this support the closed-end frames hang being pivoted at the center of the end-bars by means of a rivet. This allows the frames to be reversed,

The sectional hive used by J. E. Hand is similar to the Heddon in principle. The frame is 4⅞ inches deep by 17⅝ inches long. Instead of thumbscrews one side of the section is made with a removable follower board which is held in place with Van Deusen hive clamps, but this follower board is only three fourths the depth of the section. The remaining space is taken up by a permanent wooden strip which holds the ends and sides in position.

The type of divisible brood-chamber hive which is used by Louis H Scholl consists of the ordinary shallow extracting supers 5⅜ inches deep. It is fitted with Hoffman frames 5⅜ inches deep with ½-inch top-bars ⅞ inches wide. All the sections whether for brood-chambers, extracted honey or comb supers are alike.

The principal claim made for the sectional hive is that nearly all the necessary manipulations are performed by handling the sections of the hive instead of the frames individually. This necessarily entails a different system of management from that followed with single brood-chambers. Unless this is understood and taken advantage of it would be folly to use divisible hives because it would require more work to obtain the same results that could be obtained with single brood-chambers. Perhaps one may say that this principal of hive manipulation may be applied to other hives. That is true, but at the same time not so easily or so well. There is quite a difference between handling shallow chambers all day and deep ones. The ease of handling the sectional hive makes it particularly adapted to lady beekeepers

This hive is also claimed to possess the particular advantage of being a large or small hive at the option of the owner. It can be enlarged for the strongest colony or reduced in size for the weakest. It also permits of a more gradual expansion to keep pace with the increasing size of the colony. Sectional hive beekeepers claim that bees do more and better work if less room is given at a time, and given oftener; also, the room given is in the most accessible form for use, shallow and spread out wide, as near to the brood-chamber as it is possible to get it.

Louis Scholl says: "A satisfactory hive must be so constructed that it can be enlarged or contracted at will, and this can hardly be done with the Langstroth." Th force of this claim comes home during the early breeding season when a large hive is often necessary to give room for the rearing of a large number of workers; and, again, there may be a colony, in early spring, not even able to occupy one section of the brood-nest This also applies to strong colonies in short flows and bad years. Some beekeepers state that when the ordinary shallow extracting super is used there will be just as much honey obtained under such conditions as with the sectional hive. The disadvantages of this method, however, are that all parts are not interchangeable and a comb of honey cannot be taken out of the brood-chamber and placed in the extracting super; also, there are two sizes of supers two different sizes of frames, and different sized sheets of foundation to buy. In the sectional hive every part is interchangeable.

The interchangeable feature of the super and brood-chamber on sectional hives is said to enable colonies to build up faster in the spring and to render the stimulation of brood-rearing much easier. Usually a colony is wintered in two sections (which have a capacity