

very strong acid would destroy the wax very, very rapidly.

Question—Do you dilute this acid before you introduce it into the wax?

Professor Shutt—Yes, you put the diluted acid in the vessel, and then put in the wax.

Mr. Hall—We add warm water to take out the things that shouldn't be in.

Professor Shutt—We washed it two or three times afterwards, that is we held it in hot water. I don't think it makes any difference if you hold the wax and put it in the acid or take the acid and put the wax in and stir it up.

Question—Do you find that the introduction of the acid causes the impurities in the wax to come out so that they can be skimmed off?

Professor Shutt—Yes, you will see on the bottom of these a certain amount that should be scraped off, which is a material which has been affected by the acid. This white one was at a certain expense of wax. (Shows samples.)

Question—Isn't it possible that some of these may have remained in the acid too long at too high a temperature. The color seems to indicate that. Now there is a dark shade to this wax. It is not bright.

Professor Shutt—I would like to show you a piece of the original wax, it was very dirty looking. I believe you can injure it by heating it up and cooling it, too quickly. These were heated up to practically the boiling point and then stirred. You see what the color of the original wax was. It was pretty dark looking stuff. This piece was filtered through chamols and it didn't take the coloring matter out.

Question—Do you think that the texture of wax is something that can be changed? That is if it is cooled too quickly, that that doesn't permanently affect the quality?

Professor Shutt—I think it is quite likely. If you heat it up, and then cool it quickly you get a granular wax, but by melting it up I think you can restore it. I wouldn't say that it could be entirely restored, but I think so. I was going to do some research work and then we might have determined that matter. I think you can alter the wax, but I think you can restore the ductility.

Now, so much for the wax, but I want to tell you something which you all know, and that is the nature of the skimmings from the larger cans of honey. It was suggested to me that I should make an examination of those skimmings so that we could state what they were, so we did so. In our own apiary at Ottawa we tried it and we proved that those skimmings consisted principally of bees wax.

Mr. Holtermann—During the past year I have proved to my own satisfaction the very opposite. That is in certain cases. I will tell you how. I claimed a year ago that honey passing through the atmosphere and drawing the atmosphere with it created a sort of froth. I had a strainer that the atmosphere didn't go through and you could strain a barrel of honey through it and there wasn't any froth. But I am always ready to admit that there was wax in it.

Professor Shutt—Those little particles of wax are brought to the top by specific gravity.

Then there is another matter as to the nature of what is called honey dew. A sample was sent to me from Charlottetown, P.E.I., and it was labelled honey dew from the Spruce. The needles of the spruce are covered with what would be called sugar. It was a very small quantity, but we were able to obtain a small quantity in a pure condition and examine it carefully. Now, it may arise from two sources. It may be a normal or an abnormal

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