

was done between nine and ten o'clock in the morning and at four o'clock in the afternoon some of the foundation was drawn out and the sections had honey stored in them. As soon as a swarm is hived the perforated metal queen excluding honey board may be placed on at once and the bees get started in the sections. They usually want a place to deposit the honey that they carry with them and they will commence work immediately.

BEATS THE WORLD—SO SAYS THE INVENTOR.

We have just received a new bee-feeder as the inventor calls it. It is three inches wide, seven-eighths of an inch thick and five inches long. It has five auger holes bored in the edge, three inches deep and mortised out to form a box. There is one more auger hole bored in the end that connects with the five and also one bored in the side which connects with the one in the end. Whether this feeder "beats the world" or not, it beats us. We do not know how the bees get in or out nor where the food is placed. If it was a little larger we might patent it for a humming bird's nest. The feeder may be a perfect success, but with our ignorance of the system of management or how to operate the machine we could not use it.

PLANTING BASSWOOD OR LINDEN.

We have frequently spoken about the advantages of planting linden or basswood trees on road sides or any other places that might be convenient or suitable. That they will well repay any one inside of ten years for any reasonable expenditure in that direction, is to our mind very evident. As we have given this matter some careful consideration and having planted large numbers of these trees for the last ten years, we can perhaps give a better estimate of their value than those who only give the matter an occasional thought. Six years ago this spring we planted a large number of lindens on some new streets that had just been opened in our village. These trees when planted would be from four to six years old and the tops were cropped off very closely when they were set out in order that large numbers of smaller limbs might start out about the top of the stock and form a beautiful coronal

top. There has been no special care given to them, in fact many of them have been destroyed by the cattle rubbing against them. We have just carefully counted the number of clusters of blossoms on one of these trees. The tree measures eight inches through at the ground and six inches higher up. The top measures sixteen inches and is about twenty-five feet high. The tree contains at the present time over one hundred thousand blossoms or buds that will bloom in July. Allowing each one of these blossoms to furnish only one drop of honey which is very much below the estimate in a good season (in fact when linden is yielding honey well by jarring the limbs the nectar will fall from the flowers, this would make about thirteen pounds of honey which might be gathered from this one little tree during the honey season. After counting the number of blossoms and making the estimate, although it seems large to think of, yet we have no doubt that we are much below the average in a fair season. There seems no good reason why every person favorably situated should not put out large numbers of linden trees, and in ten years they will repay the cost of planting. They may be got in the woods in their wild state for nothing. It appears from a very careful estimate that about fifteen of these trees would contain enough bloom to cover an acre of ground, if spread out, much more closely than it is ever covered with clover. Then 150 trees would represent ten acres of basswood bloom which would be a bonanza to any bee-keeper with one hundred colonies in his immediate locality. It is true that linden does not yield honey every year alike. It is sometimes almost quite a failure, but it is less so with second growth trees than it is with those in the woods, and by planting at different seasons you get a more continuous bloom. If any one has a second growth of small basswood in their locality, and would just take the time to count the bloom, or if this is too great a task let them take an average limb counting all the bloom on that limb then count the number of limbs and that will give you a fair idea of the number of blossoms on the tree, when the size and number of each blossom is computed and spread out it will be