

no attention to the removal of the lid. As soon as he feels himself free he backs out of the cell, flies out of the box and commences to mark his location feeling sure that he has struck a bonanza and takes great care in so marking the location that he will make no mistake in finding it on his return trip. But we forgot to mention where the box was sitting or what we had done with it, and there is quite an art in placing the box to advantage for the bee to mark the location. We usually placed it on the top of a fence or a tall stump but after awhile we found that it was always better to carry a stick with a little board on the end of it about as high as we could reach, and afterwards we devised an extension pole by which we could raise and lower the box ten feet high. We would place our little board or shelf on end of pole, sometimes we even used a crotched limb of a tree or anything else that would hold the box from six to eight feet above the ground in the open air from any surroundings that would interfere with us and seeing the bee as it circles about. You cannot stand and watch the bee to good advantage. You want to step back about fifty feet from the box and squat or lie down with your back towards the sun, because if you face the sun as soon as the bee flies between your eyes and the sun you lose sight of him and cannot catch sight of him again, but by lying with your back towards the sun or sitting with your hands placed behind you on the ground enables you to lean back as far as you dare thus keeping the rays of sun from your eyes. As soon as the bee raises out of the box it commences to circle round. The first circle is perhaps not more than five feet. It will then rise higher and higher and perform a larger circle until he gets above the tree tops or other surrounding so that he is enabled to see his home or mark the location so perfectly that he is sure not to make any mistake. This position, which we have before mentioned, enables you to either raise or lower your head and body as you desire and follow the bee in all his circles until he starts for home. We have frequently watched them rise high above the trees and just before they leave for home they pass frequently over the box then fly straight for home. In a few minutes

return generally bringing another bee with them, but sometimes without a companion at all. On the second trip they were pretty sure to bring another with them. The two would fly around the box to see if that was the right place to get their second load. They would then light quickly, load up and fly out. The first bee could be easily distinguished from the one he had brought by his actions before he left, as the second time he would perform his circling in less than one half the time, as he seemed to be satisfied with the location, while circling he would rise higher and more quickly and the circles would not be as large or nearly as many as they were when he started out the first time. The next time he would return he would usually have one or two more bees with him and in a short time a constant stream of bees would be coming and going in the direction where the bees were located in the tree. Now perhaps there were woods and hills intervening and the next thing was to tell how far the bee tree was from us. We would take out a little piece of chalk (red, white or blue) and we would scrape a little of it fine on the point of our pen knife and put it on the bee while he was in the act of filling. We would then take out our watch, note the time that it left the box and keep watch of every bee that came back and when the one with the red chalk returned we would note the time that he had been absent. This time would vary very much and in order to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to the distance the colony was away we would have to take into consideration the temperature of the atmosphere, as on a cold day it took them much longer or if it was very windy, and we could not be accurate without timing them several times, as frequently when it was windy they might stop and rest on the journey, especially if it was a long one. We would time another marked with blue chalk, another with white. By this means we would be able to tell pretty correctly how far the tree was from us, and if we found that they were too far from us to commence cross lining we would take another box that we had so arranged that the bees would light in and could not get out and we would place it on top of the one they had been