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THE NEW HEDDON HONEY-BOARD.

We did not mention any price for the above new honey-board spoken of on page 245, C. B. J. They cost somewhat more than the ordinary wooden honey-board, but the advantages of their use far exceed the difference in cost. The prices, made up are: each, 25 cts., per 10, \$2.25, per 25, \$5. In flat, each, 20 cents, per 10, \$1.90, per 25, \$4.25.

BEE SWAX.

Those who have wax or old combs to render into wax, should look after it at once as the price of wax must come down as soon as the demand for foundation slackens. The output being very brisk now, there will probably be no reduction until about the first week of July. As the honey season closes, the price of wax will sympathize with the demand. We have quite a large stock yet ahead of orders.

GLASS JARS WITH SCREW-TOPS.

We have secured something new in the shape of glass for honey—the package holds one pound—a screw-top cover of tin fits neatly and tightly on the glass. There are three threads on each so that there is very little danger of leakage. The glass is heavy and clear, and will adorn a shelf or counter nicely. Besides being a good package for honey, it is also a capital vessel for use in the general household—for holding jellies, etc. The prices are: per gross, \$10, per half-gross, \$5.25, per dozen, 90 cents. Unlike other glass, these can be filled with honey and shipped at any time and to any distance. We can ship them at once, having a large stock on hand. By the way, these have no bails.

SHIPPING SUPPLIES.

By dint of hard labor and energy we have all orders for foundation and with the exception of a few orders for odd-sized goods, all other kinds of supplies. This we never could say at this season any other year. We are, however, running a very large staff and they work late. We hope now to be able to ship by return freight or express almost anything wanted, and this is as we like it; because just now, bee-keepers get impatient if kept waiting a few days. We never wish to keep any one waiting one moment longer than possible, nor do we. There are, however, times, when it does seem annoying that we should have to keep a large order waiting, as

is often the case, for some little thing, perhaps that we have had "large run" on.

QUEENS TO CANADA.

Referring to the prohibition of queens to Canada, through the mail, of which friend Doolittle wrote us last week, we must say that this action on the part of the U.S. postal officials is likely to work serious damage to the queen-rearing interests of our U.S. friends and to Canadians as well, because of the benefits they derive from being able to secure early queens from the south; in our business, we have been regularly mailing queens to the U. S., and as yet have experienced no trouble in the matter. We are at a loss to know why the U. S. officials should step in, and enforce prohibitory measures that do their own citizens the greater amount of damage, commercially and financially, than Canadians. They surely have grown over particular in their desire to protect the Canadian government from being imposed on, because if there is any loss of revenue, the latter are the losers, and this argument of loss of revenue cannot hold good, either, because of the fact that by freight or express, bees are not liable to duty. The loss of revenue from sale of stamps will also be quite an item. Be all this as it may, the enforcing of this law is a very serious matter, and one which, if possible, must be remedied. We cannot blame the postal officials at the point of "crossing the lines" since they have acted on advice of the Supt. of Foreign Mails at Washington. We cannot see any other way out just now but to have bee-keepers in every state of the Union, see their representatives, and create such an agitation as will have the effect of either cancelling the obnoxious law or of affirming it, that bee-keepers may know just where they stand.

ANOTHER REPORT.

R. F. Holtermann, of Brantford, writes as follows:

I do not think we are at the root of the trouble regarding the stoppage of queens. I give an instance of stoppage. Mrs. C. F. Holtermann had four queens sent her. They had gone to the enquiry department, New York, and been forwarded to her as soon as they found they contained live bees with notice to forward, I think, 32 cents postage. Of course bees had not been prepared for this delay and were about worthless upon arrival. Again another party had two queens sent; they were sent to the postal enquiry department and from there a notice was forwarded to him stating there was 16 cents shortage in postage, and upon forwarding the postage the queens would be supplied. Now, what are the motives? The postal department appears to assign different reasons. And the two reasons can hardly work in harmony. If so, how? and where? I have ordered four queens for myself; they should have been here some time ago. If they have been shipped, may they hibernate until the obstruction is removed.