

may be placed in this repository about two inches apart with barely room to pack chaff or sawdust between them. When the sides and ends of clamp are in position the roof may either be placed on by boards running lengthwise or crosswise as you desire. We might here state that the one we exhibited was made by nailing on cleats with wire nails on ends and sides in such a manner as to enable you to set it up and with the cleats resting against each other, hooks were used to keep it together. It can be taken down or set up in a minute. When a person has a large number of bees it is cheaper to make a long platform like sidewalk, driving stakes in front and rear, and setting boards up inside of stakes on platform. The front stakes and boards of course should be about one foot higher than those in rear. Cleats nailed from front to rear stakes support them. The boards forming the sides and ends of clamps need not be nailed, as the packing around the hives will keep them in place. The roof boards may be put in either lengthwise or crosswise, and by capping them like shingles they will keep the packing sufficiently dry. Clamps of this kind can be made with very little expense, and the boards used afterwards for any other purpose. We do not know that it is absolutely necessary in building a clamp to follow out any particular directions, but simply have at least six or eight inches of dry packing under the hives, about a foot in front and rear and fully that on top. With plenty of good stores and bees, no trouble should be experienced in wintering.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### THE HERCULES CLUB TREE.

I WOULD like to direct the attention of those of your readers who intend planting ornamental trees for the two fold object of beautifying their homes and providing a supply of nectar for their bees, to the "Hercules Club" tree. The botanical name I do not know but the name above given I have no doubt will tend to its recognition by any nurseryman. It is a very rapid grower. A six year old tree which I have now in my grounds, has been crowded for the past four weeks with a great cluster of flowers, rivalling the mignouette in fragrance. The flow of honey from the flowers during favorable weather seems to be continuous, as evinced by the almost ludicrous scramble which takes place among the multitude of bees, flies and wasps which throng about from "early morn till dewy eve." It is straight in stem as a cane, bearing its leaves in clusters at the top from which the flower stalk springs, and almost

resembles the palm in appearance. It is worth planting.

Streetsville, Oct. 1st, 1885.

J. C. THOM.

Thanks for the information. We shall be pleased to try some of the trees you speak of if you can tell us where you get them, what they cost, and whether they should be planted in Spring or Fall. We are glad to know that something else has been found that will produce honey during this time of scarcity. Give us any further information you can about size, date of blooming, etc. and whether they are useful in any other way than as a honey producer.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### CAN BEES HEAR?

HERE has been considerable controversy on this subject already, and I would just mention a fact which has been overlooked by Friend Pettit in C. B. J., Sept. 30, where he states that Prof. A. J. Cook allows that bees are exceedingly sensitive to vibrations.

I would ask Prof. Cook what is hearing in a rational being? Is it not an emotion caused by vibrations striking one of the most delicate of organs in the human system? Now, if Prof. Cook admits bees to be exceedingly sensitive to vibrations, then if they have any particular parts in their small frame which receive these vibrations, these must be their ears and therefore they hear. If they receive them over their whole structures, they are all ears and therefore they hear.

As an example that bees are exceedingly sensitive of these vibrations, which we call sounds and cause the sensation which we call hearing, I may cite the following:

While clipping the grass around some of my hives with a pair of grass shears, and being nowhere in sight of the entrance, and the bees all settled quietly within, it being evening, as I clipped some of the little fellows came flying out to see what I was doing. Had they not been aroused by their exceeding sensitiveness to vibrations, or, in other words by their sense of hearing? I, for my own part, cannot see any reason why bees should not hear.

JAS. S. COPELAND.

Harriston, Ont., Oct. 3rd, 1885.