

do the trick quicker  
ming and "save my  
roth."

my wax and I have  
with the spongy con-  
om of which Mr. C.  
n. The wax being ex-  
of from 30 to 60 lbs.  
ress, there is sufficient  
one or two large cakes,  
he pressing is finished  
eed of going over the

Mr. Chalmers wishes  
at he admits that there  
er his process, so much  
um makes fairly good  
y last particle of wax  
the slumgum, it is my  
ry it would make good  
were interested in know-  
and device I use did  
ted a quantity of slum-  
ss to a severe test, and  
ts of one per cent. of  
t such slumgum burns  
when dry. A quart of  
umgum is frequently  
ome to finish the baking  
ookies. Try sprinkling  
it should happen to be  
v quickly the oven will  
brightly will beam the  
od wife as she brings  
done to just the right  
REL HERSHISER.

April 25, 1910.

#### A CO. B. K. A.

meeting of the Victoria  
ers' Association will be  
ublic Library Building,  
on May 24th, commene-  
Mr. Pettit, Professor of  
C., will be present;  
Mt. Joy, Foul Brood  
thers will take part. We  
tendance at this meeting.  
c. Jas. Storer, Pres.

### THE HONEY YIELD OF LATIN AMERICA.

Indexed

Two hundred thousand tons of honey,—  
or a quantity which, if put in standard  
combs, and these placed side by side, end-  
wise, would reach twice around the earth,  
—are produced annually in the countries  
to the south of the United States. Ac-  
cording to Mr. Russell Hastings Mill-  
ward, who is responsible for the state-  
ment in the February Bulletin of the In-  
ternational Bureau of American Repub-  
lics, the demand for honey has become so  
great that bee-keeping is receiving con-  
siderable attention in Latin America. In  
Mexico bees were known long before the  
days of Cortez, as is attested by the dis-  
covery among prehistoric Aztec ruins of  
honey in an excellent state of preserva-  
tion in hermetically sealed vessels; and  
Mr. Millward mentions a fact,—that the  
stingless variety of bee is a native of  
South and Central America, as well as of  
Mexico, many of the other kind having  
been introduced from Europe, China, Ja-  
pan and Palestine.

There was no honey in the country  
round Plymouth when the Pilgrims  
landed there in 1620; and bees were  
subsequently imported from England  
for their requirements. At Newbury,  
Mass., where apiculture seems to have  
been first systematically practiced, one  
John Eales, was employed to teach the  
settlers how to make hives and to care  
for bees. This was in 1644, since which time  
bee-culture has spread so continuously  
and widely that to-day there are in the  
United States about 700,000 bee-keepers,  
or 1 in every 120 of the population, and  
the annual yield is of the value of \$20,-  
000,000 in honey and of \$2,000,000 in  
beeswax. But beyond this the United  
States imports every year about 2,500,-  
000 pounds of honey and 750,000 pounds  
of beeswax, and all but 5 per cent. of  
this comes from Cuba, Mexico, Haiti, Sal-  
vador, the Dominican Republic and Ven-  
ezuela. Mr. Millward gives the following  
interesting data concerning bee-culture in  
the various countries of Central and South  
America:

In the Argentine Republic 100,000  
pounds of honey are imported annually,  
mainly from Chile, but 10,000 pounds are  
exported to France and Germany, where  
it is used in the manufacture of fancy  
crackers.

Brazil has a variety of bees, and the  
honey is of such good quality that it has

been used mainly for medicinal purposes,  
in some districts the planters of vanilla  
are encouraged to keep bees in order that  
the female flowers may be fertilized. The  
production of honey is enormous, and the  
Brazilian Government is making a special  
effort to increase its output. The home  
demand is so great that only 60,000 lbs.  
are exported annually, mostly to Ger-  
many.

Bees were first introduced into Chile  
from Italy about forty-five years ago. To-  
day there are nearly 100,000 apiaries in  
actual operation there; and over 1,000,000  
pounds of purified wax and 5,000,000  
pounds of honey are exported, and brings  
top prices in the markets.

Italian bees have also been introduced  
into Cuba, where they thrive in the cane-  
fields. About 350,000 gallons of honey  
and 2,000,000 pounds of wax are produced  
annually.

In Mexico also wild honey is found in  
abundance, especially in the forests of  
the Algerroba tree, whose flowers last  
for a long time, and are a fertile source  
of nectar. Mexico exports annually about  
\$90,000 in strained honey, and imports  
about \$50,000 in comb honey, some of  
which comes from China. Of wild honey  
about 25,000 pounds are exported from  
the port of Tampico each year.

In Nicaragua the demand for honey is  
so great that considerable quantities have  
to be imported. Wild honey is found in  
great quantities, and is readily purchased  
by the native population throughout the  
inland towns and villages.

In Paraguay honey is gathered by the  
natives for the wax which is used in the  
manufacture of candles.

The Indians of Peru gather wild honey,  
which finds a ready sale in the local mar-  
kets. About 10,000 pounds of honey are  
imported annually from Great Britain,  
the United States, and Hong-Kong, on  
which a duty of 40 per cent. is charged in  
order to encourage home production. The  
stingless bee is highly domesticated and  
thrives on alfalfa.

Trade in beeswax has been followed ex-  
tensively by natives of Latin America for  
many years. Comparatively few persons  
are aware of the extent to which this  
commodity is employed in the arts and  
trades. Mr. Millward enumerates some  
of its uses:

It is extensively employed in the man-  
ufacture of wax candles and tapers, var-  
nishes, paints, polish for pianos, furni-