

his materials, without the corroboration of Mr. John Newton or Mr. G. A. Deadman. These gentlemen are certainly good authorities on wax, but the question of the quality of Mr. Chalmers' wax is not at issue. It would, indeed, be surprising if a man of his experience could not produce good wax with good materials, or any other apiarist who uses the steam process.

Who said yellow wax of best quality could not be produced from slumgum? Not the writer. Slumgum that has not undergone decomposition certainly will produce as good wax as would the combs from which it was obtained, provided it has been uninjured in the first extracting. Between dry uninjured slumgum and complete decomposition there is all grades of decreasing quality. The writer has extracted some very unpromising lots with highly satisfactory results. One must be pleased when he gets more than he expects, though not as much or as good as might be obtained from better materials.

But if with acids properly used such wax is saleable at ruling market prices, then, as it seems to me, it would be unwise not to use it. But Mr. Chalmers evidently does not have occasion to handle this product of the apiary as I have done, and, perhaps, would have thrown away as worthless that which has yielded me a fair profit. I will say to Mr. C. that from any old comb or slumgum that I extract I will produce as good wax as he can produce, and if it needs cleansing with acid or otherwise and he does not do so, I will be ahead in dollars and cents.

Mr. Chalmers, that "scum or froth" you "blow to the side" of the crock, I skim off. You know that one of my deep cakes of six to eight times the amount of wax that you have in your little ones would have a greater amount of froth or scum and I skim it off. Your wax "be blown" or the surface scraped if you

wish it, but I can do the trick quicker and easier by skimming and "save my breath to cool my broth."

I do not re-melt my wax and I have very little trouble with the spongy condition on the bottom of which Mr. C. and others complain. The wax being extracted at the rate of from 30 to 60 lbs. to each run of the press, there is sufficient wax each time for one or two large cakes, all melted when the pressing is finished and there is no need of going over the work a second time.

One more point, Mr. Chalmers wishes us to remember that he admits that there is still wax left after his process, so much so that the slumgum makes fairly good fuel, etc.. If every last particle of wax was removed from the slumgum, it is my belief that when dry it would make good fuel. Parties who were interested in knowing if the process and device I use did clean work, subjected a quantity of slumgum from my press to a severe test, and found but five-eighths of one per cent. of wax in it, and yet such slumgum burns with a fierce heat when dry. A quart of dry pulverized slumgum is frequently called for at my home to finish the baking of bread, pie or cookies. Try sprinkling it over the fire if it should happen to be slow, and see how quickly the oven will respond and how brightly will beam the smiles of the good wife as she brings forth the goodies done to just the right turn.

OREL HERSHISER.

Kenmore, N.Y., April 25, 1910.

VICTORIA CO. B. K. A.

The annual meeting of the Victoria County Bee-keepers' Association will be held in the Public Library Building, Lindsay, Ontario, on May 24th, commencing at 10.30 a.m. Mr. Pettit, Professor of Apiculture, O.A.C., will be present; also J. L. Byer, Mt. Joy, Foul Brood Inspector, and others will take part. We look for a good attendance at this meeting. A. H. Noble, Sec. Jas. Storer, Pres.

THE HONEY YIELD INDEXED AMERICA

Two hundred thousand or a quantity which, if combs, and these placed wisely, would reach twice as many—are produced annually to the south of the United States, according to Mr. Russell Ward, who is responsible for the February Bulletin of the International Bureau of Apiculture, the demand for honey is great that bee-keeping is attracting considerable attention in Latin America. Mexico bees were known to the south of the United States, as is attested by the discovery among prehistoric honey in an excellent position in hermetically sealed jars. Mr. Millward mentions a stinging variety of bee from South and Central America. Mexico, many of the others have been introduced from Europe and Palestine.

There was no honey round Plymouth when it was first landed there in 1620; subsequently imported for their requirements. Mass., where apiculture has been first systematically followed, John Eales, was employed by settlers how to make hives for bees. This was in 1644, and bee-culture has spread widely that to-day the United States about 700,000 or 1 in every 120 of the population the annual yield is of the order of 1,000,000 in honey and 1,000,000 in beeswax. But beyond the United States imports every year 1,000 pounds of honey and 1,000 pounds of beeswax, and all but this comes from Cuba, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic. Mr. Millward gives interesting data concerning the various countries of Central America:

In the Argentine Republic pounds of honey are imported mainly from Chile, but 10% is exported to France and Germany. It is used in the manufacture of crackers.

Brazil has a variety of honey is of such good quality