scatter the hives throughout the territory to be worked. In 1910, in the Wenatchee Valley, Wash., a careful investigation showed that on apple-trees not over 100 yards from bee-hives only 7 per cent. of the fruit-spurs failed to set, while of those farther away 49 per cent. failed. The professor in charge of the investigation says: "Our conclusion is that, in order to prevent crop failure from lack of pollination in the future, we must get bees. The common honey-bees are the best insect pollinators on earth. They come out earlier in the spring, stay out later in the fall, begin earlier in the morning, and work later in the evening, and they will work under more unfavourable conditions than any other insect. From my work with bees I have calculated that a single honey-bee is capable of cross-pollinating over 16,000 apple-blossoms in a day (this may be a misprint, but the number visited is certainly large); but during the blossoming period there are so many blossoms that the bees do not go far from the hives, so we need hives all over the orchard."

Another authority says he considers that in every orchard there should be at least one colony of bees for every twenty-five trees, in order to secure thorough pollination of the fruit-blossoms.

Partial List of Honey and Pollen Plants in British Columbia.

When Dr. Watts, the eminent hymn-writer, said of bees that they

> Gather honey all the day
> From every opening flower,

His statement was not altogether in accordance with fact, for they patronise but a small proportion of flowering plants. For weeks at a time bees need very little attention; on the other hand, there are occasions when they need care at once, and these are usually dependent on the floral conditions; hence it is very important that every bee-keeper should be familiar with all the bee-plants of his locality. He should know the dates of blooming, and above all what time in the spring there is a likelihood of a dearth of nectar, so that, if necessary, he can tide over the period by feeding with sugar. The writer advises the keeping of a diary, which in his own case is a rather simple affair, consisting of a sheet of paper 8 x 10 inches in size, on which he records the first appearance of the blossom of each variety of plant, occasionally adding a little note for guidance in future years.

The list given below contains all plants in the reports; the dates show when they bloom in Victoria. The remarks arise out of the writer's experience in the same city. Doubtless the list can be considerably extended, and so every bee-keeper is invited to send additions to the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, so that they may be added in future editions:

Feb. 21. Willow. Pollen carried in.
Mar. 17.—Much willow. A few dandelions.
" 25.—Oregon grape.
" 25.—Brood in four frames.
Apr. 7.—Dandelions plentiful.
" 11.—Wild strawberry.
" 12.—Early pears.
" 15.—Pollen becomes plentiful.
" 18. Early plums, apples.
May 1.—Broom; a very fine pollen-plant.
" 12. Cultivated strawberry.
Wild sunflowers. Bloom May 15th at Cranbrook.
" 20. Bees often need feeding about this date.
" 24.—Chestnut.