

were not able to give the temperature when sending to the Experimental Farm. In this respect it stands upon a somewhat less distinct and different basis to the others. In this process, of which we can speak a little more definitely now, the process of sheeting is such as to cool the wax very slowly and the idea of the inventor was to follow out more the process of cooling as we find it in nature a gradual cooling, and the idea was that a better foundation would be produced. There is no doubt when pliability is tested there is a marked difference between this and any other foundation we have ever seen; when examined by those having no experience it could readily be detected every time. This new process foundation was also late in reaching the Farm and was drawn out by the bees at a different time (later). It was unfortunate that the party sending the foundation did not send samples true to name. By examining the list it will be seen that what should have been 15 sq. ft. to the lb. was only 11.5 and 12 sq. feet to the lb. was 12.5. When we come to examine the list the foundation 12.5 sq. ft. to the lb. gives us a comb 2.7665 grammes to 2 sq. inches, it ranking eighth in lightness of comb. Foundation in general use, 8.9 sq. ft. to the ranking first 2.4805 grammes to 2 sq. inches. When it comes to the amount of wax added by the bees to the foundation the new Process 12.5 sq. ft. stands first and the New Process 11.5 sq. ft. second. The majority at present will be inclined to claim that providing the completed comb is not too heavy, the full sheet foundation to which the bees add the wax is likely to prove the most economical. We have gained a straight comb and an evenness of cells not likely to be secured by starter, but here the vexed question crops up. Is wax at its present market price sold at profit or loss to the producer, how much money does it take to produce a pound of wax. Is the secretion of wax voluntary, and are there practically any difference between the comb as added by the bees or in its form when more is taken from the foundation. Of course it would not be safe to argue that the credit is due to the new process for

heading the list for greatest amount of wax added. By examining the table it will be seen that there was no other foundation supplied which ran as many square feet to the pound, and it is but natural to suppose that the thinner foundation would have more wax added to it by the bees. Again 1 lb. of foundation 8.9 ft to the lb. will fill 89 sections, while 12.5 ft the pound will fill 125 sections, a very great difference in the price of filling per section. When we come to the Given Foundation we find a still greater difference were one sample per 2 sq. inches weighs 3.0090 the other 3.0568. These and some other samples could be detected in stamping out the comb as being built on heavy foundation owing to the resistance they offered when cutting. So far as this experiment goes we think they are out of the range of being able to produce a first-class comb for table use. The base of the comb would give the impression of being something foreign and would not crumble up in eating. There is a great deal to study in this table, it must of course be taken as one of a series of experiments and to that extent gives valuable information.

The following table we have picked out from the report :

Weight in Grammes of Empty honey comb 2 in. square	Order of wax, taking the least quantity first;
F—2,4805.....	1
J—2,5050.....	5
I—2,5340.....	7
K—2,5410.....	4
E—2,5650.....	2
C—2,7025.....	8
H—2,6750.....	6
N—2,7665.....	15
L—2,8060.....	12
G—2,8165.....	11
A—2,8335.....	10
D—2,8635.....	14
O—2,9115.....	16
P—3,009.....	9
M—3,056.....	3
B—4,0804.....	13

When so far as we know no well known producer of comb honey is attempting to take comb honey without a full sheet of foundation in the sections, and so many of our best thinkers are also using full sheets of foundation in the brood frames, this question becomes one of deep importance