

first trial, use plain sections too, but they were rude sections compared to what we now use. I soon changed for a tin separator and when I had enough to run three hundred swarms, using the tin separators, together with two pound boxes without glass, or two and one half pounds with glass, I felt that I was ahead for a while, but along came the one pound box. How I dreaded it! But the market demanded it and I had to fall in line. I may have to change again but I don't want to. It would cost me 1,600 crates and fixtures to make the change, and I am convinced that as soon as the change is made I would not get any more for my honey than I am getting now. But old styles get out of date for the new and do not sell as well, that is all. I go slow in making a change on a large scale.

ANOTHER CRAZE.

A short time ago the craze was for making brood frames invertible to prevent swarming, etc. I don't hear anything about them now. See what I said about separators and sections in Gleanings in Bee Culture, Page 297, April 15, 1897.

We have had a long winter here and a cold March. On March 14th I carried out 45 swarms and they did not fly until April 4th. On April 5th I finished carrying out 180 swarms at home in the morning, and while my help was left to carry out the last few hives, I went to fix the wagon to go to an out yard twelve miles away; but I slipped on a piece of ice and sprained my ankle and put it out of joint. The boys carried me into the house on the bee carrier, the doctor was soon here and treated my ankle. I was left on the sofa but the boys went on. They have not returned yet. This yard is on my farm and they stay another day there. This day, April 6th, is a fine day and bees are having a fine time. I can't get out of doors to see them. I expect I shall soon go out with crutches. The doctor says it will be a long time before I can step on my foot. I don't like such falls. I weigh over 200 pounds and when I fall it hurts.

I have just got up in the chair for the first and write this much.

Middleburg, N. Y., Apr. 6th, 1899.

I herewith enclose \$1.00 subscription to the Canadian Bee Journal. It is just the paper for the bee keeper.

A. L. BOUCHER.

Algoma Ont., April 20th, '99.

WAX EXTRACTORS.

We Want one that is Practical and Business-Like, yet Thorough.

C. G. FERRIS, in Bee-Keepers' Review.

"Learned criticism has always been averse to the truth upon the first appearance of a new doctrine, whether in science or religion."

MY dear Mr. Hutchinson: A gentleman by the name of Gemmell, of Stratford, Canada, is hunting up the wax left in the refuse after rendering. Probably you know him, and more about it, than I can tell you. In his communication to me he questions the practical working of any steam arrangement to attain this purpose. You, also, I see, are somewhat inclined in that direction. Mr. Gemmell wrote me that he was going to see you about getting samples from the wax extractor you now have, to experiment on. While I do not question your ability to handle the refuse properly, I would call your attention to the fact that you have one of my old extractors; and will venture that you have never tried the No. 2 process for treating the refuse. Do you mean to say that I lose from one-third to one-fourth by the use of steam? I guess you have not become familiar with the working of the one-basket extractor, or you never would make such a statement as that.

There is another point that you lose sight of, and that, to me, is everything. It is easy for any one having only a small job of rendering, to adopt that primitive and well-known way of Mr. Beckwith; or to submerge a few combs in sacks, in the bottom of the boiler, as you speak about in the Gemmell method. To those who work in that way I do not expect to sell an extractor, nor do I advise them to buy one—they have no use for it. You speak about the refuse being so free from wax after being pressed. Why, my dear sir, for years, all the refuse that I have thrown out has been as void of wax as though it had never been in contact with it. Always, by using the flooding process, we get the granulated refuse; unless there is a great amount of sticks, wires, etc., in it. As before stated, we want a system of rendering wax that is practical and rapid. By almost any process we can, in a small way, get all the wax by fusing; but what we want is to run all day, and