upboard and enclosed; in e was liquid wax in abunhat can it would take from before that wax would be of a cake and the foreign ettled out of it. As far as led to purify the wax, we, had better let that part majority of us are not or comb foundation, menhave learned how much to se a little of it in the final

-One of those samples of ellow, is from cappings that en in water, but the capelted; and the other side ngs that were over half or polis. The lighter colored opolis, and if you notice in will notice there is a large olis on that one cake. I a short time ago a stateere propolis was mixed with not work for polishing purlso, if you broke a cake of ppings or clear combs you ur finger on it and rub it would shine. Take a cake s propolis and you can't do

a—I would like to ask Dr.
inyone who knows if war
solar extractor is superior
to water rendered wax? I
was, and that it was worth
en cents a pound more than
idered wax.

It is if it is purified. That x is used for making ointrefine it. You can take a or and run it through a as you like, and get a piece I iron and get your tinner adges up at the bottom, and point, and set a basin under iter in it, and put a pane of at, and put your wax in it, but in the hot sun, and the

oftener you run it through the whiter it will get.

Dr. Phillips—The rendering of the white wax of commerce is not done under glass. The way the wax manufacturers take care of that is to cut it up into very fine shavings and put it out in the sun on trays and leave it till it is perfectly white. I do not think that wax from the solar wax extractor will bring a very much bigger price than the others in the market because the men who have to buy the wax have to take care of it and fix it up for their own use; and in making it up for floor polish or medical purposes or candles it all has to be re-treated anyway.

Mr. DeJong—I spoke to Mr. Dadant about that point yesterday, and he said that was all nothing, it is all the same; he said that there was no difference. This is what Mr. Morgan speaks of. A man from the Black Hills said that he melted his comb right in the kettles dry, and his wax was worth seven or eight cents a pound more than the other wax melted in hot water.

Mr. Poppleton-In one way the wax of the solar wax extractor is better than other wax; in the solar wax extractor it remains from two to three hours settling there, and that will always clarify it better than in any other way. Mr. Dadant has advanced the idea of slow melting helping the wax. It is not the slow melting, it is in keeping it melted a long time. In the solar wax extractor it is kept so, and wax from that, if it can be properly handled, is almost always clear from the other material. I presume I have used the olar wax extractor probably more than any other bee-keeper in the United States. I use it altogether. I ran through 500 pounds this year. I have used it for over thirty years. I have yet to have he pleasure of dealing with foul brood, consequently that question has not enered into my calculations at all.

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

The next census of agriculture will be taken under date of 1st June, 1911.

The area, product and value of field crops harvested in 1910 will be enumerated for fall wheat, spring wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn for husking, buckwheat, beans, peas, flax, mixed grains, hay and clover, alfalfa or lucerne, corn for forage, other forage crops, turnips, mangolds, sugar beets, other field roots, tobacco and hops; and grass seed, red clover seed and alsike clover seed will be enumerated for product and value.

Grain and other field crops for the harvest of 1911 will be taken by areas only, as none of these crops will be ripe at the taking of census. The products of these crops will be gathered later in the year from the reports of correspondents.

Animal and animal products, also under the head of agriculture, will include the number of horses three years old and over, horses under three years, milch cows, other horned or neat cattle, sheep, swine, turkeys, geese, ducks, hens and chickens and hives of bees held or owned by each person at the date of the census on 1st June of 1911.

The number of horses, milch cows, other horned or neat cattle, sheep, swine and poultry sold in 1910, will be recorded, as well as the wool, milk, home-made butter, home-made cheese, eggs, and honey products of the year, and the quantities of milk and cream sent to factory or sold.

Pure-bred animals registered, or eligible for registration, which are owned at the time of taking the census will be enumerated for horses, cattle, sheep and swine, but their number will also be counted with all other animals.