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the bottom, but there is no sponginess. I don't think the water makes any difference. I never found sponginess from the water. I have had the water so warm that 24 hours afterwards you couldn't put your hand in it.

R. F. Holtermann—I have never yet succeeded the first time with a Hatch-Gemmell wax press in getting a cake that is fit for the market. If there is any one can do it, I would like to hear how it is done.

John Newton—I don't believe in all that has been said; that is natural, I suppose. Mr. McEvoy rose to say he didn't believe but what supply men and foundation makers used a certain percentage of acids in cleansing dirty wax. I can say I have made foundation for at least twelve or fifteen years and I have not yet seen a bit of acid on my place. I don't think it is necessary to use it. I believe in the first place we lose a considerable amount of wax in the use of acids.

I believe the capping wax is too hard to make No. 1 foundation, but I believe in a little blending which will help matters out for bee-keepers and for the bees also.

Mr. McEvoy—I can't agree with Mr. Newton in the blending of wax. When I send nice, white wax, I want that back.

Mr. Newton—Mr. McEvoy never got blended wax back from me; he got just what he sent. But, with lots of wax that comes in, if I had my way of doing it, I would prefer blending, and you would get nicer foundation and it would be taken more readily by the bees.

Mr. Timbers—Which can you make the best foundation from, a bright, soft, yellow wax or a hard wax from cappings?

Mr. Newton—I can tell you which is the hardest to make. I don't know that there is practically very much difference except in the work. Capping wax is certainly harder to make. More pressure is accordingly needed to do it. I don't

know that one can make nicer foundation from one than the other. It has been harder work to make foundation the last few years than ever before.

Mr. Timbers—Will hard wax make a more brittle foundation?

Mr. Newton—Sure.

Indexed
BEE BULLETIN (NO. 18)
From New Zealand, by the Late Apiculturalist of That Country, Isaac Hopkins.

Reviewed by Dr. Burton N. Gates, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Mr. Isaac Hopkins, who has attracted attention all over the world in the apicultural advance which he proclaims for New Zealand, has recently presented a new bulletin entitled, "Bee Culture." The paper, which has 79 octavo pages, and 16 plates, exclusive of 41 text figures, is divided into four captions:

- I. Advice to Beginners.
- II. Practical Advice.
- III. Bees in Relation to Flowers and Fruit Culture.
- IV. Bees in Relation to Agriculture.

A mark of recognition of the value of this bulletin is found in the fact that there have already been issued 65,000 copies in three editions.

While this paper appears in a very distant land, its contents is essentially of American value.

One contribution, the first met upon opening the volume, is a magnificent portrait of the able New Zealand apiarist. Then follow plates on various phases of bee-keeping.

New Zealand has advanced apiculture by a method which is a model for other countries. The passage of "The Apiaries' Act," in force 14th of September, 1907, has not only assisted in controlling diseases of bees, but even more, it has practically done away with the box hive. This, perhaps makes that country fore-