

Dr. Bohrer—I advise burning it up.

Mr. France—As Dr. Phillips says, all our wax presses are, with me, too slow. I have used the Hatch-Gemmell Press, the German Press and the Hersher. As I have gone over our state, but few bee-keepers are equipped at their home with a press suitable, while I am there a short time, to render up the wax, so I have taken with me as baggage, a press, and in nearly every instance I have used what is common on nearly all farms, a large iron kettle to do the melting in, using an abundance of water. Just as quick as the wax is melted I get it out of that kettle; I don't want to boil it as long as the doctor was speaking about here, from the fact you remember Mr. Dadant called our attention to the effect of over-boiling in making the wax more like corn-meal. I then take a long-handled dipper and put this melted wax and slumgum into the wax press first, to have that tempered up right.

I then use the press as a press to get the wax out of slumgum under hot water. In that way it is not a difficult matter for one person to run say a thousand to fifteen hundred combs through in a day, having some receptacles that you could cool the wax in. I see someone has brought here and left at the desk some samples of wax. There is a difference in the shade of those two samples, and the more iron there is the darker the shade. Don't leave wax in iron longer than you are obliged to, and by all means let it cool in wood, tin or copper. My preference would be bright tin; and wherever it cools that receptacle should have considerable hot water below the wax, and the entire can, or whatever it is that the wax cools in, should be enclosed so as to be a long time cooling.

A few years ago when I was up in Mr. Dadant's foundation factory, in their melting building, the wax that was melted was run into deep long cans perhaps half full of boiling water; those were run

into a little cupboard and enclosed; in the inside there was liquid wax in abundance, yet in that can it would take from 24 to 36 hours before that wax would be into the form of a cake and the foreign material had settled out of it. As far as acid is concerned to purify the wax, we as bee-keepers, had better let that part alone, for the majority of us are not equipped. For comb foundation, men of experience have learned how much to use and can use a little of it in the final melting.

Mr. Brown—One of those samples of wax, bright yellow, is from cappings that have never been in water, but the cappings were melted; and the other side is from scrapings that were over half or two-thirds propolis. The lighter colored one is from propolis, and if you notice in the smell you will notice there is a large smell of propolis on that one cake. I noticed here a short time ago a statement that where propolis was mixed with wax it would not work for polishing purposes, and, also, if you broke a cake of wax from cappings or clear combs you could put your finger on it and rub it around and it would shine. Take a cake where there is propolis and you can't do it.

Mr. Morgan—I would like to ask Dr. Phillips or anyone who knows if wax made in the solar extractor is superior in any way to water rendered wax? I have heard it was, and that it was worth from five to ten cents a pound more than the water rendered wax.

Dr. Bohrer—It is if it is purified. That is, white wax is used for making ointments. They refine it. You can take a solar extractor and run it through as many times as you like, and get a piece of galvanized iron and get your tinner to turn the edges up at the bottom, and run it to a point, and set a basin under that with water in it, and put a pane of glass over that, and put your wax in it, and put it out in the hot sun, and the

July, 1910

oftener you run it through will get.

Dr. Phillips—The real white wax of commerce is glass. The way the wax take care of that is to cut fine shavings and put it on trays and leave it till white. I do not think that solar wax extractor will much bigger price than the market because the men buy the wax have to take fix it up for floor polish or poses or candles it all has to anyway.

Mr. DeJong—I spoke to about that point yesterday that was all nothing, it is he said that there was no c is what Mr. Morgan speak from the Black Hills said that his comb right in the kettle his wax was worth seven a pound more than the other in hot water.

Mr. Poppleton—In one way the solar wax extractor is other wax; in the solar wax remains from two to three there, and that will always ter than in any other way. has advanced the idea of helping the wax. It the slow melting, it is ing it melted a long the solar wax extractor it is wax from that, if it can handled, is almost always cl other material. I presume I have solar wax extractor probably any other bee-keeper in States. I use it altogether. I 500 pounds this year. I have over thirty years. I have the pleasure of dealing with consequently that question tered into my calculations at