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ing treated by each  
undertake to take  
as he would out of  
rget that I am ad-  
still wax left after  
that the slumgum  
and, yet, I take  
ight out of a given

mn the cold press  
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t all to where we  
rs ago I called on  
hen of Stratford),  
press, and he very  
information he saw  
s I went home and  
d soon had it at  
The box into which  
o drop and be led  
ly about 4 inches  
en the press had  
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ome of them were  
d box, and just  
ould be increased  
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gh the wax cool-  
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ertues would be  
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eper box, but a  
prevent the wax  
as, so I set too in  
construct a box  
eam or hot water  
working it out I  
fr. G. A. Dead-  
and incidentally  
etting up a wax  
advised me to  
new press coming  
learned was the  
e Mr. Wm. Mc-

Evoy a visit that winter, Christmas week, and he was just home from the National Convention which had been held in Chicago, and at which Mr. Hershisser gave a paper on "wax extracting methods and their faults," in which he gave his hot water system of separating the wax from the slumgum. Mr. McEvoy hadn't caught the idea correctly as he told me that when the press was slackened there was a contrivance he thought to stir up the substance being pressed, but I understand now when I see Mr. Hershisser's writings on it that he merely depends on the hot water rushing in and again soaking the slumgum when he releases the pressure. This I am afraid is all in Mr. E's eye, as I cannot imagine that slumgum is of that nature after once having a little pressure on it.

As stated above I had a press constructed in which either steam or hot water can be used, and do admit that neither system are, as yet, in my mind, complete. I can, however, make the greatest success with steam.

My press is probably too expensive to be put on the market, but will describe it and its workings and I hope Mr. Hershisser will tell us more fully in some future C. B. J. how he operates his.

To begin with I purchased a 2-horse power boiler at a cost of \$15.00 to generate steam for rendering wax, steaming hives, frames, etc., when deemed expedient; could heat water too for the bees in spring if necessary, and also make peace "brose."

From said boiler pipes are branched to five different points. Unlike other beekeepers I don't boil my old comb, but use steam throughout in extracting the wax. I have a large tin box, 21 inches square and 29 inches deep, in which are placed four racks. Those racks are constructed out of the heaviest tin, the bottoms being 20 inches square with a railing 7 inches high, said railing forming a box 19 inches

square. On the bottom of this rack there are five strips of wood  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch square by  $18\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, evenly spaced and across them the whole bottom covered with strips of similar dimensions, nailed on to the five bottom ones, say  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch apart. This is to allow a free access of steam all around the wax or comb being melted. This, of course, wants to be nailed together somewhere else than on the tin, for fear of abusing the bottom rack. When this section of strips is placed on bottom of rack there is a coarse canvas spread over and tucked down in nicely to receive all the chopped up comb that it will hold. If there is sufficient material (which means 75 or 80 lbs), all four are filled; the first one is placed in steam box on these strips of wood  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick, any width, and say 19 inches long; the second, third and fourth set on the one below. It is well to pour about two quarts of boiling water down on inside edge of steam box to fill up the bottom a little so that the wax will run out as soon as melted. The box is now covered with a double canvas, and a tin lid, which is weighted a little to keep it down and prevent as much as possible the escape of steam. I might just say that the outlet is merely a tin tube about one inch in diameter, and in this there is a wooden plug used with a groove on the underside to allow the wax to escape. When the container is full and being replaced this plug is taken out and a round plug used instead to hold the melted wax until an empty container is placed. The steam may or may not be shut off during the change, just as the operator sees fit. The receptacle into which the wax runs sits in a round tin, into which steam is admitted to keep the wax melted until the vessel is full enough for replacing, but before removing the steam must be shut off or your fingers will get scalded.

The steaming of this old comb goes on for some time when the steam is shut off,