

the pollen-water to drain off. Change the water often for two or three days until the mass is thoroughly soaked and enough water to float it nicely. The kettle should be in an arch, which prevents the fire coming higher up the sides than the level of the contents, else the wax may burn at the edges. When the mass has boiled for a few minutes, press out the pure wax.

To do this you need a bag of burlap, such as binder twine is shipped in, about 10 in. x 18 in., with two loops at the top to hold it open by when pouring in the hot wax. The press is made of two strong boards, 1 in. x 1 ft. x 5 ft., laid one on the other, and strongly hinged together at one end, the other ends being trimmed down for handles. Sharpen a board and drive it into the ground beside the kettle for the press to rest on, and another for the end of the lower handle. Let an assistant hold the bag open while you dip it about three-fourths full from the surface of the kettle with a dipper, then lay it in the press with the open end folded under. Strips of wood  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. square and  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. apart are nailed across the lower jaw of the press where the bag rests on it. Under the press a tin box about 20 inches each way has been set to catch the wax as it runs out. Press by putting your weight on the upper lever; shift the bag, and press again. This may be repeated until the beeswax is practically all out. Empty out the refuse which remains in the bag, refill from the kettle and press again. Repeat the operation until nothing remains in the kettle but hot water. Now wrap the box in old quilts or anything to hold the heat and cause it to cool very slowly, to allow any dross which may still remain to settle to the bottom of the wax. If it remains liquid for several hours before forming a cake, the

under side will be found coated with a dark substance, which should be scraped off before selling the wax.

Be sure to choose a still, mild day for melting up old combs. With a cold wind it is almost impossible to get the wax pressed before it "freezes" all over the press and hangs in icicles in the box.—*Farmers Advocate*.

### A Good Beginning.

I have done remarkably well this season, having marketed 2,050 lbs. of honey from 18 colonies, and have had an increase of 10, which, I think, is a fair average for a beginner. About 75 per cent. of my crop was comb.

J. REAGH.

British Columbia, Nov. 19, 1900,

Putting your shoulder to the wheel is no good if you don't intend to shove.

Poorly attached combs in sections seem to be more the result of weak colonies and poor honey flow than to the kind of starter that is used; though large starters and strips of foundation in the bottom of the sections do help to strengthen the union of the comb to the section.—Prof. Gillette.

Separators between the sections are essential to the best results in producing comb honey.—Prof. Gillette.

Draw the attention of your friends to the exceedingly low clubbing rates on Magazines offered in the Canadian Bee Journal.