and when the pressure is renewed a few minutes afterwards the water will bring out with it more wax, and now the screw may be turned down a little farther. This operation is repeated several times, each time turning the screw down a little farther until the pressing is completed. By proceeding in this manner with the intermittent pressure and saturation with hot water, the wax is literally washed out of the slumgum, and only a trace of it remains. In making the cheese the best retaining material I have found is a loosely woven but strong gunny cloth or burlap as it is commonly known. Bran bags cut up in proper sized pieces are good material. Cheese cloth is too finely woven to admit of the free passage of wax and water after the mashes have filled with the slumgum.

Wax is one of the easiest substances to cleanse of foreign particles of dirt for the reason that it has a lower specific gravity than the impurities with which it it usually associated. If the melted wax has a few particles floating on its surface or they are made to appear by agitating or stirring they may be removed by straining through fairly fine burlap cloth. Best results are obtained by cooling the wax in a deep vessel. Fine particles of foreign material that are heavier than the wax will settle to the bottom and may be removed from the cage by scraping.

Never use acid in clarifying wax unless it is necessary. When is it necessary? When the wax is so dark or of such a dull appearance as to be unsalable or as to greatly reduce its value in the estimation of the purchaser; and, when, by the use of acid you can improve its appearance and increase its value. The fact that sulphuric acid will clarify and brighten the color of wax has been widely published but very little has been said as to the manner of using it or the amount necessary to produce the desired effect.

Suppose you have a quantity of wax that it is desired to treat with acid. Melt the wax in about one-quarter its volume of clean water. When hot enough to remain melted without commencing to congeal on the surface for the space of about ten minutes, remove from the fire. Provide a cooking spoon with a long handle and into it pour sulphuric acid in the quantity of not to exceed a half teaspoonful to a gallon of wax. Pour the acid from the spoon into the wax without dilluting, and at the same time commence stirring vigorously and keep it up for four or five minutes. When agitation of the wax due to stirring has ceased, if there is any scum on the service, skim it off and set the vessel away to cool. If you will wrap the vessel containing the wax in papers or cloths or set it in a slightly larger vessel to prevent the rapid radiation of heat, and cover with a lid having a hole one or two inches in diameter in the center to cause it to cool more rapidly at that point it will be more likely to cool into a solid cake.

After the acid has been thoroughly intermixed by stirring, like magic, it will be seen, dark and cloudy looking wax will assume a bright yellow and transparent appearance when dipped up and allowed to run from the spoon. The acid seems to have the effect of causing the particles of impurities that cause the cloudy appearance, to separate from the wax leaving it in its natural bright yellow color. Undoubtedly the use of a large percentage of acid is injurious. It is a strong re-agent and a little goes a great way It is better to use a little rather than to get too much. Diluting the acid with water before introducing into the wax has been tried but the results were unsatisfactory, the desired effect in bringing out the yellow color was not obtained. Water has a strong affinity for sulphuric acid and it is my opinion that wax treated as per above directions will be free from acid. However, this is a question for the chemist and the attention of the Provincial Apiarist, Mr. Pettit, is respectfully called to the point. Perhaps it is not too much to expect of him also to conduct experi-