

it all, with but varying success, excepting the manipulation after dark. This we have not tried. But we shall do so at once and report results. If the plan does work with the surety and safety with which the author credits it, much of the trouble will be saved which is now experienced by those having queens to introduce. Not only is trouble saved but much valuable time in egg-depositing is saved. Mr. Cheshire says that: "it was quite easy, not only to introduce, but to get one queen to lay in half a dozen distinct hives in a single week."

#### CHAPTER 8.—THE APIARY, ITS ESTABLISHMENT AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

This chapter deals with the selection of the locality, pasturage, operative house, bee hunting, foods and feeding, stimulation in spring, spreading the brood, autumn feeding, robbing, uniting, etc. In no instance do we find anything altogether new in this chapter; the food recommended is sugar syrup mixed in the same proportions as we have long recommended. The feeders described are all more or less used in England, but none of them seem applicable to this country. A number of these were nicely described in the series of papers written for the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL by "Amateur Expert." Reference to the feeders may be found on page 135 of volume III.

The remaining chapters we will review in our next issue.

#### PLANTING FOR HONEY.

##### BASSWOOD TREES.

**W**E have just finished planting between 500 and 1,000 basswood trees, and we think perhaps a few hints on tree planting, or rather the way we do it, may be of service to some of our bee friends. About three miles from Beeton there is a large bush, very thickly grown up with undergrowth, and where cattle have not been allowed to run. We have succeeded thus far in getting over 600 basswood trees varying from one inch to five inches in diameter, from this one place. We prefer them about two or three inches through for planting, but we have taken some as

large as five inches. We take the large ones up with a sharp tile spade and cut the roots for about three feet from the tree all around. We then turn the spade with the edge towards the tree so that the narrow blade will slip in between the roots without cutting many of them, and press it down in the ground about six inches inside of the cut just made. By prying back the spade we loosen the ground pretty freely in this way for about a foot all round the tree. This loosens the roots, and by swinging the tree slightly, allowing the top to bend, we get sufficient power to remove the tree, especially if it be tall. While one man is swinging the tree the one with the tile spade is cutting the roots as far from the tree as possible. By this means we are enabled to secure all the main roots, and many of the fibres. On large trees, three feet from the trunk around, or smaller ones two feet, and none less than 18 inches, even though scarcely an inch through, is our rule. We are careful not to shake any more earth off the roots than is necessary to enable us to handle them. We cut the top off from 10 to 15 feet from the root, place them in a spring waggon, using care not to bruise or break through the roots. The holes to plant them in are all dug in advance and are large enough to take in the roots without cramping them; the holes are from two to three feet deep. The bottom we fill up with sods, and we then fill in the hole with sufficient soil to bring it to the proper height for the trees to sit on, which should be placed slightly deeper than it is in the woods. We are very careful to get good rich soil, well pulverized, to go about the roots, stringing out all the small roots and fibres that they may keep about the same position that they did originally. After covering the roots nicely, we pour on several pails of water, sufficient at least to saturate the earth thoroughly, and run it into every crevice about the roots, that there may be no vacuum or air space left about them. We have found from experience that those trees form the nicest tops and grow more rapidly, that are cut the shortest. They send out shoots forming large limbs all about the top, and they grow into more perfectly shaped trees. After they are planted they should be staked, at least the first year, until the roots get a firm