

to the second story. He does not claim a patent on such a hive but on a "bridge," which enables the bees to pass through the packing or chaff walls. Two strips nailed to cleats of sufficient kindness to allow a bee space between constitute this "bridge," which in one form or another must of necessity have been used by every amateur who has tried having an entrance to the second story of a chaff hive.

Another feature of this patent is a "reversible and removable alighting-board" for use at the second story entrance. The back piece is provided with headed pins which slip into elongated slots similar to those found in a common bedstead, and the alighting board can be placed "either way on" giving either an open entrance or closed against robbers or for winter.

The inventions are of too trivial a nature to be profitable to the patentee and of no practical value, unless the "reversible alighting-board" should be adopted by those queen raisers who will breed on the new lines recently laid down.

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Our old correspondent and subscriber Mr. C. Thielmann is suffering with a broken collar bone, the result of being thrown from his wagon by his team running away.

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With pain we chronicle the demise of Mrs. Mahala B. Chaddock. She succumbed to an attack of typhoid-pneumonia at her home Vermont, Ill., on the 10th inst.

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Every day we are receiving new subscriptions and many of our old subscribers are taking advantage of our offer of the Farm Journal and are sending us new subscriptions along with their own, but a good many neglect to specify the premium they want and we always have to write to ascertain. Please be particular to mention when remitting what premium is wanted. It will thus save us both time and postage.

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The Western Apiarian is now under the sole editorial management of Mr. F. E. McCallum, who seems determined to make the paper "go." The C. B.

J. readers might take a hint from these paragraphs from his pen.

Keep us well supplied with copy. Tell us, in plain, ordinary language, of your work in the apiary. Many think that because they are not professional book-makers they cannot write acceptably: such is far from being correct. We would much rather have a plain, straight practical article from a man who writes in his shirt sleeves, or who pens (or rather pencils) his article in the midst of his bees; and we are confident that such articles will interest bee-keepers more than any other.

Subscribe for the paper yourself, and get as many of your neighbor bee-keepers as possible to do likewise.

Advertise in it whenever you have any advertising to do.

Extracting Thick Honey.

A CORRESPONDENT in the C. B. J. of October 30th asked for information how to extract from sections and combs in which the honey had become very thick, and we gave him our plan at that time. In conversation with the foreman of our bee yards a day or two since, we mentioned the subject, and he at once gave us the experience gained by him last fall in this same matter.

He is possessed of some 35 or 40 colonies of his own, and being busy in our apiaries neglected his own colonies until very late. He found on examination when preparing them for winter quarters that he could take 800 or 1000 lbs. of honey off, and still leave sufficient for wintering purposes. He took out all the combs containing the stores and piled them up near the stove in a very hot room. He tried to extract them after allowing them to get thoroughly heated as he supposed, but found that he could get out very little, the honey being so thick. Casting around for ways and means to extract it, he tried the following experiment which worked with complete success, enabling him to extract the combs very clean.

He first set on the floor a second story, (the ordinary brood chamber body will do) and inside of this placed a large iron pot filled with hot water, he took a large piece of iron and heated it red hot. He filled another second story with the combs containing the