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second year that I have used them and I regret that it did not occur to me to use them before. Ordinarily they are 4 ft. long, 1 1-2 inch wide and 3-8 inch thick. Those we buy here are shipped in from B. C. and are a fine sample. The most of them will go 3-8 dressed on one side. They cost here 40c per 100 which is the same as \$8 per 1000 feet surface measure. I question if anything equal to them can be purchased for that money. I might say that I always have and do still favor double-walled hives. These need not necessarily be heavier or larger than the single walled but it goes without question they are much better. For example a hive made of 3-8 in. lumber outside, 3-8 in. lath inside, with 1-4 or 1-8 in. space between, is away ahead of the same size hive made of 1 inch or 7-8 inch lumber. Not only does it cost no more for material but is lighter and it seems to me better, no matter whether in a climate so hot as to endanger the combs, or in one so cold that protection is required. If some maintain, we want a hive as dry as possible, then lath will help to accomplish this.

It does not require a series of experiments to show that it is much the best hive of the two no matter whether wintered outside or in the cellar. For outside wintering in northern latitudes we would of course give them the same protection as for single wall, but after doing this it is hard to say, which would be best. With me it is much easier to buy lath than good pine lumber. By buying 1 inch lumber and re-sawing we can by using lath make just double the number of hives out of the same quantity. Double walled hives have been and always will be in favor. That is wanted is to have them no heavier or larger, to make them universally preferred. Strange as it

may seem such a hive is no larger, and is lighter and stronger, cooler in summer and warmer in winter, and costs very little, if any, more than the single walled. In making such a hive no rabbeting is required on which to rest the frames, as we simply make the laths which are placed perpendicular, shorter to accommodate this, while the grain of the wood for outside is horizontal. It is this that makes it stronger. Not only so, but no matter how much shrinkage takes place in the outside, it never effects the space below the frames inside.

This is an advantage in itself. The 1-4 or 1-8 inch strip to cover space between the lath and the lumber outside is brought level with the top of the lath. This gives them a bee space around the end of the projecting top box of the frame. The fact of the lath varying a little in width, makes it easy fitting without cutting, by selecting either wide or narrow lath as may be required. This, of course, is done when putting together and the metal rabbet is put on same time. So much pleased am I with them that I make the supers the same on the sides or parts that the frames rest on. I am not sure it would not pay to have them double all around. Supposing the lath was used in addition to the ordinary thickness of lumber it would only cost 4c for these alone for a hive "Simplicity" size, but if 3-8 lumber is used outside then they are a saving. Apart from the body of the hive lath will be found valuable for use in covers. The leading cover to-day is the double one. Last season I found that the inside part would swell and in doing so force out the ends. Not only was this the case with my own but some I saw shipped from the Gould, Shapley, Muir Co., and so long as made of well seasoned lumber this trouble I should think would