing through the two half-inch holes, letting air from either end through these central holes and also into the inch holes; the air can also pass in through this central hole, and into the inch holes, through small openings made with a brad-awl. There is also a groove at each end of block so that should it be placed on end the middle air passages would not be stopped, also two grooves on each side running the entire length through which the air is admitted into the end inch hole through brad-awl holes. Sugar food is put into one of the end holes at one side and in the opposite end hole on the other side, the hole being first waxed to prevent moisture from escaping; then, when the sugar is placed in, a piece of beautiful white comb foundation of the Vandervort make is placed over the top of the sugar. This covering would keep it air tight but for a little hole which is made through the central inch hole into it. After the bees and queen are placed in

the cage, when they are in the central hole no air can get into that hole except from the central air passage or from the inch hole in the other end, and thus, as it were, they may occupy the central hole with the sugar in one end on one side of them, the hole in the other end giving them plenty of air through a little opening between the two through which they may pass to the outer one whenever they wish. If it is warm and they require plenty of air, they may occupy the end hole; if cool they may occupy the centre where they would be much warmer and closer to their food. There was air admitted from the top as two pieces of paper were first laid over and then a light board between an eighth and a sixteenth of an inch in thickness nailed over all. Through this board were two half-inch holes cut to allow the air to pass down into the two central half inch holes. Our excuse for occupying so much space with this description is the fact that the mailing of queens is rapidly becoming a very important matter.

SINGLE CAGE

We have since received a single queen cage containing one queen, a description of which cage we think will be interesting. It contained one queen and sixteen workers; the queen and fifteen of the workers were alive and in fine condition. The cage was made of light, dry pine wood four inches in length by one and three-eighths in width and seven-eighths in depth. There are three three-inch holes bored within one-eighth of an inch of the bottom, then the centre hole has a half-inch passage cut through to the end holes. In one of these end holes is the Benton candy, made of pulverized sugar and honey and arranged as described before. In the opposite end hole are twenty little brad-awl holes ten in either side, though the thin part of the wood to admit of air. There are also two three-eighth grooves in each side of the cage to allow air to pass in through these holes