nearly a third of the bees are resting from 12-6 a.m. This may be due to an error following from the condition of the counting, or it may be a real difference in the number of resting bees for the different weeks when the observations were made. The latter would seem the more probable. The results agree on the main thing, the relative amount of resting done from hour to hour.

The number of bees coming in with pollen per twenty minutes was counted every hour for a number of days. Since they also bring in nectar besides pollen, this is not a measure of their total activity outside the hive. Also, the degree of their activity varies very much with the condition of the weather, the season, the general condition of the hive, and the distance they have to go for flowers and their abundance. On a cold and cloudy day they may not go out at all to gather, especially not if it is a little damp. Their period of greatest activity is in the spring months when the fruit trees are in bloom, unless they have a special and abundant crop of flowers at another time. Also, the number of larvae and Two of them were younger than the age at which they are supposed to be average shows gin to go out. Of the former two, on made a 40-minute trip from 8-9 a.m. a 46-minute trip from 9-10 a.m., a 10 minute trip from 11-12 a.m. and a 19 minute trip from 2-3 p.m. of the sam day. The other made an 18-minut trip from 8-9 a.m., a 40-minute tr from 10-11 a.m., and a 45-minute tr from 11-12 a.m. of the same day. Bot remained in a state of dead rost for but three of the 120 minutes they were observed at different hours during the afternoon of the same day.

The counts made on the number bringing in pollen were as follows On the first hive: May 13, coun recorded for every 10 minutes through out the day, beginning at 8 a.m. Ma ge the probable t 20, counts made for twenty minutes nade by the hive i every hour of the day, beginning 274. With 1,800 twenty minutes of every hour from bree-tenther a.m to 11 a.m. On the second him Counts made for twenty minutes every hour for five days in July, cepting that on two of these days counts did not begin until 8 a.m. next table gives the results:

	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7
May 13				253	177	114	114	84	83	67	60	47	22	0
May 20						80	32	35		28	33	41	56	84
May 21	3	13	167	142	38	19								
Av. July	10	12	28	49	64	37	26	30	29	30	34	14	3	0
Gen. Av	7	13	98	148	93	63	57	56	56	42	42	34	27	28

thus the demand for pollen and honey determines the degree of their activity in gathering. Consequently absolute figures in this matter are of little value, since they may vary over a very wide range. Of the individual bees watched, only two ever went out to gather pollen while under observation.

These figures are upon a twe portance-question minute basis, the averages being maideration—there erage number of bees coming in the which is of par pollen per twenty minutes. They be over all others, w trate well enough the differences in say, we seldom amount of pollen gathering from I naturally to day, and from month to me and of business? they also show that the changes in a principal require

tivity during the one day from t near the middle then a gradual d of the day. But tivity reaches a the evening. Ma exceptionally hot account for both activity in the n and increase in a More obser ng. ecide the relation their activity The average give mount of work loes in the line ssuming that th mount. Upon the hree-tenths) trips worker. If the fo

Bee-k

When our attention w line of busines oughts are, "How make out of it?" ollars can be made expenses from a pital invested?" it that these are