

frames will, when produced from two and a half pounds of wax, 25 full sheets of medium and a chemical analysis there ought to be nearly this reason there is no old, crooked or broken will generally be found one's supply of combs in years, discarding one or ten every year, pay for the rendering and ion, and he will be able better, clearer grade of infected locality will be disease.

of accumulation is from the hives and frames, most always seem to have on hand to tuck away on top of the frames, or the form of burr combs. when the bees are using of sealed honey they seem to store the extra wax in the frames or build burr hem, and unless these are they generally cause some filling the combs and, if they flow comes on, a large will probably find its way and cause dark inferior where comb honey is

method of rendering is the while this produces the does not get nearly all the as just the free wax that of the scrapings and old believe every bee-keeper of these in his yard as a traps and bits of combs, little careful he can in a nulate many times over melter in wax saved in his form of rendering is t practical for the small

bee-keeper, and then by saving his slumgum for a year or so he will accumulate enough of this to either sell or render in some other way. But be sure to keep it dry.

The most complete and about the only way to render large quantities of old comb and slumgum is by means of hot water or steam. In order to get the wax entirely out of the melted slumgum it is necessary to have a steady, hard pressure and essential that the press cake or slumgum be thoroughly melted and kept at a high temperature during the entire operation. Where the press is arranged that the slumgum is submerged below the boiling water while pressing, it is best to apply the pressure as hard as possible and then release and allow the slumgum to boil up again and then press again.

The only material that will give any satisfaction for press sacks is common burlap, and in order to have them stand the necessary pressure they should be very heavy and strong. If too closely woven a material is used the wax cannot be forced out, as the slumgum cakes to the cloth, and even the best burlap clogs very rapidly.

One of the most rapid ways of rendering wax in large quantities is to use a hot water tank heated by steam pressure, and using a steam heat under the press cake. The great drawback to this plan is the expense, which would place it beyond the means of a man who did not have a large quantity of wax to render and also other use for his steam power.

The capping melter, while it produces the best possible quality of wax, is not practical because of the inability to apply sufficient heat to melt the wax and not darken the honey.

Be sure that all wax stuff—that is, scraps of old comb, cappings, scrapings, and solar melter slumgum—are kept dry, as there is nothing that will mould quicker than this material when once it

gets damp, and it takes very little mould to make dark wax out of the best material.

Black iron should always be avoided for melting apparatus as it will also color wax. Copper is considered the best material for a melting tank, although tin or galvanized iron are both good and are much cheaper.

Care should always be taken to see that wax is thoroughly strained and settled, and, to accomplish the latter, it should be cooled very slowly, and there should be some water in the bottom of the container.

It never pays to put an inferior or dirty grade of goods on the market, as it will not bring the price, and also leaves a bad impression with the dealer who buys.

BUT DON'T save wax by scrimping on the use of foundation, because for every cent you save in the cost of foundation you lose ten in the amount of honey secured and frequently twice that in crooked comb and inferior sections.

Mr. Brown—I was talking with Dr. Phillips and he says that there is another plan that will produce nearly four pounds of wax to every ten Langstroth frames; but he said that it had not been developed in a way that it could be used, and it is a new invention. The best results I have been able to get is three and a half pounds of wax out of Langstroth frames. I can get more wax out of heavy old combs where there are corners plugged in with old comb and where there are a number of sub-queen cells built on; those will accumulate more wax, so that an old frame generally yields a larger amount of wax than a new one, especially one that has been used in the brood nest about two years.

Dr. Phillips—It seems to me that this matter of wax production is a very important subject. It is almost part of our discussion this morning in the matter of foul brood control, because in order