

tion. We have received a couple of photographs of him, and he is represented as holding in his hand the meerschau pipe which was presented to him by the Ontario Bee-keepers, and we should judge that he was just enjoying a real old-fashioned smoke such as he and friend McKnight were so fond of taking together at the Toronto Exhibition.

From our English Correspondent.

Something About English Bar Frame Hives.

YOU will remember I told you in my last paper that all our frames hung in the hives by the lugs or ends of the top bar.

You will see how we work a 17-in. top bar in single wall hives by referring to Fig. 1.

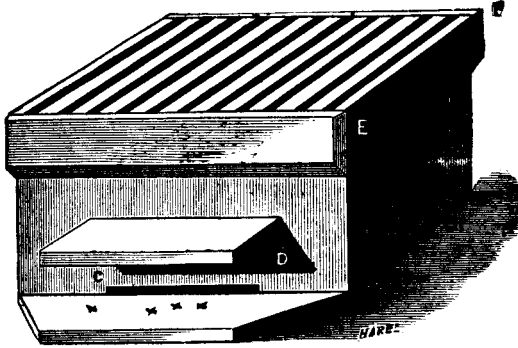


FIG. 1.

This represents the kind of hive in common use amongst cottagers and those bee-keepers who have little money to lay out. The walls being single are 1 inch thick all round. Fillets are nailed on to provide room for the ends of the top bars. There is also a large alighting board and porch. You will observe the frames are at right angles with the entrance, in this it is similar to Mr. Cowan's and a majority of English hives. This hive has no legs and is intended to be placed on a stand of some kind somewhat raised from the ground; we get a little snow sometimes and it is sufficient to drift on and stop the entrance to this hive, I prefer them to slope.

Fig. 2 gives you the same hive with a syrup feeder fixed on it and when the roof is placed over there is no chance for marauding bees to gain access to the feeder. These feeders hold a pint and the quilt has a hole about 4 in. in diameter cut in the centre to give the bees access to the food. If you will refer back to my former article on "Feeders" I think you will understand

how it works. The roof of Fig. 2 is deep enough for one crate of sections, that is a fault, it should be deep enough for two or more, you will observe it has ample eaves to throw off the rain and when in its place the roof also drops down about an inch over the hive sides to prevent wet from soaking through the joint. Our hives have to stand a very numid climate and a large number of wet days. Many countries have heavier rainfall but only about half the number of wet, dull days.

At Fig. 3 I give you a zig-zag entrance to prevent robbing, by far the greater number of hives in use here have this notion fixed at the entrance. They do good probably, but I am going to confess to you I never used any kind of "robber trap" in my life. I have a plain slide so that I can close the entrance as much as I choose, and

I work my bees so as not to induce them to rob and I find prevention is better than cure."

The next hive I give you is Messrs. Neighbors' Colonial and Indian prize medal hive Fig. 4.

This hive is so named because it gained the prize at our great show, the Colonial and Indian Exhibition last year. I give it you as a sample of the modern British hive for doubling purposes, and also because it was shown at the great conversazione at South Kensington after the banquet given to your commissioners who had an opportunity of seeing it.

The topmost box will take a row of frames similar to the bottom one, it has movable end slides moving in grooves, they are shown in the sketch partly withdrawn. These slides when down in their places form rests for the frames to hang on, and when this box is also filled and placed on the bottom or brood box, the latter is "doubled." The section crate is inserted to show this hive can be run for comb honey if desired and the top box used as a case to enclose the section crates. This roof is in common with