

to reduce the expense of the disease treatment, we want to get all we can from the material taken away from the bees, and every ounce of wax in a healthful colony decreases the expense of the treatment just that much. It is, of course, important for the man who has no disease, because he has a great deal of comb to render at various times.

I have never been satisfied with the wax press method of wax extraction; it has always seemed to me a slow process. I have nothing much better to offer as far as I myself am concerned. In the first place I don't like to put the combs themselves into an ordinary wax press. In our process we always melt the combs down in a double boiler and let all the wax that will come off first, and then press the slumgum. It makes a great deal shorter operation of it where it is possible to get a double boiler, which is not very expensive. The other method to which Mr. Brown has referred is a method being developed by some beekeepers in the Hawaiian Islands; they don't use any pressure or press at all, but the slumgum is ground all to pieces, and when it comes out it is almost powder, and when it is put in the fire it does not crackle. In an operation where they took 120 colonies in an apiary and rendered the wax from all the surplus combs, some used for brood and some not, they got 4 4/10 pounds of beeswax to every ten frames of Langstroth size.

Dr. Bohrer—I am glad Dr. Phillips made mention of that matter. I have no wax press, no machine of any kind, do not handle bees enough to justify me in buying one of those expensive wax presses, and I don't believe they can get very much wax out of the comb by the time I get through with it. In order to shut the bees off from it, I put it all in a gunnisack and put it down in a dark cave, and then I take about a 30-gallon sugar kettle, I get the water boiling in it, and dump the sack in it, and in half

a minute it is melted down. I boil that probably for an hour before I begin to skim off any. Then I skim it off the top with a dipper and then pour it into something like a large dishpan, and keep boiling and skimming. I did this in one case and the water began to look muddy for a while, and I took the sack out and then put on another kettle and heated that up and boiled the same sack over again, and kept skimming as long as I could get anything in the shape of wax, and poured it into a basin of water. Then I melted it again and poured it off into a cooler, and then I turned in and built a fire in the kettle and burned it out, because the wax may get up around the top, and it may be you have not destroyed all the germs. I didn't get just the whitest kind of wax, and I thought of what was made mention of by Mr. Dadant, and that is not melting the wax or rendering it out in one of those solar extractors. I did not want to use one of them because I was afraid of that where there is any foul brood about. After you have boiled that way I don't believe you could get four ounces out of it. After it had lain there a while I built a fire there and it burned up and it didn't seem to indicate there was any gelatinous substance in it.

Mr. Brown—I would like to make some comment about that plan of churning the wax. When I fixed my melting apparatus first I thought I had it so that I was going to put it in the frames and boil it up and fix it so as to churn it up and down and get the wax out of it there, but it wouldn't work for me; I didn't get over a pound and a half to a ten frame hive of that wax, and mostly all the slumgum had gotten to a point where it had melted. The weight of the slumgum was heavier than the wax and it would settle in the bottom of the tank. I wasn't satisfied and I ran the slumgum into my press, and while it looked as though there was nothing else in it, I

pressed it out and I got me skimmed out before.

Mr. Hall—Mr. Presider hadn't anything to say, Bohrer began to talk. I method of rendering wax is identical with my method last two or three years with a few who have had and I began to think I ou wax press, and I ordered c for me for this fall's use. whether it has been built only difference between method and mine was, he s dry combs into hot water. has been to put the comb up as finely as I could bre a barrel and keep it in water a week or two weeks and long as three weeks, and p off occasionally, and it would as ink, especially these old my way was to soak up the water so that they couldn't of the wax, and in that wax to rise to the top of place of being absorbed in

Dr. Bohrer—You would with foul brood combs.

Mr. Hall—I had no foul I thank goodness. What would make I don't know, water that would drain off to be dumped into a place would be impossible for the it.

Mr. Darby—I just wante few words to what Dr. Phil reference to this method of ing. I have heard these di different times, and they ne end pretty much in the sam I realize the fact that our rendering wax are too slow, or has said. I don't like sp dollars' worth of time gettin dollars and a half worth of wax it is a mussy, unsatisfactory