

which has become very damp, and very unfortunately for him at least, some of it was placed in his cellar which he claims is a dry one. He now asks how it is that his comb honey is sweating and leaking, and much of it that was bright and white in appearance when taken in, now looks dark and watery.

It is easily accounted for. The capping upon honey is porous, and admits the moisture. The damp fall weather and moisture of the cellar penetrated the porous cappings, and as honey is very susceptible to moisture, it absorbs or takes it up thus increasing the quantity in each cell until the cell is filled out against the capping. The swelling in appearance is the thin honey oozing out through the capping. This of course gives it the watery appearance, as the little air space between the capping and honey which the bees leave become filled with the liquid, and changes that white appearance of the cap to a more watery and dark color.

Now for the remedy. There is a bare probability that the trouble is gone so far that remedy is impossible; yet we would strongly urge the following plan: though it may not bring back the beautiful white appearance of the honey to its full extent, it will so improve the honey that it will be worth much more than the cost of doing it. You should take a warm room, your kitchen or any part of the house or outbuilding that could be heated up to a temperature of from 90 to 120° will suit. If it could be kept at a temperature of 100° or above, for say three days to a week, with a little ventilation in the ceiling to allow the moisture to escape, the water which had accumulated in the honey would be dried out. Keeping it in a room of this kind would ripen it very much, improve the quality, and add, we should say, at least from two to five cents a pound to its value, besides putting a good article on the market which would not be the case if you sold unripe comb honey. As soon as the sections are taken off the hive, always put them in a dry, warm room, with good ventilation sufficient to carry off the moisture. Keep the temperature in that room as high as possible—not to exceed 110 or 120°, and as uniform as possible for days. This will so ripen the comb honey that should it be placed afterwards in a damp

or more unfavorable room it will retain its lovely white appearance much longer, as the air space between the capping and the honey has increased as the moisture decreased; and although the sections may not weigh quite as much as they would in a damp state the quality will over balance the difference in weight.

A New Super or Hive. Chalmers to the Point.

WE are pleased to be able to give our readers a description of a new super or hive, as it may be used for either. It was invented by Mr. Chalmers, of Musselburg, one of our cleverest bee keepers, who is very ingenious and quite original in his ideas. It may be taken apart, or put together in five or ten seconds. It is exceedingly simple in its construction, yet, it combines many valuable points and important principles. Mr. Chalmers exhibited it at the annual meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers Association held at London, where it was examined by many, who pronounced it another step in the right direction. It is very simple, cheap and easily manipulated, and for a closed end frame hive we have not seen anything that we think would equal it. Right here let us say if some of the advocates of the closed end frame would test this as a hive around their frame we feel certain it would delight them. Besides it is admirably adapted for section supers for which it was originally intended. I will now try to describe how it is made, and should I fail to make you all thoroughly understand it, I shall be pleased to answer any further questions in reference to it:

Take two boards $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 3 inches longer than is required for the inside measure of your super; then take two boards $\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the exact length of the inside measure of super; then $\frac{7}{8}$ inch from each end of this board put a saw cut across it $\frac{3}{8}$ and $1\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch deep; then cut from the end on an angle into the same cut. This makes a V shape on one side of the board. Do all four ends this way. Now, take four pieces $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times \frac{7}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ in., bevel one side from $1\frac{1}{2}$ down to $\frac{3}{4}$; then nail these four pieces on the ends of the four sides of the super with the bevelled edge in. Now, turn the