

R. McKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—Don't you believe it. Maybe the writer intended it to be understood that the aggregate distance travelled by bees in "a day's work" is 40 miles—if so he may not be far astray.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONT, ONT.—I don't know as I can give any information on this question, but I guess there is a (o) added to the right figure in the above, and then I think there would not be much surplus carried.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, OHIO.—I can't give any information about bees having traveled 40 miles to gather honey. If I had any inclination to believe that "yarn," I'd not expose my ignorance by asking such a question.

WM. McEVoy, WOODBURN, ONT.—Bees gather about all their honey inside of two miles. The nearer an apiary that bees can get honey, the more they will gather. That Montreal paper is mistaken. Bees do very little business over two miles from their hives.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, VT.—The story is a humbug; it has no foundation whatever. About three miles is the ordinary length of flight, although we have proof that, under some circumstances bees have flown as far as six miles in search of honey. This distance, however, is an exception, and found under exceptional circumstances.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—Only believe a part of what you see, about half of what you read, and nothing at all of what you hear—that is in the realm of the marvelous and improbable—and you will come out about right. That apicultural yarn probably originated in the fertile imagination of some enterprising newspaper reporter.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANSBURG, KY.—I knew a case a long time ago when the Italian bees were first brought to Kentucky, wherein the Italians were traced, when working down a valley on the willow bloom, about six miles. This is the greatest distance I ever knew bees to go from home in search of nectar. When I first imported the Italians to my locality I found them working on an orchard three miles away, and on a white clover field $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles away. Bees as a rule do not go over two miles at any time; when they go further it is an exception to the rule.

They must be a new variety—a sort of camel bee, with a third stomach to sustain them. It must be a misprint or the writer is under a delusion.

C. BOYD.—My bees came through without loss. Put 31 stocks in winter quarters on summer stand and took 31 out, but found 2 queenless, the queens having died since spring opened. Bees wintered well in this locality where they did not starve, quite a number of stocks however starved during the winter. The weather at present is very favorable and bees are breeding up rapidly on dandelion and fruit bloom; clover is also looking well.

Petrolia, May 16th, 1889.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

HENRY BROWN.—I think the Journal is ever so much better now, as it suits both sides of the house.

Castleton, May 18th, 1889.

WM. McEVoy.—My bees are doing great so far. We are going to have one of the best honey seasons on record. Friend McWhealey is mistaken. I never said last season would be a good one and he cannot find it in the C. B. J. where I did say it would.

Woodburn.

A. FYFE.—My bees are doing exceedingly well. Never had bees so strong at this time of the year. The prospects for a good honey season at present are very promising, still we better not count the young roosters before they hatch.

Harriston, May 20, 1889.

ARTHUR LAING.—In the spring of 1888 I bought ten colonies of bees. Had eleven swarms and returned one, and one young queen failing to mate I doubled up one colony, leaving in all nineteen colonies. I extracted about 75 pounds of honey; sold \$10.80 worth, and fed \$4 worth of sugar. I put nineteen colonies in the cellar and brought out the same number, which on the whole are in good condition. My hives are nearly all filled with brood and honey.

Acton, May 25th.

J. M. GARVY.—Some time ago I noticed an article in the C. B. J. from Mr. G. A. Deadman, in concluding which he promised at some future time to give his method of recording the age of queens, etc. I have waited anxiously to see the article appear. Will you please hurry him up a little in order that we may have a chance to apply our knowledge gained this season. I am sure there are many of your readers as well as myself who would be pleased to see an article from Mr. Deadman on this subject. The Poultry WEEKLY is a valuable addition to the BEE JOURNAL.

W. J. HONEYFORD.—Last season I commenced with 78 colonies of bees in good shape and got only three swarms and got 730 pounds of extracted honey. Put into winter quarters 81 colonies in good shape last fall with a good supply of honey for winter and spring (because I believe it to be of first importance to have ample stores in spring) and lost one colony and 7 which lost their queens. The rest came through the winter in splendid condition. At the last of April I have drones in about an eight of them. I handled them the last of the first week and found only one hive but had drones flying or nearly hatched, and have considerable work done in drawing out foundation.

May 21st, 1889.

WINTERS UPSTAIRS

WILLIAM NOLAN.—I must tell the readers of the C. B. J. what way I have wintered my bees this last season. I winter them up stairs in a dark room over my sitting room. I put six inches of saw dust on the floor cover it with