

one of our best-known and most successful apiarists, I would have treated the matter as a joke. Can any one tell us if he is correct or not? It certainly would be an easy thing to prove or disprove.

How Far Will Bees Go For Nectar?

Perhaps on no other subject, unless it be size of hives, are bee-keepers of such diverse opinions. Doolittle thinks that bees will by choice go three or four miles, and under certain conditions as far as seven miles. Whatever bees may do in New York state, certainly they will not work to any profit at three or four miles in our locality. While the bees at one yard are busy on buckwheat, another yard only $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles away are doing nothing. This condition has occurred more than once in my experience, and I regard anything over $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles away as useless as far as bee forage is concerned. C. P. Dadant, in the "American Bee Journal," gives his experience, covering many years, with a series of outyards, and his conclusions are much the same as have been forced upon me. No doubt the lay of the land has much to do in this matter, and it seems reasonable to believe that where the pasture is continuous bees will go much farther than they would if there was a gap of two miles or more to cross in which there was a dearth of forage. While I like the ordinary source of nectar supply as close as possible, this condition is especially desirable for early spring forage. The only early spring feed near our home apiary lies due east a little over half a mile away. Between the apiary and these willows there is a bush to cross, unless the bees take a circuitous route to reach them. Immediately opposite these willows a neighbor has an apiary, and during the early spring, when the days

are chilly, more than once have I left my bee-yard, where hardly any bees were flying, and walked to my neighbor's and found his bees working hard. His bees always build up faster in the spring, and I have been informed by my grandfather and uncle, formerly owners of the two yards in question, that this has been the case for many years since early spring feed for the bees has become scarce.

Extracting From the Brood-nest.

M. V. Facey, writing for the "Review," advocates extracting from the brood-nest as well as the upper stories during the honey flow, claiming that the colonies so treated are stimulated to extra efforts. Speaking about the brood being thrown out, he says: "When I start a new hand running an extractor I first and quite readily get him accustomed to the proper speed and then teach him the proper time to run for each set of combs. When he has his business learned he should not throw out over a gill of bees from the 100 colonies in extracting from the brood-frames." While there may be some advantages in extracting from the brood-nest, in the writer's humble opinion the disadvantages are so apparent as to discourage such a practice. Quite a few bee-keepers in Ontario extract from the brood-nest, but I am glad to note the number is each year growing less. A mixture of feeding larvae and larvae food does not look any too tempting to a bee-keeper—how do you think such a mixture impresses one who is not a bee-keeper? The only directions I ever give when information is asked as to extracting from brood-nests is: "Don't do it!"

Markham, Ont.

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The following preliminary statements of one season's work were intended to be carried through the past year in obtaining the results. I take pleasure in my indebtedness for kindly furnishing the object of the prolonged observations. It has been the case so appealed to the writer's fundamental interest were carried out more of seeing, first, the rhythm of rest and activity, and second, what the difference, between the young bee and the old bee, obviously the wide problem. One colony yielded some scattered considerable interest in the present note. The statement of the results. These, in themselves, decide the main object, although more completely needed to detail interesting details, present results themselves. The observations were made in single colonies covered with glass in half an inch of cells of the comb. and thus be seen at work