

they by this course not injuring the future market of Ontario for themselves and neighbour bee-keepers as well. Why seek to open up foreign markets before we are prepared to maintain living prices at home, when we can get them. I am free to say that the honey offered by these gentlemen was in better shape than that sold by myself and others at the higher figure. This being the case, one of the two courses is open to be followed another season, reduce our prices—if we can afford to do so, which I doubt—to the level, or below the price of the broken market or go out of the business. Our market prices should be zealously guarded; honey is an article of diet, and a luxury the public can easily do without, especially that large majority who prefer a "quid" or a pipe of tobacco to a "chunk" of honey. Depend upon it when producers break their prices, they will not rise as easily as a baker's loaf will take on an advance of a couple of cents on the faintest rumor of a "corner" in wheat in Chicago. I have written the above not in any captious spirit toward the above named gentlemen, but "live and let live" is a good motto, which ought to be borne in mind by each one for the common good of all.

J. C. THOM.

Streetsville, Feb. 4th, 1836.

It is quite true that if we could all decide on a price and sell *just at that price* it would be better to do so. Friends Emigh and Orvis have been so very successful that perhaps their honey has not cost them as much as it has many of us who have not had as good a season as the last one was with them. The wisdom of the farmers in their localities in sowing Alsike clover doubtless has had much to do with their success. We must remember the fact that our friend Emigh especially, stands among the foremost comb-honey producers of America, and if he could not sell the honey at a higher price on account of the low prices of sugar and other sweets at this time he probably felt it was better to take two or three cents less than the usual rates rather than keep it over; besides it would be likely to get into the consumers hands at a less rate which would cause a larger consumption and thus create a greater demand another season. The very low price of sugar and syrup have an injurious effect on our honey market. In any new industry it always takes a good long time before the price of goods are *fixed* so that supply and demand will

regulate the price, causing it to fluctuate in accordance with the state of the market. The price cannot be accurately gauged till a market is established, and till honey is quoted as regularly in the city and country papers as are butter, eggs, pork, cheese, etc. Then supply and demand *will* rule the price, now it does not.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### TREES FOR THE BEE-KEEPER.

WITH regard to the selection of trees for ornament and benefit to the bee-keeper, I will endeavor to give a list in rotation as they come into use and rank as ornamental trees. I will also use the names by which they are known in this part of Canada. The first trees to open out their store of pollen are the Alder and Poplar; growing as they do on the flats and marshes they are not affected by late spring frosts. The willow in variety is the greatest of the honey producing trees; the weather being favorable we find the hive increasing in weight and number of occupants. The common willow is adapted to all kind of soils and situations; it blooms early and late according as to situation being high or low. Neither the famous winter willow, the great hedge plant, or the yellow European willow, produce pollen to any extent, but they are very attractive to bees. A very fine variety of golden willow, the bloom of which comes in the form of beautifully rounded compact heads of glowing catkins, and blooms late in the season, after all other willows have done, is worthy a place on any lawn as an ornamental tree, as well as one of benefit to the bee-keeper. Willows are very easily grown from cuttings of young wood and should be planted in moist ground until rooted, then removed to the hedgerows.

Maples, coming as they do at the same time the willow does, do not attract bees to any extent; the new cut wood is valued for the sap it produces in the spring. Sycamore Maple, (European,) is very different in many respects; it forms a fine round head, dense foliage and bears both fruit and yellow flowers. The flowers make their appearance after other maples are done blooming; they are of a yellowish color, on long stems, like the cherry blossom. These trees are grown for sale in the Rochester nurseries and sold at \$25 per hundred.

Elms are very little sought after by the bees but are a fine tree to catch the heavy dew.

Plum trees are very desirable, coming as they do, first of all fruit blossoming trees. The wild plum should be planted in the back grounds and