

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I believe evidence has been given of seven or eight miles, but this may be very exceptional.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—From one to two miles; in fine weather when forage is scarce I have known them to go three miles.

P. C. DEMPSEY, TRENTON.—I cannot answer positively. My bees go two miles for basswood honey; no doubt they would go much further.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Certainly five or six miles. Who can say how much further. It is better, however, to have plants hard by.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—I have followed them two miles and a half while hunting bees in September and October; think they would go further in warmer weather.

B. LOSEE, COBOURG, ONT.—Bees prefer going away some distance for their stores. You may find them in early spring a mile away when flowers are in full bloom in the garden at home.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, O.—I don't know. During the season of 1882, twenty-five colonies and their increase gathered an average seventy pounds of sweet clover honey, and the nearest sweet clover was two and a half miles away.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—I have found my Italians working in numbers four miles from home in a bee hive. There are reliable reports in the journals of their having travelled and brought stores much further than this distance, they have been known to go from five to seven miles.

P. H. ELWOOD, STARKVILLE, N.Y.—We are satisfied that our bees get the most of their stores within one and a half or two miles from the hive. We have repeatedly had a yard of bees within two miles of large fields of buckwheat without getting much honey at times when other bees nearer by were storing rapidly. I think they will go some farther for white than for dark honey.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—I introduced the yellow race of bees in my locality and when there was no other yellow bees but mine within miles of this place, it gave the best possible opportunities to gain some information on this subject. Two and a half and three miles was as far as I could trace my bees in their flight in quest of stores.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—I have observed Italians working freely on clover at a distance of five miles from their homes. A

bee-keeping friend who used to make a business of hunting wild bees, tells me that he has followed blacks for four miles to their homes, and Italians seven miles. I have no knowledge how much further than the above distances, if any, they ever travel.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—A moot question, to which I am not able to give a correct answer. Authorities generally fix the limit at about three miles. It is much more satisfactory when they are not obliged to go so far. An experienced bee-hunter once told me that he rarely ever caught a bee at a greater distance than two miles from the bee-tree, which is as good a test of their flight from home as any I have known to be given.

J. E. POND, JR., FOXBORO, MASS.—As a rule from two and a half to three miles, this I think is as far as they can fly with much profit. The claim has been made, and I think proved, that under some circumstances they will fly six or even seven miles and perhaps more. One writer in *Gleanings*, some two or three years ago, stated positively that he had traced his bees for over seven miles in a bee line, and that they went in large numbers after stores. This is exceptional, and the distance given first above is I think about the average.

BY THE EDITOR.—On bright, clear days they fly very much farther than they do in cloudy weather. If ranges of tall timber intervene between the various patches of flora, they will not go nearly so far as they will otherwise. We think from two to four miles is as far as they are likely to go in the first case, and three to six in the more favored localities. When the air is very clear they will even go much further.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

### APIARY REPORT FOR THE SEASON.

JESSE MEHEL.—April 1st, '85, six swarms well wintered in chaff hives. Increased to fourteen; last two of August swarms. Took off over 1500 lbs. of comb honey in two pound sections. Left in each hive 30 lbs. for winter use, making nearly one ton at the first of October, gathered during the season. Having had but three years experience, see opportunities for improvement.

Poplar Ridge, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1885.  
We don't see how you could complain very much, friend M., with such a report as you give us.