you. Our climate is too changeable and they are very cross. They have more disadvantages than advantages. They are very liable to breed too much and consume much of their stores for brood. You had better get some of our best Canadian or American strains of Italians which are more or less mixed with the foreign races. There is more or less of the Syrian or Cyprian in almost every apiary.

For The Canadian Bee Journal.

About Extractors.

I SEE by the last C. B. J. that D. A. Jones gives notice of the Solar wax extractor that I sent him last season among the list of articles he has to sell. He says the one I sent him is too costly for the public. Now. I think every bee-keeper who has over ten colonies will find it will pay him to get one of my Solar wax extractors, instead of one like the cut he has in his list of articles attached to the C. B. J. My opinion is that you had better get one of the best when you are at it for all the difference in price. It is a thing that will last you a life time. While his spoils the honey for market mine improves it, and that is quite a consideration. Send your order in to the D. A. Jones Co., and ask for one of Alpaugh's solar wax extractors, and I think you will never regret it. I give the Jones Co. my consent to make and sell them at whatever price they chose. I think they are in a position to make them cheaper than I am. I am not making one red cent out of this, but just doing it for the good of the public. Every beekeeper should have one. Throw away your steam extractors as they only spoil your wax.

Jacob Alpaugh.

St. Thomas.

Now, friends, you hear what Mr. Alpaugh has to say. He is a practical bee-keeper and very ingenious. He is the inventor of some very good apiarian appliances. His plan of putting comb foundation into sections is both original and good. Mr. Alpaugh is one of our best comb honey producers. He has been very successful in his business and we shall be pleased to hear from him at least once a month. No doubt there is very little profit in his wax extractors, and that is the reason we have made one like Mr. Doolittle's or A. I. Root's which from appearances will answer the purpose admirably. There is one thing certain, however, and that is that steam or heat must be applied to wax sufficient to kill all the spores or germs of Foul Brood, before it is made into foundations, and we are convinced that heat from a solar wax extractor will not do this. We would like to have Professor Cook test the lowest temperature that wax might be melted at and yet destroy these germs.

Sterilizing Wax.

ON PAGE 475 of the C. B. J. Mr. Corneil further discusses sterilizing wax, and says, "Will Mr. Jones please give us the temperature at which wax boils." In speaking of "boiling of honey or wax," I did not intend to convey the impression that it was the beeswax itself which boiled, because I have frequently cautioned the readers of the journal not to attempt to boil wax as it it destroys both its texture and color. I do not know, in fact, if there is a point at which pure wax will boil. I think it would be more likely to burn than boil. I have always advised the use of water or steam in the rendering of wax and in this instance I meant to say, that when the water boiled and the wax reached the temperature conveyed to it by the boiling water it practically destroyed the disease. In rendering combs in our wax extractor we allow the live steam from the boiler to pass in, and by putting a heavy weight on the lid of the extractor we manage to get a considerable pressure of steam which makes the wax very hot and renders it much more rapidly than it is rendered by using the wax extractor upon the stove. I intend to make some careful tests this season in order to ascertain the temperature reached by our system, which I know kills foul brood spores. When I first tried this plan years ago I was not positive that it would rid the wax of the disease, but thought so, and after scores of tests in which the disease never afterward made its appearance I think I have sufficient proof for saying that practically the disease is destroyed by the above process, whether the spores are scientifically killed or no. I quite agree with the assertion that it requires a higher degree of dry temperature to kill the germs than it does with moisture. I hope soon to be able to give the various temperatures which are necessary to kill germs of foul brood. How low a temperature of hot water will kill the germs I am not prepared to say but the ordinary boiling temperature of water is quite sufficient and never has failed with me. If any of your readers