

package. Holes are punched in the leafy wrappings, and the insects on emerging from the scales creep up the boughs to the leaves of the trees, among which they remain for two weeks. At the end of that time they crawl back to the twigs and branches, on which the females deposit their eggs and the males excrete the substance known as white wax.

"The first appearance of the wax on the under sides of the boughs and twigs resembles snow, and it gradually spreads over the whole of the branches to the depth of a quarter of an inch. At the expiration of an hundred days from the placing of the insects on the trees the deposit is complete. The branches are then cut off. As much of the wax as possible is removed by hand, but to secure what remains the branches are afterwards boiled. This boiling destroys the eggs, thus making necessary the bringing of fresh scales the following year from another locality, as above described. A pound of scales, it is said, will produce four to five pounds of wax.

"The wax scraped off is put into boiling water, where it melts, and rising to the surface, is skimmed off and put into molds. Here it solidifies and the work of manufacture is complete. The insects, which have sunk to the bottom of the pot, are pressed out, and, when the wax has all been extracted from them, are fed to the pigs. A ton of the wax is worth at Shanghai, about \$1,000.

A tree from which the branches have been removed, is not available for productive purposes until the third year following. If the wax is left on the tree the male insects buried under it undergo a metamorphosis, emerging with wings in the autumn and flying away.

"This white wax is a substance of great utility in China. It melts only at a very high temperature, 160 degrees Fahrenheit, and is chiefly employed to cover candles made of animal and vegetable tallow to prevent them from burning too rapidly. It is used in some localities as a sizing for paper and cotton goods, a glaze for silk and polish for furniture. Also it is utilized in Southern China as a polish for stone ornaments. Immense quantities of it are shipped from the ports of the upper Yang tse in junks.

"The introduction of foreign kerosene, now so universally used in China, has had a discouraging influence on the production of "insect wax." Mineral oil in lamps affords a cheaper light than tallow candles. It is possible, however, that a use for the product may be found in other countries."

To Our Subscribers.

WE have either adopted the clumsiest form of mailing our journals or else our explanations of it in late issues are not understood. Look at your BEE JOURNAL. This issue is No. 307. Look at the list given below. If the number of your wrapper in front of your name is less than 307 you are behind in your subscription. If it is greater than 307 you are paid up to the printed number. For example: 313 will be issued 1st June, '92, 319, Sept. 1st, '92, 327, Jan. 1st, '93, and 332 the last number of vol. 8. Any subscriber finding his number less than any on the appended list, owes for two years. This is surely long enough credit.

VOL. 6—VOL. 7.

April 1, '90	261	April 1, '91	285
" 15,	262	" 15	286
May 1	263	May 1	287
" 15	264	" 15	288
June 1	265	June 1	289
" 15	246	" 15	290
July 1	267	July 1	291
" 15	268	" 15	292
Aug. 1	269	Aug. 1	293
" 15	270	" 15	294
Sept. 1	271	Sept. 1	295
" 15	272	" 15	296
Oct. 1	273	Oct. 1	297
" 15	274	" 15	298
Nov. 1	275	Nov. 1	299
" 15	276	" 15	300
Dec. 1	277	Dec. 1	301
" 15	278	" 15	302
Jan. 1 '91	279	Jan. 1	303
" 15	280	" 15	304
Feb. 1	281	Feb. 1	305
" 15	282	" 15	306
Mar. 1	283	Mar. 1	307
" 15	284	" 15	308

A bound volume of Clark's Birdseye View of Bee-Keeping mailed on receipt of 10c.—C. B. J., Beeton.

C. P. DADANT says that sections open on three sides are the coming style. They can be so arranged that the tops are entirely closed—that is, the closed sides being on top. This may be some advantage to those bee-keepers who prefer to have their colonies fill only one tier of sections at a time. There is another class who like open-side sections, and this three-way style will accommodate them; and then, once more, these sections can be used like the ordinary, with only tops and bottoms open.—Gleanings.