

hedgerows for their beauty, as also their usefulness to the apiarist. I have a small tree which is a regular "swarm-catcher."

Thorns bloom very profusely and are attractive to honey bees; they usually take care of themselves under all circumstances.

Buckthorn, a very dense shady tree, bears a sweet flower and black berries; it is very easily grown making one of our best hedge plants.

Horse Chestnuts, have spikes of beautiful flowers, often inspected by bees.

Quince, like other fruit-bearing trees, seem to be rich in nectar.

Senna, a small tree or bush easily grown, is similar to the Lilac but is more beneficial to the bee-keeper.

Barberry, much abused by man, but much bought after by the bees, is well worthy a place in all apiaries.

Locust, being a great Rambler, makes it well ed to waste places and proof against all intruders, bearing its sweet flowers and seeds on the same branch.

Gum Acacia, beautiful to look at, but not attractive to bees.

Sumac, the most patient of all trees, thriving on rocks and ledges, leading its way through drifting sands, has both male and female flowers quite distinct; like the Hemp, the seed bearing variety produces no honey.

The Tulip tree is rather difficult to raise and a long time is needed before the beautiful flowers paid to be productive are borne.

The Hercules Club, easily grown, like the sumac, throws up shoots and is conspicuous by its many thorns and no branches; is said to be olific and attractive to bees.

Nanna, bearing black berries, sweet to taste, thrives in low lands like the Cranberry tree and fills a place in the back ground. Basswood, Linden or Lime tree, the most interesting of all trees to the bee-keeper, is easily grown on all soils and in almost any situation; is one of the best for street planting, having a very tenacious bark and of rapid growth, forming a conical compact head; blooms profusely, bearing seed which may be preserved from vermin, until the spring, in wet sand. Trees of considerable growth can be purchased at the nurseries at \$25 per hundred.

European Linden differs from the above in some respects, its foliage is smaller, more compact, darker in color and blooms ten days earlier; it is a very desirable tree for lawns, parks, or for planting in public places. The weeping variety may be budded on the common stock forming the most durable tree of the kind.

Balm-of-Gilead, every bee master will admit has a great deal to do with the work of the hive of the honey bee.

B. LOSEE.

Cobourg.

Many thanks for your valuable article. You do not mention ground or swamp maple, which commences to bloom just as fruit bloom is over and continues about three weeks. It is one of our most valuable honey trees; if bees were as strong in number when it blooms as they usually are when basswood blooms we think they would get as much if not more honey from the ground maple and besides it yields honey every year, and sometimes basswood is an entire failure. What you say of plums is quite true, but there is a cherry in this section of country which produces much more bloom and is grown as easily as the Canadian thistle. Large numbers of sprouts can be got wherever the old trees are growing. This cherry is worth planting for bee forage alone. It is very hardy, a rapid grower, and produces immense quantities of the finest cherries we have. We are glad to see an interest awakening among our bee friends in regard to the matter of planting for honey.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

FRIEND SCHULTZ'S REPORT.

INTENDED to give a full report of wintering my bees last winter, but being in very poor health I neglected doing so. In the C. B. J., May 27th, page 135, it will be seen that I gave my bees a cleansing flight on April 17th, and at the same time to some colonies combs with pollen, to induce them to brood rearing. They remained in the cellar after this till May 7th. After carrying them to their summer stands the weather turned very cold and I could not examine them till May 12th. I found them then all in good condition, with plenty of stores and lots of young brood. There was no market difference between the colonies that got the pollen and the others, in regard to brood. In fact, I doubt if the pollen was of any benefit to those colonies, as I noticed them become very restless in the cellar and more dead bees could be found under those hives on the cellar floor. Had the weather permitted to set them out in a week after, I think the pollen would have been a benefit. However, I am glad I got my 23 colonies all safe through the winter, more so, as this was the second winter in which I wintered bees; and a severe one too.