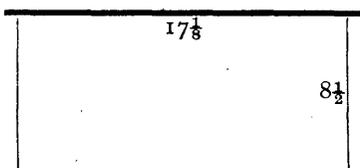


sixth inches deep; the number of cubic inches in which is 2152. Between the bottom of the frames and the floor or bottom board is left a bee space (three-eighths inch) while above the frame a half bee-space only is left. The full bee space is also left between the sides of the frame and the sides of the hive, and the frames must so hang in the hive.

LANGSTROTH FRAMES.

Here then is the brood chamber minus the frames and entrance blocks. Of the former there are eight of the dimensions outside and inside given before, and shown in outline drawing herewith:



The top bar is seven-eighths inch wide, nineteen and one-eighth inches long and three-eighths inch deep, and it is mortised out on both sides one quarter inch wide and one-eighth inch deep, and three-quarter inches from both ends. The side bars are seven-eighth inches wide, nine and one-eighths inch long and one quarter inch thick. Out of the top of each is rabbeted a piece one-half wide and three-eighths deep; these thus form a dovetail with the top-bar and when slipped into position, and a fine three-quarter inch wire nail driven through the dove-tail, they are very strong. The bottoms of the side bars are dove-tailed and the bottom bar is seven-eighths wide, seventeen and five-eighths long and a quarter inch thick. This is dovetailed to match the side bars. In the top bar, we usually run a sawcut, into which when sprung apart, the foundation is slipped. Two or three fine wire nails driven through the whole top bar, will thus bind and secure the foundation firmly in its place.

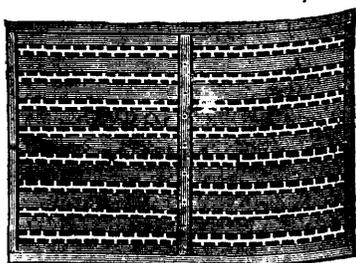
I have now given the brood-chamber of the Langstroth hive in detail.

SECOND STORY.

The second story (used for extracted honey principally) is of exactly the same size, containing the same number of frames, but minus the bottom board, cover and entrance blocks. The little piece of wood which comes out of the

entrance in not cut all the way out, and a tack or two in this holds it in position firmly and closes the entrance. The second story is usually sent out in this way, so that should the apiarist at any time want to use the second story as a brood-chamber, he will only need to get the bottom board, cover and entrance block, the entrance itself being made by the removal of the strip referred to.

Between the top of the frames in the brood chamber and the bottom of the frames in the second story, when the latter is placed in position over the former, there will be a pretty full bee-space, but this is made exact by the introduc-



PERFORATED METAL HONEY-BOARD.

tion of the Perforated metal honey board, which is now coming into such general use throughout the whole of America.

LANGSTROTH SUPERS.

Supers are made to suit this hive, so that comb honey may be taken, by the use of wide frames and separators, rests or skeleton crates, all of which are in common use. The depth of the super varies according to which of the methods is practised, but of these I will treat when the chapter on "comb honey" claims attention.

TEN FRAME LANGSTROTH HIVES.

Just here it may be well to mention that up till recently ten frame Langstroth hives were in use very largely, but latterly these are being discarded and the eight-frame hive is taking its place. One principal reason for this is that the other hives which are in such common use in Canada are of a width narrower than the ten-frame Langstroth, and the whole of them are now so arranged that the surplus or super arrangements are pretty much interchangeable. All those of the last year or so have been made with this in view.