

ture, carriages, floorings, various kinds of glazed and ornamental wall papers, and artificial flowers. Electrotypers adapt it to the forming of molds, and in the machinery trade it is used as a preventive against rust. Laundries are great consumers of wax, which is used as a polish in the finishing of starched articles. Combined with tallow it is used as a coating for canvas awnings, tents, sails, and cordage to prevent cracking or splitting and mildew. Electrical supply houses use it in winding the wire, and it serves the druggist as a basis for salves, as well as for use in making plasters, certain kinds of ointments and in some medicines. The Heburn Pure Food Law will cause it to supersede paraffin or ceresin in this respect, as also in the manufacture of candy. Beeswax is used by dentists in making impressions, and also by pattern-makers. As candles made from beeswax emit a permeating perfume and the deposit left after burning does not injure fabrics or pictures, their use in churches is much favored.

In many parts of Mexico, Mr. Millward tells us, the bees, which are of a stingless variety, are regarded by the natives as household pets, and are known by the endearing terms of "angelitos," or "little angels."

Children are found in the patios and gardens with candy in their hands, which they playfully share with the bees; and it has often been remarked by tourists how fearlessly and gently the apparently ferocious little insects are brushed aside if they become too greedy or annoying.

Nearly all American bees have a deadly enemy; this is the black ant. So persistent are the attacks of this ferocious little warrior that the bees have the greatest difficulty in defending their colonies and honey. In many districts, in order to prevent the depredations of the ants, the hives are raised from the ground and set in inclosures of water. An ant of a totally different character is found in Mexico. It gathers honey from wild flowers and plants and lives in underground chambers, and contributes to the sustenance of the colony in a most remarkable manner.

A certain number of these ants remain at home and are used as living store-houses. They are fed honey by the workers until they sewell to about the size of a pea; and during the season when honey is not obtainable, they regulate their supplies, drop by drop, as food for the colony.

In the south of Brazil as well as in certain districts of Paraguay and Uruguay, where it is indigenous, there is a wasp which gathers honey. It is said to produce honey of an excellent quality, differing only slightly from that of the bee. This wasp produces no wax, the cells in which the honey is enclosed being of clay or mud.

The pure food laws having rendered almost impossible the marketing of adulterated honey, certain bee-keepers feed their bees with saccharine substances in order to increase the production of honey. It is considered by the trade generally that this should be considered palpable adulteration.—American Review of Reviews.

Read a FREE

Book

PEDLAR People of Oshawa

Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, Vancouver

about better ceilings. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a warehouse—proves why our ceilings cost less. Get the book. Ask our nearest office.

National Bee-Keepers' Association

(Organized in 1870.)

Objects.

1. To promote the interests of bee-keepers
2. To protect and defend its members in their lawful rights as to keeping bees.
3. To enforce laws against the adulteration of honey.

Membership Dues.

One dollar a year.

Officers and Executive Committee.

President—GEORGE W. YORK, Chicago, Ill.
Vice-President—W. D. WRIGHT, Altamont, N. Y.

Secretary—LOUIS H. SCHOLL, New Braunfels, Tex.

Treas. & Gen. Mgr.—N. E. FRANCE, Platteville, Wis.

Twelve Directors.

G. M. Doolittle, Borodino, N. Y.

Jas. A. Stone, Rt. 4, Springfield, Ill.

R. A. Holekamp, 4263 Va. Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn, Ont., Canada.

M. H. Mendleson, Ventura, Calif.

R. C. Atkin, Loveland, Colo.

R. L. Taylor, Lapeer, Mich.

E. D. Townsend, Remus, Mich.

Udo Toepperwein, San Antonio, Tex.

J. E. Crane, Middlebury, Vt.

E. F. Atwater, Meridian, Idaho.

R. A. Morgan, Vermillion, S. Dak.

Are you a member? If not, why not send the annual dues of \$1.00 at once to Treas. France, or to the office of the American Bee Journal, 146 W. Superior St., Chicago, Ill.? It will be forwarded promptly to the Treasurer, and a receipt mailed to you by him. It is the desire of the officers to increase the membership to 5000 by the end of 1910. Every progressive bee-keeper should be a member of this, the greatest bee-keepers' organization in America.

Want and Exchange

Advertisements for this column received at the rate of 50 words, each additional word. Payments strictly in advance. Amounts are too small to permit of being paid by check. Write copy of advertisement on one side of the paper only. Say many times ad. is to be inserted must reach us not later than each month.

HONEY BEES WANTED.

Write F. A. Allen, Phillips, Quebec.

WANTED—Bee Journals.

Wanting a number of volumes of Bee Journals for use in the Cultural College, and find that copies and some complete years. Please send us a list of journals you have, stating what price for them. Morley Pettit, Apiarist, Guelph.

140 lbs Clover Honey will frame Glood reversible ex Langstroth or Jones combines Deadman, Brussels, Ont.

600 lbs. Clover Honey w horse-power motor bicycle, new A. Deadman, Brussels, Ont.

Any quantity of No. 1 c will be taken in exchange for mails, same as I use. Will c for your next season's crop. G. A. DEAN

FOR SALE—Cash or honey. One six frame reversible honey with 200 lb. capacity under 50 eight frame Langstroth hives, 2,000 plain 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 lbs. med. brood foundation. Hermann, Brantford, Ontario.

WANTED—To sell or exchange bees, two lots in Calgary, Alberta to J. H. Stoneman, Norgate.

BEES FOR SALE—50 colonies or their crosses; good colonies about \$5.00, more or less. Address James Sackville, Strontian.