

cut it down before they had worked on it any length of time. My only hope left for surplus was linden and a great drouth, which had lasted so long, to fight. Bees were very cross from the fact of not getting honey sufficient to satisfy them. Linden did not blossom very freely and only yielded honey for a very few days. Our surplus was ten pounds per colony spring count. Increased by natural swarming to 147, doubled back to 129 which I placed in winter quarters on November 17th. Have lost only one to present date and only one shows any signs of diarrhoea. Have hard work to keep them quiet as the temperature in my bee-house is too high.

Nassagaweya, March 25th, 1889.

THE WINTER IN WISCONSIN.

We have had a very mild and pleasant winter for this latitude. Indian summer continued right up to Christmas day. January was unusually mild. The thermometer did not get down to zero only four times during the month. On the 16th of January we had a thunder shower; it thundered heavily quite a number of times. February was rather a cold month, but March, so far has been superlly fine, bright warm sunshine nearly all the time, except two or three days about the middle of the month. Bees have wintered finely; nearly all colonies are healthy and strong. They commence to bring in fresh pollen; just one month earlier than last year, and to-day they are working like a day in June, bringing in large quantities of pollen which looks like that from soft maple; I don't know whether they are getting any honey or not. A part of my bees are in the cellar, and I can hardly resist the temptation to set them all out to-day, but I am afraid that a cold storm is brewing and they might be better off in the cellar until the storm is over. I have great hopes of a prosperous season the coming summer if the Lord be pleased to bless us with his favor.

JOSIEA BULL,

Seymour, Wisconsin, March 26th.

BEEES NOT VISITING SAME FLOWERS EACH TRIP.

It is not true that bees only visit one species of plants on each trip. Bees will go from the red to the black-cap raspberry and gather honey from both, and from our sweetest and best grafted apple trees to the green, bitter, wild crab. Because bees and insects do go helter-skelter among the flowers, we are always budding and grafting, and are never sure of any of our fruits that come from the seed. To prove this, let any one take some flour and stand among the red and black-cap raspberries where they grow close together, when the bees are roaring around them; put some flour on a bee's back, and then watch it go from blossom to blossom. I think it must convince the most skeptical of two things. First, that bees work on different species; and, second, the bees know nothing, and care less, about the good of the species. I say it is not true that bees work on the same species while on a trip after honey or pollen. I claim much more than this. They work on the flowers of different families. To prove this, go into a garden of flowers during a dearth of nectar, and watch the

bees go from flower to flower. They will fumble around among the petals of any blossom that contains either pollen or nectar, mechanically and indiscriminately.—Mrs. M. B. Chaddock in *Popular Science Monthly*.

RIGHT TIME TO EXTRACT.

C. L. CAMERON.—What is the right time of year to take honey from the hive? Do we take out frame honey as well as section, or are frames left in hive for brood purposes?

The right time of year to take honey from the hive is any time that you have a surplus that you wish to remove during the summer or gathering season. If you use a honey extractor you could take out the frames and extract from them every few days as you found them filled with honey and the bees crowded for room. We would not advise you to take out the frames from the brood chamber which are easily filled with honey; better extract from the comb when desired and save your comb to be refilled. That is one of the great advantages of the honey extractor which makes it an indispensable article in the apiary. The honey can be taken at any and all times when necessary, and the combs returned to be refilled with brood or honey as desired.

LETTING BEES INTO SECTIONS.

When should I let the bees up into the sections?

You should let the bees commence in the sections as soon as they get strong in the brood chamber, and they commence working on white clover, or perhaps you may have some strong enough to work on fruit bloom. There would be no harm to put the sections on at any time that they appear crowded in the brood chamber, and you notice them lengthening out the cells and keeping honey in the brood chamber.

FEEDING IN SPRING.

When and how can I feed in the spring if necessary?

You may feed at the entrance by the use of the entrance feeder, or if you want your bees not to fly out, the improved Canadian feeder is being used very largely, and has many advantages. It sits on top of the hive, and the food and feeder is always warm from the ascending heat, the bees occupying it whenever they require food.