next to each other and connected by a small opening bored through the walls. The closed box is filled with moss-litter. A ball of "cellstoff"\(^1\), as big as a tennis ball, with a small cavity inside, is placed in the middle. A little piece of dough, about the size of a hazelnut and made out of fresh pollen, is inserted into the hollow. The pollen may be taken from a pollen-trap attached to an ordinary bee-hive. A small feeding cup containing honey and water, 50/50, is finally placed in the glass-covered box. All this is done indoors.

As soon as the queen has laid her eggs on the lump of pollen-dough and made a honey-pot, the nest-box may be put out in the open without risk of the queen trying to escape (figure 2). The box may be suitably furnished with a tar paper roof and screwed to a wooden pole which is hammered into the ground.

\(^1\) "Cellstoff" is a product of cellulose, which is very often used in Sweden as an absorbent substance in baby-trousers. It is a very soft paper much like facial tissue.

Two *Bombus terrestris* queens, caught on August 9 and thereafter kept all the time in a re-installed indoors only on August 9, each pair of boxes, and were treated according mentioned method. As early as August 10, started nests in the two closed boxes in sparseness of the season. On November 5 the first in one of the glass-covered boxes, and it the whole development of the bumblebee on within the narrow limits of the cell (figure 3).

Considering the importance of bumblebees of different kinds of plants, especially clover, it seems to be of great value to have a methoding an existing stock of bumblebees where small, or where bumblebees are totally a them to be introduced. The method describedprove to be useful in these respects.—TORSKROTB, Royal Agricultural College, Institute bandry, Uppsala 7, Sweden.

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